

THEATERS—
For Theatrical Announcements See Outside Cover Magazine.
ORPHEUM—NEW SPICK AND SPAN VAUDEVILLE.
LOS ANGELES THEATER—MR. CLAY CLEMENT PRESENTING
"The New Dominion." See large ad. on last page of Magazine.
HAZARD'S PAVILION—CHINESE THEATER.
See large ad. on last page of Magazine.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—
EXCURSIONS—TO
SAN DIEGO AND
CORONADO BEACH
\$3 ROUND TRIP Tickets Good 10 Days
Returning.
PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FIESTA WEEK.
July 17-19—Excursion to Tia Juana, Old Mexico, where a Mexican Festival will be held. Weir Indian dances, etc.
July 20—Excursion to Coronado Island. A real ocean trip on the Pacific.
July 21—Regatta Day. Races by Ladies' Rowing Clubs, and aquatic sports. Excursions on the bay to view the races.
July 22—Excursion Day to Point Loma, La Jolla, San Diego Missions, Chula Vista. Band Concerts in the Plaza every evening. Particulars and information at Santa Fe ticket office, 200 South Spring street.

GO TO REDONDO BEACH
SUNDAY.
SEE THE SPANISH TOURNAMENT.
HEAR THE CELEBRATED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND (24 pieces).
ENJOY SURF BATHING, hot and cold salt plunge.
FINEST FISHING ON THE COAST, two large wharfs.
SANTA FE Leave Downey Avenue 8:23, 9:43 a.m., 1:19, 5:24 p.m.
Leave LaGrande Station 8:30, 9:55 a.m., 1:30, 5:35, 7:00 p.m.
TRAINS Leave Central Avenue, 8:44, 10:08 a.m., 1:44, 5:47, 7:14 p.m.
Evening train returning leaves Redondo at 8 p.m. Round trip, 50c.

KITE-SHAPED TRACK
LOS ANGELES
THE SIGHT TO SEE
Santa Fe Route
Excursion JULY 11 TO 25
Round Trip \$2.75
Beginning Tuesday, July 11, and each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during July, in addition to the regular train service, the Santa Fe will run a special express, taking in Redlands, Riverside and the Beauties of Santa Ana Canyon.
Leave Los Angeles.....9:00 a.m.
Leave Pasadena.....9:30 a.m.
Arrive Redlands.....11:15 a.m.
Leave Redlands.....11:30 a.m.
Arrive Riverside.....12:30 p.m.
Leave Riverside.....4:15 p.m.
Arrive Los Angeles.....6:30 p.m.
Giving two hours stop at Redlands and Riverside for drives and sight-seeing.
The Observation Car
On this train affords pleasant opportunity for seeing the sights.

EXCURSION TO—
Grand Canyon of Arizona.
800 round trip. Particulars at Santa Fe Office.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—3 1/2 hours from Los Angeles.
Three Boats on Saturdays, One on Sundays, and Two on other days.
From San Pedro, connecting with the Southern Pacific and Terminal Railway trains leaving Los Angeles as per their time schedule. Round trip in one day can be made, allowing five hours on the island on Sundays and two hours on other days. Concert daily by the Catalina Island MARINE BAND OF 21 ARTISTS. Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Goat Hunting and other numerous natural attractions. Among the attractions not possible at other resorts may be mentioned the

SUBMARINE GARDENS AND FORESTS IN AVALON BAY
As viewed from Glass-bottom Boat, and where the deep-sea dredge operates and secures beautiful and hideous living wonders of the deep for the
Zoological Station and Aquarium
Of Catalina Island, and where animals from the Angel Fish to the Octopus (Devil Fish) now alive can be seen in glass tanks. Two large Hotels—METROPOLE AND ISLAND VILLA. For full information apply to BANNING COMPANY, 222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone Main 36.

HEAR THE RENOWNED INDIAN BAND—
TERMINAL ISLAND, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
A unique and attractive musical entertainment by the Indian band from the government school.

The Famous Mexican Band
Will also be on hand and render a special programme of Mexican music on Sunday in the Pavilion. Seats for everybody. Plenty of shade and the only place on the Coast for surf and still water bathing.

Take Terminal Railway Trains 9:10 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:40 p.m., leaving First Street Station. All tickets allow stop-over at Long Beach. Information and tickets at N.E.A. headquarters and 214 S. Spring St. Tel. Main 960 and 1138.

EXCURSIONS MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—
\$2.00 Entire Trip Los Angeles to Alpine and Return. N.E.A. delegates are strongly advised to take the afternoon cars to Echo Mountain and remain there over night. Hotel strictly first class and special low rates. Morning and evening afford the clearest views. Observatory, and lectures by Dr. Lewis Swift each evening free. World's Fair Searchlight, and lighted cities in the valley below make a display worth the entire cost of the trip. Two thousand feet above the morning fog. A wonderful and memorable sight. Pasadena Electric Cars connecting leave at 7, 8, 9, 10 a.m., 1, 4, 5 p.m. Watch for the World's Fair Search Light at 8 o'clock each evening from Echo Mountain.
Tickets and full information, Office 214 South Spring St. Tel. Main 960.

SANTA MONICA—
The Nearest and Most Popular Sea Resort.
Grand Free Concert,

Los Angeles Military Band.
Surf Bathing. The Plunge.
Fine Porcelain Tubs, Hot or Cold Water.
FISH DINNERS AND FRESH BREEZES.

LOS ANGELES-PACIFIC RAILROAD
Cars leave Fourth St. and Broadway every fifteen minutes. Extra trains besides. All cars go through to Santa Monica. Take them anywhere.

LL ABOARD FOR THE BEACH—
Hourly trains from Arcade Depot for
SANTA MONICA 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Also at 8:35 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 7:45 p.m. via
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Fifteen minutes earlier than above from River Station, stopping at Naud Junction, Commercial Street and First Street.
Last Train Returning leaves Santa Monica 9:35 p.m. Ticket Office 261 S. Spring

TEDDY'S TIPS.

The President Considers Them Valuable.

Gov. Roosevelt Summoned to the White House.

He is Consulted About the New Volunteer Regiments.

Ridicules the Idea That He Has Been Offered Alcega's Place in the Cabinet—President Schurman's Report—Returning Volunteers.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York is tonight the guest of the President at the White House. He arrived here at 4:10 p.m. today, in response to a telegraphic request from President McKinley, delivered to him at Oyster Bay, asking him to come to Washington for a consultation. To this summons he responded promptly, and was met at the station upon his arrival by the President's private secretary, Mr. Cortelyou.

Gov. Roosevelt was driven direct to the White House, where he was received by the President. There was a short conference between them before dinner; afterward, together with Secretary Long, they sat upon the west veranda of the executive mansion for a longer consultation. The Secretary remained until 9 o'clock, leaving the President and his guest to private conversation.

There were various rumors afloat as to the purpose of the Governor's visit, but he declared that the President asked him to come to Washington to consult about the new volunteer force of the Philippines. Among the reports were those to the effect that the President had called him to Washington to tender him the office of Secretary of War; to ask him to take command of a brigade in the Philippines; and to ask him to designate an entire regiment to be sent to the archipelago.

He was asked whether the President had tendered him the Secretaryship. He laughed and declined positively to discuss it. The Governor's best friends in Washington say that he would much prefer his present position as Chief Executive of the Empire State to a fractional term in the War Department, and his treatment of the question tonight renders this theory as to his attitude most plausible.

Gov. Roosevelt dictated the following interview to the Associated Press: "I have come to Washington at the request of the President to go over with him and the officers of the War Department certain questions affecting the new volunteer army, particularly as regards the personnel of the officers. The President has told me that he wishes only recommendations based upon the efficiency of the men recommended, and that he will pay heed to no others. Most certainly, I should give no others, and I feel that the President's attitude, in the face of the terrific political pressure to which he is, and will be, subjected, is such as to entitle him to the support of all men who feel that politics have no place in the army, who feel that it is in a peculiar sense the property of the whole country, and that in the giving of commissions and promotions alike, absolutely no consideration should enter outside of the merit of soldiers."

"My own recommendations will be limited to the men I had under me, or saw in action; and to the members of the New York volunteer regiments, of whose merits I have, as Governor, not merely official knowledge, but also the knowledge gained from personal inquiry among their superiors."

Referring to the general situation in the Philippines and the policy of the administration with reference to those islands, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Of course, any American worthy of the name, must stand behind the President in his resolute purpose to bring the insurrection in the Philippines to an end. I have no question that by the beginning of the dry season, Gen. Otis will be in shape to stamp out all resistance. Then, the President can and will see that the reign of absolute law and justice follows."

During the evening, Secretary of State A.H. Attorney-General Griggs and Adj.-Gen. Corbin joined the party at the White House. They remained with the President and Gov. Roosevelt until 11 o'clock. After they went away the President and his guest continued the talk until a few minutes before midnight.

WHEELER'S FAREWELL.

Fighting Joe Getting Under Way for the Philippines.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—General Wheeler sails for Manila from San Francisco on the 26th inst. He was at the War Department today, and will get away at the earliest possible moment.

IN THE ORANGE GROVES.



The school teachers picking their first orange.

ment. Gen. Wheeler called upon the President today and bade him good-bye.

TWO SKELETON REGIMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Gen. Otis cables the following:

"MANILA, July 8.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Desires of all volunteers in Philippines ascertained. Two skeleton regiments fairly well assured. In two or three days will cable names of officers nominated for regiments, so that appointments of lieutenants to recruit in United States can be made." (Signed) "OTIS."

BOUND FOR GUAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), July 8.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite from New York, May 11, for Guam, one of the Ladrone Islands, with Capt. Richard P. Leary, U.S.N., the new Governor of that place, and a detachment of marines to garrison the island, on board, has arrived here from Colombo, Ceylon, which port she left July 1.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

Oregon Regiment Will not Disembark at San Francisco.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Alger issued an order today, directing Gen. Shafter to send the Second Oregon Regiment from San Francisco to Astoria, Or., on the transports Ohio and Newport. At Astoria they will be transferred to river steamers chartered by the Quartermaster's Department, and be taken to Vancouver to be mustered out.

WON'T DISEMBARK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Gen. J. B. Babcock, Adjutant-General of the Department of California, has received word that the Oregon volunteers will be mustered out in Oregon, according to the original plan. The transports will enter this port, however, and may be delayed for some time, according to the necessities for coaling and fresh supplies. The troops will not be unloaded from the transports. This is a disappointment to many of the citizens who had hoped to honor and glorify the returning volunteers. They will proceed north by water, probably on the same transports, although this latter point has not been definitely decided upon as yet.

ALL ORDERED HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SALEM (Or.), July 8.—Nelson Learned of this city today received a letter from the War Department, informing him that all soldiers in the Philippines who enlisted between April 21 and October 26, 1898, whether volunteers or in the regular army, have been ordered home as soon as transportation can be secured.

DAKOTANS COMING HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

FARGO (N. D.), July 8.—A private cablegram received here this afternoon from a member of the North Dakota Regiment says the regiment leaves Manila today for home, on the transport Grant. The Idaho and Wyoming regiments accompany them.

SCHURMAN'S DISPATCHES.

Encouraging Reports as to Conditions in Southern Islands.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Dispatches have just been received at the State Department from President Schurman of the Philippine Commission, giving some account of his journey to the southern islands of the archipelago. He finds the conditions in those islands extremely gratifying. There is a disposition almost everywhere south of Luzon to accept American sovereignty. President Schurman expects to arrive at San Francisco about the 15th of August. It is felt at the State Department that the commission has done much to convey to the native Filipinos a proper conception of the purposes of the United

IN THE ORANGE GROVES.



The school teachers picking their first orange.

States government, and in that way has sapped the strength of the insurrection.

BERESFORD'S PREDICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

NEW YORK, July 8.—Chauncey M. Depew is quoted as saying that during a conversation he had while in England with Lord Charles Beresford, the latter expressed the opinion "that owing to climatic and certain other conditions, we would experience almost endless troubles in the Philippines."

AMERICAN AIR POWER CO.

The W.C. Whitney Syndicate Secures Control—Its Intentions.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Evening Post says a statement was authorized today that a general consolidation of the various air-power interests is in contemplation, and that the American Air Power Company of this city will practically absorb all the other concerns.

The W.C. Whitney syndicate has just secured control of the American Air Power Company. It has been decided to equip immediately all the downtown cross-town lines with air as a motor power, and also the belt lines where it is impossible to install a conduit for an underground circuit.

Henry Gunts Arrested.

SACRAMENTO, July 8.—Henry Gunts, wanted at Stockton for grand larceny, was arrested in this city today.

Chinese Killed by Accident.

SACRAMENTO, July 8.—A Chinaman known as Ah Butch was today thrown from a wagon at Twentieth and H streets in a runaway, receiving injuries which caused his death two hours later.

Depew Pere Et Fils Return.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew and his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., were among the passengers on board the steamer Campana, which reached her pier here today. The Earl of Donoghmore was also a passenger.

Street Car Dividends Paid.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—Checks to the amount of \$218,750 were mailed to preferred stockholders of the Pressed Steel Car Company today in payment of the second dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on \$12,500,000.

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YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.

Health Officer Doty Reports on Those at Swinburn Island.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

NEW YORK, July 8.—Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the port, said today of the yellow-fever patients from the United States transport McClellan, who are at Swinburn Island under treatment: "Miss Clendennin is greatly improved. Her condition is all I could ask. Mr. Lackey's condition has not changed. The temperature is about the same as last night, the pulse if anything stronger. He is very weak, but his brain is clear. Twenty-four or forty-eight hours will decide his case."

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Points of the News in Today's Times.

[INDEX TO THE NEWS BUDGET.—Volume: Fresh A.P. Night Report and exclusive Times specials received by wire since dark last night, about 12 columns. Financial and Commercial, about 3 columns. Day Report (not so fresh) about 9 columns. Aggregate, 24 columns. The Index (for both telegraphic and local news) refers to general classification, subject and page.]

The City—Part 2, Page 8; Part 3, Page 1; Part 4, Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.
Burglars shoot to scare a citizen. National Council of Education's opening session....Crowds of teachers arriving....City electrical department to be created....Session of Southern California dairymen....Slot-machine appeal case argued....Damage suit against the Los Angeles Street Railway Company....County to prosecute saloon-keepers....Services of Health Officer Powers commended....Insurance men's proposed license opposed....Condition of city funds....Cleaning the streets. More of the ferry fight.
By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4.
Europe pleased with the Kaiser's visit to a French warship....Dog-day dullness in Berlin....Prince Herbert Bismarck's star in the ascendant....Brilliant social season closes in London....London flooded with American tourists....Reassuring reports from the Transvaal....England continues her preparations for war....Rapid change of public opinion in favor of Dreyfus.
Pacific Coast—Page 3.
Gov. Rogers on trusts....National control only remedy....Black Diamond mine near Redding sold....Trainload of horses killed in Nevada....Five years at Folsom is the sentence of a Sacramento man....Elopement falls at San Francisco....Parson mystery unsolved at San Francisco....McLean Hospital....Infected portion to be burned....Jeffries umpired ball game at San Jose....Sacramento defeats Oakland at base ball.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Teddy's tips are considered valuable by the President....Roosevelt summoned to the White House....Kruger's cue—Oom Paul prepares to get off his perch....Colorado strike is recommenced....Florida trouble increases. Anglo-Saxon spirit shown at Christian Endeavor Convention....Samuel Payne, former army officer, is dead....Chicago kidnaper fights when convicted....Hall Columbia—New yacht wins from the Defender....Harriman wins amateur golf championship....Race and baseball results in the East. Not trust nor monopoly is English oil seed amalgamation....Army and navy guns tested....Actress Blanche Bates seeks after truth.
Southern California—Part 2, Page 7.
Lumber receipts at San Pedro....Pomona surgeon for the army....Apricot season at its height at Ventura. Santa Barbara man's gift to the State University....Threshing begins in Ventura county....Funeral of Rev. Donald at Carpinteria....Saloon men on trial before Santa Barbara Supervisors. Thrilling encounter with sharks off Newport Beach....Pasadena detective tries a bluff in the Sturt case....Plaza land troubles at Anaheim....A former "gusher" now being pumped at Fullerton.

Financial and Commercial—Part 4, Page 13.
Bank statement review....San Francisco markets....Imports and exports. New York shares and money....California fruit in the East....Chicago grain, provisions and live stock markets....Treasury statement.

KRUGER'S CUE.

Oom Paul Preparing to Get Off His Perch.

News from the Transvaal is Quite Reassuring.

Volksraad Committee Drafting a Franchise Reform Bill.

England Continues Her Ostentatious Preparations for War Just the Same—A Large Shipment of Arms for the Boers.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, July 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Tribune's London cablegram says:

"By a singular coincidence news from the Transvaal is reassuring, and references to the warlike preparations in English dockyards appear in big type in the soberest English journals. The combined Raads, in secret session, are believed to have gone at least half way toward acceptance of the terms suggested by Hofmeyer, and the negotiations from Bloemfontein, and possibly even farther."

"Kruger is credited with willingness to make concessions in advance of his proposals to Milner, although still behind what the ministers here considered a just and suitable compromise. He is coming slowly but surely, yet a flourish is suddenly made of the active measures taken by the military authorities to increase the efficiency of the garrisons in South Africa for defense purposes."

"Twenty officers of the army intelligence department have received orders to follow two companies of royal engineers already dispatched, and they are to organize police and forces on the frontier of the Transvaal. Supplies of arms and powder have already been dispatched, and two batteries are held in readiness to sail during August. There are other signs of military activity, and a definite plan of campaign is again reported to have been prepared for a possible emergency."

"The ostentatious display made by these military preparations is not well timed if Kruger is in a mood for listening to reason. Probably he is not so conciliatory as optimists at the Cape make out, and the ministers are convinced that he will not yield until he hears that a large force of regulars is on the seas."

"The best inside cues which can be had today indicate that Kruger, while conceding substantial reforms, will not satisfy Milner, and that there will be a continuance of military preparations until Chamberlain carries his main points. Political pessimists assert that the ministers are dismayed by Liberal gains in the elections and are not reluctant to make a sudden plunge in South Africa. Certainly there is no pressure of public feeling in favor of war, although there is a deep conviction in the minds of most Englishmen that Kruger has been played with long enough and ought to be forced to respect the demands of justice."

ARMS FOR OOM PAUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, July 8.—A special from Rome says that the German steamer Reichstag has sailed from Naples with 15,000 rifles, 5,000 tons of war material and 500 mules for the Transvaal. According to the same dispatch, another steamer with a similar cargo, will sail July 14 from Athens.

KRUGER'S FRANCHISE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

BRUSSELS, July 8.—The Transvaal diplomatic agency here has published the text of President Kruger's message of July 1 to the Raad. The first amendment to the Franchise Bill provides that persons who do not wish to become naturalized in the manner of the present law, can obtain the franchise by taking the oath after a seven-years' notice of residence. The law is so far retrospective that persons who before the law comes into force shall have taken up their residence in the Transvaal may obtain the full franchise nine years after the establishment of their domicile, or five years after the law comes into force, provided they have been settled seven years in the republic. The Volksraad approved the amendments, which will be drafted into the bill.

A BILL TO BE DRAFTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

PRETORIA, July 8.—After an all-day secret session, the Volksraad today appointed a committee of five to draft a franchise reform bill. The government proposals comprise a revision of the registration act and provide for the Uitlanders obtaining the franchise by nine years' residence. They are to be allowed to exercise the right immediately.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

OIL CITY (Pa.), July 8.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Moran oil tract today, James McCray was killed and John Turk was seriously injured.

CHRISTIANS AT WORK.

ANGLO-SAXON SPIRIT

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS ASK FOR A CLOSER ALLIANCE.

Memorial to be presented to Congress, in interests of international peace and unity of English-speaking races.

Patriotic songs and "God Save the Queen" sung at the Jubilee of the Young People at Belle Isle.

Cheers for President McKinley, Queen Victoria, Admiral Dewey, the Society and Mayor Maybury of Detroit.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

DETROIT (Mich.), July 8.—A decidedly Anglo-Saxon spirit was imparted to the speeches at the Christian Endeavor "Peace Jubilee," held on Belle Isle this afternoon. All the speakers were representatives of English-speaking countries, American and British, and the relations of greater friendship and closer relations between the United States and British subjects, were heartily cheered. After singing patriotic songs and "God Save the Queen," the following memorial was read, with the announcement that its sentiments had already been endorsed by Hon. Andrew D. White, president of the United States Commission to the Peace Conference.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America: We, whose names are fixed hereto, are members and friends of the societies of Christian Endeavor, numbering in this country over 400 organizations and more than 2,500,000 members, and in foreign lands over 14,000 organizations with nearly 1,000,000 members. It is the sense of our world-wide fellowship that impels this memorial.

Canada, Great Britain and Australia contain hundreds of thousands, whom we have come to honor and love as brethren. Among the Hindoos and Persians, the Chinese and Japanese, the natives of Africa and Madagascar, the republics of South America, are large numbers who are thus closely knit to us. Our comrades in Christian Endeavor are found in France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Austria and Belgium. In Spain, our foe in the late war, is a rapidly-increasing number of them, and Christian Endeavorers were found in each of the opposing armies.

"In view of these facts we wish to express our abhorrence of war and our solemn conviction that it is the duty of every civilized nation to do all in its power toward making war impossible. We wish to record our desire for the speedy establishment of an international conference to discuss this matter, proposed by the Czar of Russia, and to urge our country to act promptly upon the proposals of that conference. Among the English-speaking nations, we appeal for the immediate consideration of the question of arbitration between this nation and Great Britain, and we believe that Anglo-Saxon race may become united in the interests of peace and good will.

"In presenting this memorial we are emboldened by the assurance of a cordial reception on the part of our legislators and we are confident that the Congress of the United States will, in the future, as in the past, prove true to the largest sentiments of humanity. May the divine blessings attend your deliberations."

Rev. Dr. James L. Hill of Salem, Mass., first spoke for the United States. For Great Britain, Rev. James Merrill of London, spoke briefly. Rev. Joseph Walker of Queensland, voiced the peaceful sentiments of the English-speaking nations of the world. The last address was by Rev. Dr. R. F. Wilson of Hamilton, Ont.

At the close of the services were given for President McKinley, Queen Victoria, Admiral Dewey, the Society of Christian Endeavor and Mayor Maybury of Detroit. This evening was devoted to receptions at all the State headquarters.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

DETROIT, July 8.—This afternoon weather conditions are much more like those of October than July. Overcoats and jackets are in demand. The skies are overcast and a northwest breeze with an occasional dash of rain blows freshly from Lake St. Clair across Belle Isle.

There will be no general meetings in the Christian Endeavor tents tonight or tomorrow, but there will be many Sunday gatherings in the churches, the chief feature being a Sunday-afternoon Sabbath observance, "Father Endeavor" Clarke has prepared a programme for the use of local, city and district unions for the year which is a new departure, designed to give uniformity of thought and purpose to all.

This morning's "Quiet hour" in Tent Endeavor was more largely attended than any of the previous ones. The spirit of genuine piety is especially apparent in these early-morning meetings.

The last meetings in the big tents before Monday opened in Tents Endeavor and Willis at 10 o'clock, with the usual great crowds on hand and the singing as spirited as ever. The main topic in Tent Endeavor was "Saved to Serve." "Self-Consecration" was the general theme in Camp Williston. The presiding officer in Tent Endeavor was Rev. Z. T. Edwards of Cleveland. Rev. Dr. McLaurin of Brooklyn, led the devotions.

Various topics related to the general theme of service were treated by the following speakers: "In the Home of the Juniors," Rev. George B. Stuart, D.D., Harrisburg, Pa.; "The Family Altar," President B. A. Jenkins, Indianapolis; "In the Church: The Midweek Prayer Meeting," Rev. Ernest B. Allen, Lansing, Mich.; "The Sunday Evening Service," Rev. O. Breeden, Des Moines, Iowa; Illustrated address, "The Christian Endeavor Shears," Prof. A. R. Wells, Boston, editor Christian Endeavor World. Meditations and prayer, conducted by Rev. John H. Elliott, New York City. "How Young People May Help the Pastor," President A. E. Turner, Lincoln, Ill.; "How the Pastor May Help the Endeavor People," Rev. W. F. Wilson, Hamilton, Ont.

In both tents resolutions which had been adopted by the board of trustees were read, calling upon all Endeavorers to do their utmost toward preventing Congressman Roberts of Utah from assuming his seat in Congress. The Roberts resolutions were as follows:

"The board of trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, speaking in behalf of the three million Americans, solemnly declare their conviction that the seating of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah as Representative at Large from that State in the Fifty-fifth Congress will be and would be generally understood to be a condonation of the crime of polygamy, a blow at the sanctity of the marriage relation and a peril to the purity and integrity of the family upon which our civil and religious institutions so largely depend. We consequently call upon our representatives in the National Congress to rise above all partisan and sectional and personal considerations, and in defense of our reputation and character as a law-abiding people, to resign their seats from among our national lawmakers."

Accompanying the resolutions was submitted a memorial to Congress to be signed by Endeavorers, urging "utmost endeavor to accomplish Mr. Roberts' expulsion in accordance with the provisions of the National Constitution, article 1 section 5, as follows: "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly conduct and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member."

The memorial also urges submission of a constitutional amendment to the legislative body of the United States, forbidding marriage to be monogamic and making polygamy and polygamous cohabitation a crime punishable by severe penalties, including disfranchisement and disqualification from holding and Federal or State office.

Rev. H. B. Grosse of Boston presided over the Tent Williston session. Dr. M. R. Hodges of St. Louis conducted the devotional exercises. Many delegates took advantage of an open parliament to give personal testimonials. On the general theme of consecration addresses were delivered as follows: "Our Conquering Covenant," Rev. W. T. Rogers, Nashville, Tenn.; "The Tent of Promise," Rev. J. A. Cromer, Kansas City, Mo.; "The Comrades of the Quiet Hour," President Clarke; "Young Men Called to Preach," Rev. Dr. H. H. K. Walker, Los Angeles; "Self-Consecration," Prof. Graham Taylor, Chicago.

During the meetings the rain resumed operations in earnest, and the tents left the water through the roof in places, but nevertheless the audience stayed.

GOV. ROGERS ON TRUSTS.

HE BELIEVES NATIONAL CONTROL IS THE ONLY REMEDY.

Thinks the Trust Problem is but a New Phase of the Old Fight of the Almighty Dollar Against Almighty God.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

OLYMPIA (Wash.), July 8.—Gov. Rogers today gave out for publication a letter to Gov. Sayers of Texas in further explanation of his unwillingness to participate in the proposed convention on the subject of State control of trusts. He says:

"The trust evil is to be made a political question; of this there can be no doubt. I do not believe it wise for those who are opposed to the Republican party, to assist that party in its evident attempt to temporarily evade the issue by proposing State legislation as a remedy, knowing that this must prove in the end ineffective."

Gov. Rogers takes issue with the contention that if the general government cannot regulate trusts, the different States can. He refers to amendments 9 and 10 of the Federal Constitution, which it appears to him are clearly intended to make effective the spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence regarding inalienable rights, among which is the fundamental natural right to buy and sell and make combinations not inimical to the public good. He says:

"A great majority of the trusts will, however, unquestionably be able to show to the satisfaction of any Supreme Court, that by the use of the large capital and improved methods they have reduced the cost of their production, and are thus a benefit and not a detriment to the general public. That the greatest good to the greatest number has been secured."

Concluding, Gov. Rogers says: "The trust problem is a new phase of the old fight of the almighty dollar against Almighty God. The three mottoes of the trust are the money question, the protective tariff, and railroad rebates. They are controllable only by national legislation."

DEMOCRATS FIGHT FURIOUSLY.

Riotous Assemblage at the County Convention in Cleveland.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CLEVELAND (O.), July 8.—The Democratic County Convention, which developed into a contest between the McLean and anti-McLean factions of the party, was a riotous assemblage. There were dozens of fist encounters, and late this afternoon half a hundred delegates began fighting with chairs.

Tonight the "Kid" or anti-McLean faction, which were in the majority, left the hall, taking an adjournment until Monday. Afterward the McLean faction elected a chairman and proceeded to the selection of a list of delegates to the State Convention.

"FIGHTING JOE'S" CAVALRY.

Gen. Wheeler's Book on Its Operations During the Civil War.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

ATLANTA (Ga.), July 8.—Gen. Joe Wheeler has written a book on the operations of his cavalry during the civil war, and it will be published for the benefit of the Wheeler Cavalry camps throughout the South. At a meeting of Wheeler's cavalry, Camp A. A. letter was read from the Alabama in which he stated that he had compiled a list of notes after the war which had never been printed. He signified his intention of sending \$100 to start the work, and said he would accept no royalty. The manuscript will be here tomorrow, and the book will be published at once by an Atlanta firm.

A resolution was unanimously adopted thinking "American" Knaws of Columbus, O., for the care taken of Confederate graves in that city.

At New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, July 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] R. S. Seibert of Pasadena is at the Gerard; J. E. Smythe is at the Murray Hill.

Other Southern Californians in New York are Mrs. Holabird, E. E. Crandell, George W. King, Miss Marie F. Robrick, Arthur L. Robrick, R. S. McDougall, R. Zellner, Jr., L. Zobel, A. B. Dobson, J. B. Trafton, H. A. Rogers, R. S. Seibert of Los Angeles; Mrs. and Miss McCreighton of San Diego.

Another Railroad for Detroit.

CHICAGO, July 8.—A special to the Tribune from Lansing, Mich., says the Detroit River Terminal Railroad Company, capitalized at \$500,000, filed articles of association with the Secretary of State today. The company will build sixteen miles of standard gauge road from Detroit to Slocum Junction, and from there to Toledo, Ohio, and a terminal for the Pennsylvania and other lines which now stop at Toledo, and which have been seeking an entrance into Detroit for several years.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

COMMISSIONERS ARE GETTING READY FOR THE FIELD.

The Various Projected Routes Will Be Carefully Inspected So as to Leave No Question Open.

Strong Leaning Toward the Panama Route Said to Exist in the Canal Commission at Present.

Irving M. Scott's Dual Mission at the Capital—More Land Needed for Los Angeles Postoffice Addition.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] There appears to be in the new Isthmian Canal Commission, which is under orders to investigate all routes for an isthmian canal, a strong leaning toward the Panama route, and the feasibility of the United States taking hold of that scheme will be looked into better than ever before.

The commission today announced its plans for the future, which are disappointing in one respect—that no investigation will be begun till November, when the commission starts for the Isthmus. It was expected that the commission's report would be ready for transmission to Congress in December by the President; but if a start is not made till November, it will take a month for the commission to get to the Isthmus, another month or two for work and another to get back. So Congress cannot get the report till next spring, perhaps, and then there will be the same howl against rushing canal legislation through in the Congress closing days of the session as there was last spring.

But several members of the commission intend sailing for Paris in about a month to begin an investigation of the affairs of the Panama Canal Company, with a view to advising the government to buy out its concessions and continue its work. This fact, with other recent happenings, indicates that Panama will receive considerably more attention from the commission than will Nicaragua.

COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Nicaraguan Canal Commission has finished its present business in Washington and the members have scattered to wind up their personal and professional business before starting for the field. It has been settled that the field taken from this country will number about seventy-five all told. In addition to whatever local help may be picked up on the route, the commission will consist of Admiral Walker, Col. Ernest, Mr. Burr and Mr. Morrison, constituting the Panama Commission, with probably the two other members of the commission, who will leave here in about thirty days for Paris. There will be a letter of introduction to the Panama Company and secure whatever data is obtainable in connection with that part of the work. It is possible that they may visit Kiel before returning.

Meantime the remainder of the commission in this country will do whatever is possible by correspondence with the several American governments who may be interested in the route to be finally selected.

The start of the entire commission for the Isthmus will be made probably in November. When the commission takes the field it will divide into three sections, one to study the Panama route, one to further investigate the Nicaragua route, and the other to go over the Darien line. Afterward the San Blas and several minor routes will be studied so as to leave no possible question open when the survey is made.

[FRANCE.]

RESTORATION OF SANITY

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Curiously enough this change seems to emphasize another revulsion of public feeling which has several times been noted during the past year, namely, national sentiment toward Russia. Coolness toward France's ally, which has been growing in several quarters, is now rapidly becoming active resentment. The question has been taken up by the press during the past day or two, and it is developing into an actual campaign.

Yesterday's exchange of compliments between the Kaiser and President Loubet further emphasizes the change, and today the issue is boldly put forward that France should decide whether, after all, Russia or England is her better friend.

The strong policy, or rather courage, of the present government, is welcomed, even by those who do not agree with the Cabinet's views. It appears the somewhat intense national craving for a man in control, instead of a set of weak politicians. Even those who revile Gailfard, admire him for removing Zurlinden from the post of military governor of Paris, and there is no sign yet of any sedulous opposition to his removal, by all the fools and conspirators in the upper rank of the army who have kept France in disgrace and turmoil for four years.

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his actions in the Dreyfus affair. The Steele says that the government intends to remove Gens. Pellieux and Julliard from their respective offices.

The Figaro says that Premier Waldeck-Rousseau has been investigating the matter of demonstrations on the day of the election of M. Loubet to the Presidency, and later at Auteuil and Reuilly, with the object of ascertaining whether the disorders were isolated or concerted.

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Even Should the Boundary Medus Vivendi Fall.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Mr. Choate has not communicated to the State Department the resolution of any representations he has made to Lord Salisbury in London, respecting the medus vivendi. Although it is believed that it is almost hopeless to expect a successful outcome of the direct negotiations with London, it is not regarded here as inevitable that a hostile clash will follow the failure to secure medus vivendi. Confidence is expressed in the sufficiency of the present arrangements, backed by the sound common sense of the officials of the United States and Canada, now in the disputed territory in Alaska to prevent a collision.

As a matter of fact, the United States and Great Britain have been actually working under a tacitly understood modus vivendi. The existence of an understanding on this point is manifested in the ready acquiescence by the United States government in the suggestion by the British Foreign Office, and it might tend to prevent trouble if the War Department could find its place of sending a garrison of troops to Pyramid Harbor.

On its part the British government showed its disposition to maintain the status quo by quietly but firmly restraining the Canadian customs officers and mounted police, who were greatly harassing American miners passing over the trail. If this spirit continues to be exhibited on both sides, there is little reason to fear that the failure of the London negotiations will result in anything more serious than another long and disagreeable postponement of the final settlement.

The British embassy is similarly without advice from the Foreign Office as to the direction of the recent negotiations in London, and the officials here positively decline to discuss any phase of the Alaskan question.

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AMERICAN TOURISTS.

LONDON LITERALLY SWARMING WITH AMERICANS.

So Great is the Rush That Steamship Companies Admit Their Inability to Cope With It.

Transatlantic Companies Rushing Work on New Steamers for the Paris Exposition Trade Next Year.

Confessional Boxes in Church of England Churches—Tory Ministry Humiliated—Tempest in the Tea Trade.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, July 8.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyright, 1899.] When Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, declared at the banquet held at the embassy during the afternoon, was the most impressive evidence he had yet received in regard to the importance of the Ambassadorship in the court of St. James, he gave only a faint idea of the crowds of Americans now in London. So great is the rush that the steamship companies admit their inability to cope with it. All the trans-Atlantic companies have ordered from one to four new ships, but it is impossible for many of these to be ready in 1900. The American and North German lines are pushing work on their new vessels, but they hardly hope to have them ready for the Paris Exposition.

CONFESSORIAL BOXES. A parliamentary return issued in regard to the number of Church of England churches in which there are confessional boxes seems to show that the accusations of anti-clericalism in regard to this lawlessness, are practically groundless, as all the dioceses, except five, say not one exists. The five exceptions are London, Exeter, Oxford, Chichester and Southwell. At the same time there are scores of churches, especially in London, where confessions are heard at the altar rails, or in chairs placed in definite positions in the nave, in order to avoid possible scandals upon hearing confessions in the vestries or rectories.

TEA TRADE TEMPEST. There is great excitement in the tea trade owing to the decision of the Indian and Ceylon sellers to abolish the practice of allowing a pound extra on every hundred as compensation for waste. The dealers in London are in arms, and have resolved to boycott the Indian and Ceylon teas. As a counter blast to this is the decision of the sellers at Calcutta yesterday, who withdrew all their teas, refusing to sell for London. The result is that chests were withdrawn at Calcutta alone, and the auction was stopped. Out of 240,000,000 pounds required for Great Britain, planters and exporters representing 215,000,000 have promised to stick to the abolition resolution. Thirty-four planters are starting for England immediately to open agencies in this country for the sale of their teas. In the meantime the doors have been opened for China teas of a lower grade.

TORIES HUMILIATED. The double Liberal victory at the Oldham election July 6 is taken, in conjunction with other recent bye-elections and votes in the House of Commons, as being most humiliating to the ministry. The Liberals are exulting and even go to the extent of predicting an early dissolution. It is rumored that the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday was stormy and that many differences developed, but so long as the ministry can adjust its differences, it is probable that a dissolution will not occur before the autumn of 1900.

KIPLING'S GRIEVANCE. The Author has published a letter from Rudyard Kipling which ends by setting forth explicitly the grounds on which his case against certain American publishers rests. He says: "They have made me responsible, before a public to whom I do peculiarly owe the best of my work, for an egregious padded fake, and all these things they did, taking advantage of that public interest in my illness and in the point of death. I do not see how I can permit their action to pass without challenge. It establishes too many precedents which will do evil to the honor and integrity of the profession that so far has given me countenance and profit."

BRILLIANT SEASON CLOSING.

London Society Ready to Fill National Council Results.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] LONDON, July 8.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyright, 1899.] Although a few great balls are still in sight, the London season is already waning. People are fitting into the country much earlier than usual. Next week will be given over to Newmarket, where there are numerous house parties for the second July meeting. During the following week the season winds up with the Duchess of Marlborough's ball. There are still several fashionable weddings in prospect, the most notable being that of the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Constance Grosvenor, who will have fifteen bridesmaids, while many persons are looking forward with great interest to the reception to be given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House July 24, to the members of the Anglo-American League and their friends, at which Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, Mrs. Choate and many prominent Americans and English will be present.

After a long period of mourning, Mrs. John W. Mackay has reopened her beautiful home on Carlton House Terrace, which were followed by wonderful music.

London has been much enlivened during the week by the visit of the officers and a large number of cadets belonging to the United States training ship Monongahela, who were given five days' leave for sight-seeing, riding in electric cars and generally enjoying themselves.

The Fourth of July was never so universally celebrated by the Americans in London as was the Fourth of Tuesday last. In addition to the celebrations at Hotel Cecil and the United States embassy, there were a large number of private luncheons, dinners and river parties. Mr. and Mrs. John Melgus Even of Chicago took a large party of Americans in a steam launch from their place at Datchet to Maidenhead, while the employees of Commercial Cable Company, with Gen. Ward of New York, general manager of the company, celebrated in a similar manner on a launch launch early bedecked with American flags.

Thursday was speech day at Harrow, the first under the new headmaster, Dr.

Wood, and attracted a great crowd of distinguished people to the school. Thursday afternoon the last meet of the Four-in-hand Club occurred at the horse guards parade. It was undoubtedly the smartest of the season. There were twenty-two coaches in line. The Duke of Marlborough's team was greatly admired. He was accompanied by the Duchess, Lady Norah Churchill and Lord Cairns. In the evening occurred the Duchess of Devonshire's ball in the beautiful grounds of Devonshire House, with illuminations. It proved to be the most brilliant of the season. The musicale given by Mrs. Alfred Harmsworth, the same evening, attracted a crowd of fashionable people to the Grafton Galleries, whose spacious rooms are decorated with such a wealth of roses as never before was seen in London. The programme, which was also on the most lavish scale, included Paderewski, Coquelin, Leonora Jackson, David Bispham, Susanna Adams and Maurice Parkes.

A reporter of the Associated Press has interviewed the Countess of Aberdeen and others regarding the practical results likely to occur from the National Council of Women. Lady Aberdeen, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the American and Canadian delegates, said: "Every one of them was a skilled expert, and most of them were skilled speakers, whom the congress was delighted to hear, which cannot be said in regard to many of the other delegates. The Americans as a rule were better informed, more decided in opinion, and further advanced on the leading topics than any of the other delegates. They fairly outstripped the English women, who, however, were better informed than the continental delegates in general knowledge of the subjects pertaining to women. Mrs. Sewall won the congress from the start. Her extraordinary tact in dealing with such a large gathering was remarkable. Miss Susan B. Anthony's powerful advocacy of women's claims distinctly added to her already great reputation."

Regarding the results, the grand consummation has been reached of welding together a cosmopolitan body of thoughtful women, prepared to help their fellow women. Twenty-five years hence the whole world and the irresistible force of public opinion will be raised upon their proper sphere."

Miss Susan B. Anthony dwelt enthusiastically on the work of the council, and said: "We have already taken the outer trenches of the world's thought." Senator Mark Hanna says he regards the former Congressman John D. Witt Warner's announcement of his retirement from public life as a great loss to the Democratic Club Tuesday night, as he had been due to disappear. He added that the public ear through its extravagance; that when he speaks of "Hanna syndicates" he knows he "talks nonsense," which he uses the name of Gen. Egan, Capt. Carter and Secretary Alger to "discredit President McKinley." American good sense simply switches it aside as claptrap. Mr. Warner, however, the Senator continued, "strikes other ground in praising the Filipinos, and I greatly mistake my countrymen if, when the time arrives, they don't clear the Congress of the kind of patriotism exemplified by Mr. Warner, and sweep the rebels out of every nook in the Philippines."

ENGLISH TROOPS INSPECTED. Many Americans View the Big Parade in London.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, July 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The centenary review and inspection of the Metropolitan volunteers, who were organized in Hyde Park by General Buller to oppose the invasion of England by the troops of Napoleon, occurred on the Horse Guards Parade this afternoon. About 30,000 London volunteers took part in the review. A large number of Americans paid high prices for favorable seats, from which to view the parade.

A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH.

BLANCHE BATES RISES FOR A BIT OF INFORMATION.

She Wants to Know Whether She Can Be an Actress and a Christian at the Same Time—Pauses for a Reply.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, July 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Blanche Bates, the actress, wants to determine whether or not an actress can be a Christian, and, to that end has sought the opinions of a number of prominent divines.

In some quarters her effort has not been taken seriously, and an unjust suggestion that she seeks advertising has been made. Her friends assert, however, that her letter of inquiry is the work of serious investigation. Part of her general letter is as follows: "I am a member of the theatrical profession. My efforts as such have been rewarded with a certain degree of success. My work on the stage is congenial, both mentally and physically. Nevertheless, there are times when I ask myself whether an actress can honor her obligations of Christian life. Are stage and church so inherently antagonistic that one has to choose between them? Is it impossible to reconcile the differences of both, or in other words, can an actress be a consistent Christian? I have so far failed to solve the problem to the satisfaction of my conscience."

NOT TRUST NOR MONOPOLY.

English Amalgamation to Conduct Oil Seed Business.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, July 7.—A dispatch from London says the complete success of John R. Bartlett's campaign in the English oil seed trade is assured. When he came to England five months ago, the managers of the linseed and cotton-seed crushing mills and refiners were competing sharply with one another and adopting new methods for cent of this trade into an amalgamated company. His plan of operations has been adopted by a majority of the trade, including all the strongest companies and firms. He has made contracts with seventeen corporations and firms, and purchased twenty-eight mills and twelve oil refineries with plants, business and good will.

The British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited, has been organized to carry into effect these agreements made by him and his brokers, and conduct the business for the common advantage of the majority of the trade. The share capital and debenture stock of the consolidated company is \$2,500,000, but \$250,000 is reserved for future developments of business.

One million four hundred thousand pounds have already been underwritten, and the remainder will probably be covered in a few days. The new company is neither a trust

See Our Show Window Display.

Ville de Paris



221 and 223 S. BROADWAY.

Fancy Silks.

An offering at ninety-five cents per yard; reduced from \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. These are wonderful values. All this season's purchases. Superior qualities. Beautiful effective designs and new color blendings. Very desirable for fancy dress waists and jacket linings. We are having phenomenal success with this line, some customers buying three to five waist lengths of these beautiful \$1.50 and \$2.00 Silks, which are now only.....

95c Yard.

Black Silk Grenadines

A pure silk tissue; some are plain weaves with a firm lock stitch, dependable for wear; others are fancy designs, irregular satin stripes, knotted checks, taffeta silk effects, and other new styles; prices range

95c, \$1.50, \$2.50 UPWARDS.

Black Crepons.

New and effective weaves—just received. Genuine English Mohair Crepons made with double backs and no overthread, light in texture and highly finished; by the yard prices are.....

\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 UPWARDS.

Fancy Parasols.

See our South Window for a beautiful display of all the latest popular fads in Parasols—lucked, checked, striped and ruffled effects; carved natural wood handles; plain India Silk, in black and white, fancy colored silks in stripes and checks; prices range from.....

65c to \$6.50 EACH.

Kid Gloves.

Chamois gloss, made in America of imported skins—are acknowledged to be superior to those made in Europe. We guarantee and fit every pair. Price.....

\$1.00

Genuine French Kid Gloves, direct from the manufacturer in France—made expressly for the "Ville de Paris"—2 clasps; all the latest color tints, at per pair.....

\$1.25.

nor a monopoly, but simply one of many industrial amalgamations which are formed here as rapidly as in America. English law sanctions such consolidations, and they receive the support of the greatest financiers and there is no popular agitation against them.

WOULD NOT SUFFER SO AGAIN FOR FIFTY TIMES ITS PRICE.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like a charm, and in one dose I felt all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa.—[Adv.]

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Cooperates with all other charity workers. It is a non-sectarian fund, all cases carefully. It need funds; the membership fee is \$1. Office, room 11, Courthouse. "And above these things, for the charity shall cover a multitude of sins."

MURESCO, the latest-improved wall brush.

Call for samples at No. 307 South Main street, Phoenix Paint Company.

Vienna Ladies' Tailor,

220 South Broadway

Between Second and Third Sts., Op. Ville de Paris.

To the Ladies of Los Angeles and vicinity: We are still giving our Tailoring Suits at \$27.50 for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday only. We have received the latest styles this week. Come and select your choice in any style at the above price—silk-lined throughout. New styles of Riding Habits, of finest Black French Pequea—\$30.00. Do not miss these bargains—never before offered.

HAY STORED CHEAP!

Will save you money, insurance, hauling, and make a liberal loan on Hay stored with us. Get our rates before contracting. PRICE'S WAREHOUSE, Main and Washington Sts. Office—807 South Olive St. Telephone Main 573.

See the point?

J-Need-a

HUB SEE THE POINT

Front and Back, to hold your tie in position. Do You Catch On? Hundreds of thousands of men are using this. Up-to-date dealers, or postpaid, 25c each. HUB COLLAR BUTTON CO., Boston, Mass.

Dissolution Sale.

Call and Get Prices.

H. COHN & CO., TEMPLE BLOCK.

TO THE READERS OF THE TIMES:

There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when you would not be bothered reading "ads." But times have changed, and you have learned that many an advertisement contains a money-saving story, well worth the reading. But even yet the pages of the daily papers are so crowded with big, blustering self-praises, as unwarranted as offensive, and often so soiled with direct misstatements that one sometimes loses faith in all advertising. It is in view of this fact that we wish to say that our advertising policy is simple and straightforward. We try to interest sensible people in our daily talks about clothing—to tell them in a plain, quiet way about the business doings at our store, to advance sound arguments why they should trade with us and to hold out inducements for them to become our patrons. And the great spirit in all our efforts is simple TRUTH. We strive to never misrepresent, never exaggerate. It would never pay us to have you expect more of us than we are able to give you. Our policy is not something for nothing but your money's worth every time. Try us once and see if we do not do right by you. Our guarantee is back of every sale we make.



PROOFS OF OUR SINCERITY FOR THIS WEEK:

Boys' Wash Suits, For Ages 3 to 10.

We do not propose to carry over any of these suits if we can help it, and have marked them down to cost in order to make quick work of them.

NOTE REDUCTIONS:

\$5.00 Wash Suits now \$3.75
4.00 Wash Suits now 3.00
3.00 Wash Suits now 2.25
2.50 Wash Suits now 2.00
2.00 Wash Suits now 1.50
1.50 Wash Suits now 1.25
1.00 Wash Suits now .85



Mullen, Bluett & Co., The One-Price Store, N. W. Cor. First and Spring.

Dinner Sets

If it's Up-to-Date Dinner Sets you want — Try

Great American Importing Tea Co's

Have 100 Stores—That's Why

Quality so Good

Prices so Reasonable

135 N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES.

421 S. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES.

421 S. SECOND ST., POMONA.

15 E. STATE ST., RIVERSIDE.

591 MAIN ST., RIVERSIDE.

34 N. FAIR OAKS AVE., PASADENA.

27 THIRD ST., SANTA MONICA.

728 STATE ST., SANTA BARBARA.

211 E. FOURTH ST., SANTA ANA.

Rupture

We Guarantee to Cure.

We mean this emphatically, and are willing to wait for payment until cure is effected. Positively no pain, no operation or detention from business by our New and Scientific Home Treatment. Over 47 patients treated since April 1st. A large number of them are cured. All are doing well. Their names will be given to those who are interested at the office. New patients treated from 10 to 12 a.m. Trusting a specialty. Consultation and examination free. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Office open Sundays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

RUPTURE CURE SPECIALISTS,

222 and 224 Byrne Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Reference: Cashier Pomona National Bank; President Pomona Water Co.

EXCURSIONS—With Dates and Departures.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—PERSONALLY conducted excursions to all points East via Los Angeles every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday. Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago, giving passengers the benefit of the famous Rocky Mountain scenery by daylight. Lowest rates. 222 S. SPRING ST.

PHILLIPS-JUDSON PERSONALLY conducted excursions via the Denver and Rio Grande route leave Los Angeles every Monday; Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountain scenery by daylight. Lowest rates. Service unexcelled. Office 120 W. SECOND ST., Wilcox Building.

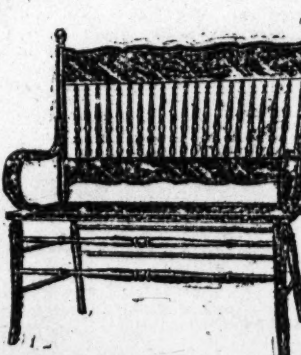
ROCK ISLAND ROUTE—PERSONALLY conducted excursions to all points East via the Denver and Rio Grande route leave Los Angeles every Thursday; Union Depot, Chicago, scenery by daylight. Lowest rates. Service unexcelled. Office 120 W. SECOND ST., Wilcox Building.

YOSEMITE EXPRESS—WE OUTFIT AND conduct camping parties to any part of California. European plan. J. D. STEELE, 323 W. Fifth St., Tel. main 71.

JEKINS VAN AND STORAGE SHIP MOVERS hold goods to all points in any quantity at reduced rates. 426 S. SPRING. Tel. M. 3.

MACHINERY—And Mechanical Arts.

FULTON ENGINE WORKS, FOUNDERS and machinists, cor. Chicago and 4th Sts. IRON WORKS—IRON WORKS, 100 S. 44 BUREA VISTA ST.



Furniture For Warm Days.

We've solved the problem of summer comfort, and to your advantage, too.

You folks with matting needs in sight can't find better value for a quarter more money in straw matting than ours at 20c. A late importation from China and Japan allows us to offer you superb choosing in the finer lines.

With this matting came a rare lot of rugs—as a hint let us call your attention to a 26-inch one in deep rich colorings for but \$1.50.

In lace curtains that you may need for touching off a bedroom this summer—to make it look cool—we can give you Nottingham's as low as 35c a pair.

Reed Rockers for \$3

Pretty Hammocks for only \$1.00

BARKER BROS.,

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, 420, 422, 424 South Spring St.

BICYCLE SCHOOL

For N.E.A. visitors who have not yet learned to ride, we have the best outdoor riding school in Southern California.

For those who ride, we have new 1899 wheels for rent at popular prices.

OPEN EVENINGS

Central Park Riding School,

518 South Hill Street. Opposite Central Park.

Berlin Dye Works

Is the largest and most reliable establishment and guarantees the best work in the city. We will save you from 35 to 40 per cent. on all work.

IMPROVED DRY PROCESS.

Men's Suits cleaned and pressed for..... \$1.25

Ladies' Dress Skirts cleaned and pressed..... 50c

AND 75c

FROCK SUITS 25c EXTRA.

Silk Waists, Jackets and fancy Dresses, Organdie Dresses, all kinds of Fancy Articles in proportion to the above.

M. S. KORNBLUM, ORIGINATOR OF THE IMPROVED DRY PROCESS.

342 S. Broadway, East Side of Street. Telephone M. 675.

We also receive orders at works, corner Washington and Griffith Avenue.

don't miss the Ebb Sale today what is more don't miss the Ebb Sale tomorrow

[SPORTING RECORD.]
HAIL COLUMBIA!NEW YACHT WINS FROM THE
OLD DEFENDER.Twenty-six-mile Course is Run Over
by the Two Boats in a Little
Less Than Three
Hours.Difference in Finishing Time of the
Vessels is Three Minutes and
Thirteen Seconds—Both Take
the Wrong Course.Hagman Wins Amateur Golf Cham-
pionship—Tennis, Cycling, Turf
and Base Ball Results in
the East.[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, July 8.—At last the "big
sloop" yachts Columbia and Defender have
met in a battle royal that has been satisfac-
tory to all concerned. In a strong and fair-
ly steady breeze and smooth water, they sailed
over a course of about twenty-five miles to-
day, and in covering that distance the Colum-
bia fairly and squarely outlasted the De-
fender by 3m. 13s., actual time.If the Columbia, after measurement, is
found to allow the Defender two minutes,
she will still have beaten her 1m. 13s. That
means that she can beat her now over a full
thirty-mile course by at least two minutes,
corrected time, and that when she is tuned
up, say by the September races, she will
easily beat her five minutes, which is all that
is required of her. Today's race was as fine
a smooth-water test as the yachts may ever
expect to get.On the first leg a reach of about four miles
with a beam wind, the Defender gained two
seconds. On the second leg of six minutes,
in which there was some windward work,
the Columbia gained 1m. 53s. On the third
leg, a three-mile run before the wind, with
spinnakers set, the Defender gained six
seconds. On the first leg, the second time
around, the Columbia gained 1m. 53s. On the
close-hauled work on the second leg, she
gained only 36s., and in the run to the finish
the Defender gained 43s.The only unfortunate part of today's event
was the fact that both of the yachts sailed
the wrong course. It was in fact the feature
of the day, and the strange action of those
in charge of the yachts kept every one guess-
ing as to the ultimate result. The first leg
of the course was to be eight miles long,
the turning point being off Stamford, Conn.
The yachtsmen of the Riverside Club were
having a race on the course the Columbia and
Defender were to sail over, but only four
miles from their starting point. The Re-
sults Committee say that the event will be
considered a race, and that the Columbia
will probably award the cup to the Columbia.
ACCIDENT AT THE FINISH.[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LARCHMONT (N. Y.), July 8.—The Colum-
bia, in running in for her moorings after to-
day's race, fouled the Defender's boom with
her port topmast shroud, breaking the De-
fender's hollow steel spar almost at right
angles. The Columbia was injured and im-
mediately after caused her own mooring.
The Defender will go to Bristol Monday.
Where the injured boom will be straightened
and, if necessary, spliced.LEAGUE BASEBALL.
Perfectos Capture Two Games from
the Exiles.[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The Perfectos
had their batting clothes on today,
and captured two games from the Exiles.
St. Louis came near losing the
first game through a floundering, but a
batting rally in the tenth won out for
them. Attendance 5100.Score, first game:
St. Louis, 5; hits, 17; errors, 6.
Cleveland, 4; hits, 7; errors, 1.
Batteries—Young and O'Connor;
Crisler, Knepper and Schrengost.
Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.
Second game:
St. Louis, 6; hits, 14; errors, 3.
Cleveland, 2; hits, 7; errors, 4.
Batteries—Sullivan and Crisler;
Hughes and Sudeen.
Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.MADE IT FOUR STRAIGHT.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LOUISVILLE, July 8.—The Colonels
made it four straight today. Both
teams played good ball and it was any
body's game until the last man was
retired. Attendance 3000. Score:
Louisville, 5; hits, 11; errors, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; hits, 12; errors, 2.
Batteries—Cunningham and Powers;
Hahn and Wood.
Umpires—Gaffney and Latham.ESCAPED A SHUT-OUT.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, July 8.—The Phillies
got two hits in each of the sixth and
eighth innings, with Brooklyn, today,
thereby escaping a shut-out. In the
other seven Hughes dished up an as-
sault of curve balls that the visiting
sluggers could not touch. Attendance
8700. Score:
Philadelphia, 2; hits, 4; errors, 1.
Brooklyn, 5; hits, 12; errors, 2.
Batteries—Fraser and McFarland;
Hughes and Smith.
Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.ORPHANS SHUT OUT.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
PITTSBURGH, July 8.—Pittsburgh
split even in the series with Chicago
by shutting them out without a run.
Attendance 3500. Score:
Pittsburgh, 6; hits, 10; errors, 3.
Chicago, 0; hits, 4; errors, 2.
Batteries—Leever and Schriver;
Phyle and Donahue.GAME FOR THE ORIOLES.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
BALTIMORE, July 8.—But one game
was played here today with Washing-
ton, and Baltimore won that after a
somewhat featureless contest. At-
tendance 2470. Score:
Baltimore, 4; hits, 12; errors, 1.
Washington, 1; hits, 7; errors, 1.
Batteries—Hill and Robinson; Wey-
hing and Slagle.
Umpires—McDonald and Manassau.NO GAME AT BOSTON.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
BOSTON, July 8.—Rain prevented
today's game between New York and
Boston.JEFFRIES UNFRIED.
Big Crowd to Watch the Home Team
Win the Game at San Jose.[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN JOSE, July 8.—The largest
crowd that ever attended a baseball
game here was that which assembled
at Recreation Park this afternoon to
witness the contest between San José
and Santa Cruz, with James J. Jeffries
as one of the umpires. Jeff also gave
a three-round sparring exhibition with
his brother, Jack. The game resulted
in a victory for San José by a score
of six to three. Score:
San José, 6; base hits, 9; errors, 3.
Santa Cruz, 3; base hits, 8; errors, 5.
Batteries—Borchers and Kent; Pace
and Bale.SACRAMENTO-OAKLAND.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SACRAMENTO, July 8.—Sacramento
defeated Oakland this afternoon, inreality only one earned run was made,
and errors, etc., aside, the score should
have been one to nothing in favor of
the locals. Doyle and Moskman were
both batted hard, but owing to the
exceptionally fine fielding, safe drives
were few. Some of Umpire Levy's de-
cisions were of the rank order. Score:
Gilt Edge, 8; base hits, 8; errors, 2.
Oakland, 2; base hits, 4; errors, 3.
Batteries—Doyle and Stanley; Ham-
mond and Moskman.GOOD FAITH GUARANTEE.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The
Glen Park Company has deposited a
certified check for \$10,000 with a mor-
ning paper as a guarantee of good
faith in its bid of \$40,000 for the Jef-
fries and Sharkey fight.OH, THE SHAMROCK!
Initial Run of the Candidate Gives
Fair Promise.[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
SOUTHAMPTON, July 8.—[By Atlantic
Cable.] The Shamrock quite unexpectedly
left her moorings at 11:30 o'clock this morn-
ing and sailed down Southampton water
on a canvas-stretching trip.
The Iverna also started, apparently with
the intention of testing her speed against
the Shamrock. Sir Thomas Lipton was on
board the Iverna.The Meteor has arrived here and is being
docked and cleaned. It is expected she will
be ready to sail early next week, though
her captain still declares he has not yet re-
ceived orders to sail the yacht against the
Shamrock.
Emperor William is expected to inspect
the Shamrock before she sails to the United
States.A SPLENDID RUN.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SOUTHAMPTON, July 8.—The Shamrock
had a splendid run off Hurst Castle. Yacht-
men here declare she fulfilled every promise
today and gives evidence of being the best
cup challenger ever seen in the Solent. It is
believed that the trials were in every way
successful both as to speed and steering
qualities.CHAMPION AMATEUR GOLFERS.
Herbert M. Harriman First Ameri-
can to Win the Distinction.[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
ONWENTONIA, Lake Forest (Ill.), July 8.—
Herbert M. Harriman of the Meadow Brook
Golf Club of Hempstead, Long Island, today
won the amateur golf championship of Amer-
ica from Frindley S. Douglass, who won the
championship last year. The score was 3
and 2 to play. The long odds were in
favor of Harriman, who has been playing in
the week's tournament, and when the old
Princeton football player finally holed down
on the thirty-fourth, bringing the coveted
championship to himself, the crowd broke
into enthusiastic cheering, and Harriman
was nearly lifted off his feet by the crush
of admirers.For the first time since amateur golf
championship tournaments have been held in
America, an American-born golfer holds the
honors, and this fact was most commented
on by golfers tonight, who believe it will go
far toward popularizing the game in the
United States.PORT ERIE RESULTS.
Threatening Weather and Heavy
Trench Bitter the Horse.[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
BUFFALO (N. Y.), July 8.—At Port Erie
today the weather was threatening and the
track heavy. Results:
Six furlongs: Simco won, Windward sec-
ond, Dominer third; time 1:22 1/2.
Five furlongs: Sidney Lucas won, Advance
Guard second, Base third; time 1:06 1/2.
Five furlongs: Triune won, Carlotta C.
second, Tyrant third; time 1:04.
Handicap, mile and a half: Downtown
won, Topmost second, The Gardener third;
time 2:01 1/2.The Cascade purse, \$1000, seven furlongs:
Judith won, "The Payne" second,
Demolies third; time 1:43 1/2.
Handicap steeplechase, full course, about
two and one-half miles: King won, Brack
Jimmie second, O'Brien third; time 5:59 1/2.GRAND CYCLING CIRCUIT.
Tom Cooper Wins Mile Professional
Race—Other Results.[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, July 8.—The grand circuit of
the National Cycling Association began this
afternoon at Berkeley Oval, and nearly one
hundred individuals took part in the event.
The Grand Circuit professional event,
at a mile, was cleverly won by Tom Co-
oper of Detroit, by a couple of inches.
Scarcely a foot separated the four men. Sum-
mary:
Grand Circuit, mile, open, professional:
Final heat won by Tom Cooper, E. H. Kiser
second, Bob Walhouse, Atlanta, third;
time 2:10 1/2.Half-mile handicap: Final won by P. A.
Raymond, Cl. E. A. 2d, and the Longf-
elstons (45), second; J. W. Lawson, Chicago
(45), third; W. E. Becker, Minneapolis
(46), fourth; time 6:36.RACING AT CHICAGO.
Exciting National Circuit Races on
the Parkside Track.[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
CHICAGO, July 8.—The National Circuit
meet of the L.A.W. at Parkside today packed
the grounds, fully 3000 people witnessing the
exciting racing. Jimmy Bowler won Major
Taylor to a dead heat in the mile National
Championship. Results:
One mile, National Championship: Major
Taylor and James Bowler tied for first, But-
ler third; time 2:17.
Two mile handicap, professional: Nat But-
ler (20) won, Barney Oldfield (65) second,
Major Taylor (scratch) third; time 4:40 1/2.
Professional multicyle, two miles: Phelps,
Newkirk, Vanvess and Layvine on quad
first; Nat Butler on single, second; Major
Taylor and Tom Butler on tandem, third.CHICAGO TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
Annual Contest to Decide Cham-
pionship of the West.[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
CHICAGO, July 8.—The annual tennis tour-
nament to decide the championship of the
West at the Kenwood Country Club, began to-
day. The contest will continue for a week. In
all sixty-seven players are entered, and among
them are the best in the country.
Never before, with one exception, have so
many entered for championship honors in a
tennis tournament. The exception was at
Newport five years ago, when eighty-seven
players participated.CHESS EXPERTS.
Results of Yesterday's Games in
the International Tourney.[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
LONDON, July 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.]
The chess experts met at noon today in the
twenty-third round. At 4:30 o'clock
adjournment Schlechter had beaten Bird,
Shawalter had disposed of Tinsley, Tsch-
goria had lost to Janowski, as did Mason
to Pillsbury, while Blackburne and Maroczy
and Cohn and Lee adjourned their games in
even positions.ADJOURNED AGAIN.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LONDON, July 8.—The Blackburne-Ma-
rocy and Cohn-Lee games were adjourned
a second time at the end of the evening ses-
sion.Results at Harlem.
CHICAGO, July 8.—Results at Har-
lem; track good:
Nine-sixteenths of a mile: Unslightly
won, Princess Shyra second, Nullah
third; time 0:56 1/2.Mile and a quarter: Mayme M. M.
won, Uarda second, Ray H. third; time
2:10 1/2.Mile and a sixteenth: John Baker
won, Tenby second, Monk Wayman
third; time 1:48 1/2.Six furlongs: Leulton won, Barton
second, Banquo II third; time 3:35.Six furlongs: Meddler won, Hugh
Penny second, Canova third; time
1:14 1/2.

One mile: Free Hand won. News-

THE OLD WAY

Of Treating Dyspepsia and Indiges-
tion by Dieting a Dangerous
and Useless One.We say the old way, but really it is a
very common one, and present-day sci-
ence and medicine are well con-
sidered the first step to take in attempting to
cure indigestion is to diet, either by select-
ing certain foods and rejecting others, or to
greatly diminish the quantity usually taken,
in other words, the starvation plan is by
many supposed to be the first essential.
The almost certain failure of the starva-
tion cure for dyspepsia has been proven time
and again, but still the moment dyspepsia
makes its appearance a course of dieting is
at once advised.All this is radically wrong. It is foolish
and unscientific to recommend dieting or
starvation to a man suffering from dyspepsia,
because indigestion itself starves every or-
gan and every nerve and every fiber in the
body.What the dyspeptic wants is abundant
nutrition, which means plenty of good, whole-
some, well-cooked food, and something to
assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is
exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dys-
pepsia Tablets are adapted, and this is the
method by which they cure the worst cases
of dyspepsia; in other words, the patient
eats plenty of wholesome food, and Stuart's
Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this
way the system is nourished and the over-
worked stomach rested, because the tablets
will digest the food whether the stomach
works or not. One of these tablets will digest
3000 grains of meat or eggs.Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's
Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest
remedy for stomach troubles, and every trial
makes one more friend for this excellent
preparation. Sold at 50 cents for full-sized
package, at all drug stores.A little book on stomach diseases mailed
free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Mar-
shall, Mich.gatherer second, Egbert third; time
1:43 1/2.Brighton Beach Races.
NEW YORK, July 8.—Results at
Brighton Beach:Five furlongs, selling: Bold Knight
won, Myhrner second, Vendig third;
time 1:02 1/2.Mile and a sixteenth: Bannockburn
won, Merry Prince second, Azucena
third; time 1:47.Undergraduate, five and a half fur-
longs: Flaunt won, Shoreham second,
Mischievous third; time 1:08 1/2.Six furlongs, selling: Sky Scraper
won, Rinaldo second, Gala Day third;
time 1:14 3/4.The Billow Stakes, one mile: Beula
won, Clonsilla second, Lackland third;
time 1:41 1/2.The Chantilly hurdle handicap, mile
and a half: Fozzy won, Premier sec-
ond, Ben Eder third; time 2:47.Finishes at St. Louis.
ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Track slow; re-
sults:One mile, selling: Mitchell won,
Moralist second, Wilson (barred),
third, Forbush fourth; time 1:45 1/4.Selling, seven and a half furlongs:
Dr. Graves won, Sir Joseph Lester sec-
ond, Easter Card third; time 1:39.Selling, mile and a quarter: Shimura
won, School Girl second, Bushfield
third; time 2:15.Handicap, two-year-olds, five and a
half furlongs: Thrive won, Alice
Turner second, El Caney third; time
1:10.Handicap, mile and a sixteenth:
Raffaello won, Leo Planter second,
Crocker third; time 1:32.Handicap, six and a half furlongs,
Richard J. second, Lord Fairfax third;
time 1:15 1/2.Whist Congress at Chicago.
CHICAGO, July 8.—The ninth annual
congress of the American Whist
League will open in the banquet hall
of the Auditorium Hotel Monday after-
noon, and lovers of the game from
other places are arriving to attend. It
is expected that between 300 and 400
whist players will be present to partici-
pate.Jeffries' Sailing Date.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Sam
Thall, Jim Jeffries' advance agent,
announces that Jeffries will sail from
New York for Europe on July 27. Jef-
fries will visit his home in Los Ange-
les before going east.Sloan Wins the Poal Plate.
LONDON, July 8.—P. Lorillard's Jouvence,
ridden by Tod Sloan, won the Great Poal
plate of \$5000 in the London Cup
meeting today. Elopement was second and
Dumond third. Eight horses ran. The bet-
ting was 4 to 1 against Jouvence.Gentlemen Cricketers Out.
LONDON, July 8.—In the cricket match be-
tween the Players' and Gentlemen's teams,
which began Thursday at Kensington Oval,
the Gentlemen were all out in their first
innings for 38 runs. The Players, in their
first innings yesterday, made the extraordinary
score of 647 runs.HE FALLS INTO A TRAP.
DIAMOND THIEF LOUIS McELROY
CAPTURED IN CHICAGO.San Francisco Fugitive from Jus-
tice Admits His Identity and
Will Return to This State to
Stand Trial for His Crime.[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
CHICAGO, July 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.]
Louis McElroy, wanted in San Francisco for
the theft of diamonds valued at \$5000, is
under arrest at the West Chicago-avenue
Police Station. He has confessed his guilt
and will be taken to San Francisco prob-
ably next Monday. McElroy has been
sought for by the police in all parts of the
country during the past few weeks, but he
eluded them until he was seen and recog-
nized by Capt. Peter Kelly of the West Chi-
cago-avenue Police Station at the corner of
Clark and Chestnut streets. The captain
had read descriptions of McElroy and was
on the lookout, as was suspected the
fugitive had come to Chicago. The captain,
dressed in citizens' clothes, was walking
along Clark street when he saw McElroy.
The police officer noticed that the man an-
swered the description of the person wanted
by the San Francisco police. In a familiar
manner he approached McElroy, and slap-
ping him on the back, said: "What, my old
friend McElroy. How do you do? It is
more than a year since I met you on the
Coast. Where are you doing in this part of
the country?""That is my name," replied McElroy, "but
I can't place you. I don't know as I've
met you before.""Are you not Louis McElroy, who was
formerly clerk in the Richelieu Hotel at San
Francisco?" asked the captain, with much
earnestness."Why, yes, I am, but for life of me I
can't place you," said the captain.
"But I can place you," said the captain,
quickly: "I place you under arrest as a
fugitive from justice."McElroy turned pale and began to tremble,
but made no reply. He was taken to the
West Chicago-avenue Police Station, where
he made no attempt to conceal his identity,
and confessed to Capt. Kelly. The authori-
ties at San Francisco were notified, and an
order will be sent to take the prisoner back
to that city. McElroy says that the dia-
monds are safe, and that he turned them
over to friends before leaving San Francisco.
He says he will secure and return them to
their owners. He does not fear the results.

Souvenir Day...

Ladies of Los Angeles and our
Honored Guests of the

N. E. A.

You are all cordially invited to attend this Grand
Souvenir Sale. We will give away to every purchaser
a handsome Aluminum Card Case to note and to
remember your visit to the City of the Angels.

Special Bargains.

Dress Shapes from 10c up.
Flowers, bunches, 5c, 10c, 25c and up.
Ribbons, assorted patterns, yard, 10c, 15c, 25c.
Sailors from 25c up. Ornaments from 5c to 48c.
Veilings from 10c up. Our entire stock of

Trimmed Hats at Half Price

This will be the Sale of Sales, long remembered by
those who will attend. Will you be one of them?THE MILLINERY WORLD,
125 South Spring St.It's coming our way—the Cycle and Sundry
Business of the town, because we have made
this department surpass all others in making

Hoegge's Low Prices Town Talk.

Admiral \$25
BicyclesThe best, the handsom-
est, the strongest, the
best finished, the easi-
est running wheel ever
sold for the money.Tires All Tires purchased of us
put on free.

Foot Pumps solid brass..... 35c

Banner P'mps no screw valves..... 75c

Kelly Handle Bars..... \$2.00

Solid Handle Bars, with grips, \$1.25

Jockey Cyclometers..... 75c

Trump Cyclometers..... 65c

Sprocket Locks..... 20c

Wrenches..... 15c

Electric Stroke Bells..... 25c

Continuous Ringing Bells..... \$1.00

Inner Tubes..... 90c

Special Sale of Gas Lamps.

WHOLESALE, WM. H. HOEGGE, 138-140-142
RETAIL, S. Main Street.

Beautiful Couches, \$9.00 and \$10.00.

Morris Chairs

Made in pleasing designs, with Morris
cushions, which suggest
solid comfort,
upholstered in
figured cordu-
roy and
velours.Iron and Brass Beds Made for looks
and long service.

I. T. Martin, 531-3-5 S. Spring st

MELROY'S VICTIMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
CHICAGO, July 8.—Louis McElroy, for-
merly clerk in the Richelieu Hotel at San Fran-
cisco, was arrested here today on a charge
of stealing \$5000 worth of diamonds from
Mrs. Felt and Mrs. Hale of Boston, who were
guests of the hotel. He acknowledged his
guilt, and will be sent to San Francisco for
trial.

IN OLD MADRID.

Gen. Rios Arrives There—Filipinos
Release Prisoners.[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
MADRID, July 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] An
official despatch from Manila says that thirty
Spanish military prisoners and seventeen
civilians who were held by the Filipinos
have been released. It is reported that Sef-
er Villaverde has decided to bring on a minis-
terial crisis after the debate on the message
relating to the determination of the cabinet
to modify essential parts of the Budget.Gen. Rios, recently Spain's principal com-
mander in the Philippines, has arrived here.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Day Dispatches Condensed.

Judge Jenkins in chambers at Milwaukee
yesterday confirmed the sale of the Wiscon-
sin Central Railway properties.Chancellor M. Depew was quoted yesterday
as saying that there is no truth in the ru-
mored combine of the Pennsylvania and New
York Central railroads.Oliver Campbell of St. Louis, and Thomas
Bates of Chicago, attorneys for the seventy-
three fire insurance companies affected by
the recent decision of the Supreme Court,
have filed a motion at Jefferson City, Mo.,
for a rehearing in the case in the Supreme
Court in bank. The motion will not be
passed upon until July 14, at which time the
court in bank will be in session again.

Nick's Peace Congress.

LONDON, July 8.—A telegram from St.
Petersburg asserts that The Hague confer-
ence will adjourn at the end of July, the
members agreeing to reassemble in the
spring, and that during the interval Emperor
Nicholas will visit the principal European
countries.

CORONADO BAGGAGE

taken free from San Diego depot to and
from Hotel del Coronado. Passengers in bus
25 cents each way.TEACHERS and visitors, procure a copy of
the beautiful 100-page Official N.E.A. Souve-
nir of Southern California and its schools.
On sale at book stores and in convention
halls. Price 25 cents. The Times Job Office,
publishers, 110 Market Broadway, Los Angeles.We Are Still
SELLING OUTAnd have a very good assortment left. On the balance
of our stock we have made still deeper cuts than here-
tofore. All our goods must be sold and closed out—
the quicker the better. Remember this is a bonafide
selling-out sale.

Regular Price.	Selling-out Price.	Regular Price.	Selling-out Price.
25c Brocade Silks.....	15c	35c Ladies' Leather Belts, big assortment.....	19c
1 1/2 Black Brocade Silks.....	79c	8c Ladies' Sleeveless Summer Vests.....	5c
65c Fancy Brocade Taffeta Silks.....	32c	15c Ladies' Sleeveless White Summer Vests.....	10c
85c China Silks in all colors.....	22c	50c Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Union Suits.....	32c
50c Plushes in all colors.....	22c	\$2.00 Black Brocade Sicilian Skirts.....	99c
20c Black Brocade Sicilian.....	11c	98c Ladies' White Duck Skirts.....	59c
25c Black Brocade Sicilian.....	16c	1 1/2 Ladies' White Duck Skirts, nicely trimmed.....	95c
45c Black Brocade Sicilian.....	25c	10c Best imported Saxony Wool Yarn.....	5c
75c Novelty Colored Crepon Dress Goods.....	85c	15c Germantown Yarn.....	10c
50c Ladies' Cloth, all wool.....	22c	\$12.00 Oregon City Gray Cassimere Suits.....	\$8.90
25c Fancy Scotch Mixture Dress Goods.....	15c	\$15.00 Imported Clay Worsted Suits, blue-black, frock.....	\$8.95
15c Scotch Plaids, double fold.....	4 1/2c	\$7.00 Men's Brown Wool Sack Suits.....	\$3.75
20c Fine Figured Lawns.....	12 1/2c	\$1.25 Men's Fine Black or Brown Fedoras.....	79c
10c Colored Dimities.....	6c	\$3.50 Men's Black Felt, extra size Hats, full shape.....	\$2.00
12c French Silses.....	7c	\$2.50 Men's Steel Colored Fedoras.....	\$1.50
10c Crinolines.....	5c	\$1.00 Men's Silk-finished Balbriggan Underwear.....	65c
10c Crinolines.....	7c	75c Men's extra heavy ribbed, double elasticistich, gold, Underwear.....	45c
15c Ranchman Twills.....	9c	45c Men's Derby Ribbed, summer weight.....	20c
50c all-wool Opera Flannel, 5 shades.....	19c	\$3.50 Men's Fine Pure Pongee Silk Nightgown Shirts, to close out.....	\$2.00
85c all wool white and red Flannel.....	22c	\$2.50, \$3.50 Men's Silk and Wool, extra fine.....	\$1.75
8c Outing Flannels.....	4 1/2c	40c Men's Black and White Duck shirts.....	25c
10c Outing Flannels.....	6 1/2c	35c Men's Fast Black Sateen Shirts.....	22c
15c Teazle Down Flannels.....	9c	25c Men's Extra Heavy Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.....	10c
12 1/2c extra heavy Percalès, dark colors.....	9c	50c Men's Extra Fine Lisle Half Hose.....	24c
10c yard-wide Percalès, light colors.....	8c	25c Natural Gray Australian Wool Socks.....	12 1/2c
10c Embroid. Ch. Ribbed.....	8c	15c Black and Tan Seamless Socks.....	7c
25c Turkey Red Table Linen.....	15c	\$3.50 Men's Suspender, wire buckle.....	9c
50c half-bleached Table Linen.....	23c	\$3.50 Men's Goodyear Welt, Hand-turned Tan and Ox Red Shoes, all latest toes.....	\$3.25
5c Cotton Card Towelling.....	3c	\$4.00 and \$5.00 Men's Calfskin Packermake Shoes, hand sewed, new styles, to close out.....	\$2.50
12 1/2c Cotton Flannel.....	8c	1.50 Men's Satin Calf Shoes in lace, only.....	98c
10c Unbleached Bath Towels.....	5c	\$2.00 Men's medium heavy Calfskin shoes, congress or lace.....	\$1.25
15c all-linen Huck Towels.....	11c	\$5.00 Ladies' high top, pointed toe shoes, all widths, sizes, to close.....	\$1.50
10c all-linen Huck Towels, large.....	13c	\$5.00 ladies' Imperial French kid, lace or button shoes.....	\$1.75
35c fine Satin Damask Towels, fringed and hemmed.....	20c	\$2.50 Ladies' Vici Kid, lace or button shoes.....	\$1.80
8c Huck Towels.....	3c	\$1.00 Ladies' Bright Dongola button shoes, large sizes.....	\$1.50
15c Cotton Huck Towels.....	9c	\$1.25 Ladies' Dongola Oxford shoes, patent tip.....	\$1.00
1 1/2 yards Lace Curtains.....	49c	\$1.00, \$1.25, 1.50 children's Dongola Sandals, with bows or buckles, tan or black, 8 1/2 to 8, 7 1/2; 8 1/2 to 11, 8 1/2; 11 1/2 to 2.....	90c
75c Honeycomb Bedspread.....	45c		
10c 16-inch Cream Curtain Scrim.....	4c		
5c light-and-dark colored Standard Calicoes.....	3c		
8 1/2c dark-colored Cretonnes.....	5c		
8c Valenciennes Lace.....	5c		
20c 8-inch Ecru Lace.....	5c		
10c Children's Black Ribbed Hose.....	5c		
20c Children's Black Ribbed Hose.....	10c		
10c Black Ribbed Hose, children's.....	6c		
7c Ladies' Hose, black.....	4c		
13c Ladies' Seamless Fast Black Hose.....	7c		
50c Ladies' Fine Hose, regular make.....	10c		
75c R. & G. Corset.....	10c		
1.75 Fine French Sateen R. & G. Corset.....	\$1.10		
1.25 Dr. Warner's Corsets.....	89c		
66c extra heavy white summer Corsets.....	85c		
1.10 Ladies' Black Evening Gloves, all shades.....	65c		
1.00 Ladies' Fine Chamois Skin, 2-button Gloves.....	68c		
1.00 Ladies' Gauntlet Kid Gloves.....	48c		
10c Ladies' Black Bordered Mousers.....	5c		
15c Ladies' Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.....	7c		
4c Ladies' Handkerchiefs.....	1c		
8c Fancy Lace Edge Handkerchiefs.....	4c		
80c Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs.....	10c		
65c Ladies' Black Morocco Leather Purses.....	10c		
10c Ladies' Fancy Purses, 2 clasps.....	4c		
10c and 15c Ladies' Fancy Japanese.....	5c		
75c 100.00 Fan Gauze.....	25c		
Japan Light colors.....	5c		

Our N. E. A. Visitors

Welcomed at THE HUB

The HUB is one of the city's sights—the pride of the Coast. Her clothing attainments are known throughout the length and breadth of the land. You're invited to stroll through the store—buying is incidental.



THE HUB
FOR FINE CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.
154-156-158-160 N. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FREE—A Base Ball and Bat With Every Boys' Suit

You Know This Is Cheap Boys' Splendid 2-piece Suits
Boys' Splendid Knee Pants Suits, sizes 3 to 15 years, made of strictly all-wool cheviot and cassimere, in a great assortment of beautiful patterns, many of the trousers with double seats and knees, smaller sizes with nicely trimmed vest and collar, worth \$3.00; Special during this sale..... **\$1.95**
6 to 16 years, made of extra fine, strictly all-wool, serviceable cassimere and fancy chevots, not a thread of shoddy in them, pants, with double seat and knees, all tailored in perfect fashion, strongly sewed seams, buttons securely fastened, made to retail at \$4.00 and \$5.00; we reduce them to..... **\$2.95**

The Hub's Great Purchase

The Biggest Clothing Excitement in the History of the City

Brown Bros. & Co. were forced to retire after being in business but sixty days. The Hub's buying of their stock has been trade gossip for the past two weeks. Hundreds of men have been availing themselves of the magnificent offers, hundreds more will this week, for

There's \$50,000 worth of Men's Suits to Choose From—Every Garment Goes at Less Than Makers' Cost—No Restrictions, Nothing Reserved

Offer No. 1

OUR \$1.50 MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS FOR \$4.95

In the following very desirable fabrics: Plain and fancy cassimere, nobby chevots, Scotch mixtures, fancy tweeds, and other business suits in medium, light and dark colors, splendid patterns, good all-around suits, well cut and bearing the mark of careful making—positively worth up to \$7.50—our special price

4.95
WORTH
UP TO \$7.50

Offer No. 2

OUR \$10 MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS FOR \$6.45

In the following desirable fabrics: Pin-checked worsteds, Scotch tweeds, Scotch chevots, stylish homespun and meltons, in handsome patterns, nobby mixtures and plain colors, absolutely perfect in style and fit, excellent wearing quality, positively worth up to \$10.00—our special price

6.45
WORTH
UP TO \$10

Offer No. 3

OUR \$13.50 MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS FOR \$8.75

Suits that are well cut and bear the mark of careful making—a bargain far superior to the cheaply constructed, poorly made suits advertised by other houses, for more money—choice of men's fancy cassimere suits, men's plain cassimere suits, men's nobby chevot suits, men's Scotch mixed suits, men's fancy tweed suits, men's good business suits—light, medium and dark colors—cut in the prevailing styles—lined with strong Italian cloth—every button sewed on securely—made to retail up to \$13.50—our price

8.75
WORTH
UP TO \$13.50

Offer No. 4

OUR \$18.00 MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS FOR \$9.65

Suits that have distinct style, quality and skilled workmanship—in sack and cutaway frock styles—absolutely perfect in fit and of lasting, pleasing quality—this grand assortment consists of men's fancy worsted suits, men's mixed Clay suits, men's neat Scotch suits, men's natty tweed suits, men's fancy cassimere suits, men's rough serge suits—in neat patterns and plain colors—some few Stein Bloch Co.'s suits in this assortment—made to retail up to \$18 and more—our very special price only

9.65
WORTH
UP TO \$18

Offer No. 5

OUR \$18.00 MEN'S FINE SUITS FOR \$11.75

Suits of certain excellence—the absolute perfection of style, and the hand of the expert tailor is at once seen in these suits—you are invited to take your choice from the following tomorrow: About 200 Stein Bloch Co.'s Suits in this lot that were \$18.00 and \$18.00: Men's striped worsted suits, men's pin-check worsted suits, men's Scotch tweed suits, men's Scotch chevot suits, men's stylish homespun suits, men's Auburn melton suits—in handsome patterns, nobby mixtures and plain colors—lined with finest serge, fashionable to a degree—made to retail up to \$18.00—

11.75
WORTH
UP TO \$18

Offer No. 6

OUR \$22.50 MEN'S SEMI-DRESS SUITS FOR \$14.85

Suits that bear the stamp of these high-class manufacturing tailors—fit to grace the backs of the most correct dressers—an assortment of many styles and patterns in carefully constructed garments—men's shepherd plaid suits, men's fine herringbone suits, men's durable whipcord suits, men's dark-mixed worsted suits, men's fancy worsted suits, men's English tweed suits—perfectly cut, handsomely tailored and absolutely correct in style—serge linings—this assortment also contains about 175 suits of Stein Bloch Co.'s make that were \$20 and \$22.50—your choice now for

14.85
WORTH
UP TO \$22.50

J. Magnin & Co.

Mail Orders Filled

Manufacturing Retailers,
251 South Broadway.

Mail Orders Filled

Beautiful Wash Waists.

Exquisite Dress Skirts.

We are specialists in Ladies' Apparel, especially at this season of the year in Skirts and Waists. The Magnin goods have more style, are better made and sold cheaper than any other line in this market.

Wedding Trousseau
a Specialty.

Dress Skirts

of White Pique, fancy Washable Cheviots, Crashes and Duck.
Nile White Duck Skirts, \$2.00.
Separate Skirts for Misses, \$1.00 up.

Shirt Waists.

All the latest swell things in White Lawn, White and Fancy Piques, Madras Zephyrs. Every style is choice. All prices from 50 cents up to \$5.00.

NOTE—We have no retail store on Spring Street.
Our only store is 251 South Broadway.

Semi Annual

...CLEARANCE SALE

Bargain Chances not often to be had. We are determined to reduce our stock before inventory and here are some brief concessions that are doing the work

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

\$2.25 Shirt Waists now.....\$1.62
\$2.00 Shirt Waists now.....\$1.43
\$1.50 Shirt Waists now.....\$1.09
\$1.25 Shirt Waists now......93
\$1.00 Shirt Waists now......73

Many of these are from our own workrooms, all are well made and latest styles.

Ladies' Crash Skirts, REDUCTIONS.

75c Crash Skirts, now.....39c
\$1.25 Crash Skirts, now.....50c
\$2.00 Crash Skirts, now.....\$1.43
\$2.50 Crash Skirts, now.....\$1.79

New York Skirt Co. 341 South Spring St.



Dr. Harrison & Co.

Strictly Reliable Specialists
FOR ALL DISEASES AND WEAKNESS OF
MEN ONLY.

Cures Guaranteed or No Pay. FREE Examination and Advice. Write for Particulars.
We positively guarantee to Cure PILES, and RUPTURE in one week.
Nolan & Smith Block, Cor Second and Broadway, Los Angeles.

J. D. HOOKER
COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steel Water Pipe
and Well Casing.
130 S. Los Angeles St.

Quaker Bath
Cabinets
Are absolutely the best
vapor bath outfit made.
\$2.00 complete.
Arthur S. Hill
Wholesale and Retail Agent for S. California.
319 SOUTH SPRING STREET

Electric Fans.

We have the best and only guaranteed Fans on the market.
WOODILL & HULSE ELECTRIC CO.
108 West Third.

UP-TO-DATE DEPARTMENT STORE
113-115 NORTH SPRING ST.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 553 to 559 South Spring St.

Grand Convention Sale This Week

To the thousands of strangers within our gates the Up-to-Date extends a royal welcome. To signalize the event in a grand and fitting manner we shall offer some of the greatest bargains ever put before the public by any retail establishment on this coast. Excursionists, teachers and others are cordially invited to visit our store either for pleasure or for the purpose of availing themselves of the grand and liberal offers we make to the public this week. Orders by mail carefully and promptly filled.

A Wonderful Sale of Crash Skirts

We offer you three things: first, the largest variety; second, the greatest values; third, the very newest styles. It is a triple alliance that is invincible. We quote six or seven prices. If you want a skirt we are prepared to save you at least one-half from what you would pay elsewhere.

Plain Crash Skirts, wide hem, well made. Special at 25c.
Crash Skirts, three styles, plain, full skirt, corded or trimmed with white braid. Special at 75c.
Skirt of homespun linen crash, splendid quality, well made, wide, deep hem. Special at \$1.00.
Skirts of washable Covert Cloth, brown, blue and green shades. Special at \$1.00.
Skirt of Navy Blue Pin Stripe, washable cheviot, trimmed with five rows of wide, white braid. Special at \$1.25.
Skirt of black or white pepper and salt mixtures, wash cheviot, braid trimmed down front and around bottom. Special at \$1.50.

Great Sale of Hose
Men's, women's and children's absolutely fast black, plain or ribbed. Not a pair in the lot worth less than 15c. Special at 10c.

A Sateen Bargain
Sateens, fast, black grounds, with neat little dainty figures. Regular 20c quality, 12 1/2c.

Some Big Bargains in Baskets

Baskets for campers and travelers; lunch baskets, market baskets, baskets for all kinds of uses in all kinds of places. Baskets at prices which will surprise and delight even the most economical folks. This is beyond the shadow of a doubt the greatest sale of baskets ever made in this city. Mail orders filled at advertised prices.

Straw Telescope Baskets

All new, green stock, strong and durable.
12 inch Japanese Straw Telescope Baskets, only.....20c
15 inch Japanese Straw Telescope Baskets, only.....25c
16 inch Japanese Straw Telescope Baskets, only.....30c
17 inch Japanese Straw Telescope Baskets, only.....40c
18 inch Japanese Straw Telescope Baskets, only.....50c

Splint Baskets

Made of clear birch splints.
Open Splint Market Basket, choice of any size, 8c.

Grand Special Jewelry Sale

Our jewelry department is almost a complete store in itself. We sell goods of a high standard quality only. Everything sold is sold on the basis of confidence and integrity. You can rely in every particular on what we tell you. Our prices are perhaps a tenth less than the big jewelry stores, but what of that as long as we are satisfactory.

Fine Gold-Filled Rings, warranted 5 years, set with handsome imitation emerald, ruby, turquoise and garnets; worth 75c to \$1.00, only 25c.

Shirt Waist Sets, Roman or bright gold, in plain, enameled or set with stones, also in rich black, dull jet. Special at 25c.

Fancy Hat Pins, plain and filigree effects, set with stones or handsomely enameled, 5c and 10c each; each worth 10c to 25c.

Fancy Plated Beauty Pins, three for 5c.
Belt Buckles, an entire new line of beautiful goods go on sale this morning. Oxidized, Roman gold plate and jeweled effects, 25c, 35c and 50c; worth 50c to \$1.00.

Purse Prices Pulverized
Purses, Coin Purses and Card Cases. A big purchase arrived last week and will be placed on sale this week at about one-half price. 5c to \$1.00 each.

Children's Skeleton Waists
Combination Waist, Hose Supporter and Shoulder Brace for children places weight of underclothing and hose on shoulders at 25c.

Rattan Nursery Chairs

Strong and durable, with table in front; the \$1.50 kind. Special.....98c

GRANDALL, AYLSWORTH & CO.

Tourists

ALWAYS VISIT US
FOR THEIR FINE
Souvenirs....

The most elegant assortment of Spoons in silver, gold and enamel—beautifully and artistically engraved. The finest.....

'The Angels' Spoon in the city.

O. L. Wuerker JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

229 S. SPRING ST. Next to L. A. Theater.

ONE BOTTLE CURES
McBURNIE'S
KIDNEY & BLADDER
CURE

For Bright's disease, brick dust deposit, bed-wetting, gravel, dropsy, diabetes and rheumatism. Send 25 cents in 2c. stamps to W. F. McBurnie, 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., for 5 days treatment. Prepared \$1.50. Druggists



Rambler Bicycle

When You Buy a Rambler Bicycle You ride the best that money can buy. Only one Grade. Open evenings. Installation plan also. W. K. COWAN.

229 S. SPRING ST. Tel. Green 1973. 207 W. Fifth St.

THE NILES PEASE FURNITURE CO.

THE BIG STORE 40-42 S. SPRING ST.



BARBERS' SUPPLIES.

LARGEST HOUSE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
B. W. Steel Razors, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Large stock
Safety Razors, \$1.50. Full line of Barbers',
Cooks', Waiters', and Butchers' Coats, Frocks,
Aprons, Caps and Pants at lowest price. Best
Tool, Razor and Clipper grinding in the State.

JOS. JAEGER, 220-222 SOUTH MAIN STREET

THE W. H. PERRY LUMBER MFG. CO.

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL
316-320 COMMERCIAL STREET

the Ebb Sale

the odd sale

with the odd prices tomorrow nine a.m.

don't allow doubt to keep you from the Ebb Sale tomorrow.

you'll find advertised goods as advertised

The Right Place....

To trade, if you want good fitting, honest made, stylish cut, tailor-made garments. See us. We give the best values at the lowest prices. We run a strictly cash, one-price tailoring establishment. We make

Suits to order.....\$15.00 up

Trousers from.....\$3.50 up

BRADY & KROHN TAILORS.

114 1/2 S. MAIN ST. NEAR ORPHEUM THEATRE

As the mercury goes up Hires goes down

Root beer goes down

THE CHARLES E. HIRSH COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Makers of Hires' Root Beer and Root Beer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM RUPTURE: I recommend you to try Prof. Pandey, who is the only man, to my knowledge, who successfully treats and cures HERNIA or RUPTURE, without the use of the knife. He gives INSTANT EASE and COMFORT, enabling the patient to continue at work as if he were well. He does not GUARANTEE a CURE—but if you follow his directions—I am satisfied he will CURE—and if he fails to cure my opinion is you are incurable, or have not followed the professor's instructions. I was ruptured and tried several doctors and got no relief and was getting worse, and it affected my health so much that I lost about twenty pounds in weight. My photograph that the professor has looks ten years older than I look today. HE CURED ME AND MY SON—me first and afterward my son. I now wear a light belt, because I am compelled to lift and climb around, being in the grocery business and past 62 years of age. There are many quackeering cures, but don't CURE—they manage to get some money out of you. Go to those who have been CURED BY THE PROFESSOR. See a number of them—as he has cured 11 in my neighborhood—and they will all tell you the same story: TRY NO ONE BUT PANDEY. HE KNOWS HIS BUSINESS—and no one can treat you as he does. His secret is his own and has been in his family for a great many years. This is my testimonial, not on to Prof. Pandey, but to all sufferers who desire to be cured. You will be cured.

ALBERT JUDGE, Grocer,
833 North Main Street.



Call and see our full line of Wheels.
COLUMBIA.....\$50
HARTFORD.....\$30 to \$35
VICTOR.....\$25

New Bicycles to Rent 1/2 day to 1 month or season. Low rates.

HAUPT, SVADE & CO., 604 South Broadway

THE NEW.....

Crystal Palace

IS NOW OPEN.

MEYBERG BROS.,
248-246 South Spring Street

AUCTIONS.

Auction

Furniture and Carpets.

Wednesday, July 12, 10 A.M.,

438 and 440

South Spring Street.

One solid Cherry Bedroom Suite, Oak and Ash Suits, Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Book Cases, Folding Beds; one Upright Piano; also Carpets, Mats and a Garden. Entire outfit of Tools with Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Pruning Knives and Carpenter Tools; this is a big knockout sale, don't miss it.

SALE, don't miss it.

MILLER AUCTION CO., Auctioneers.

Auction

At our salesroom, 410 South Spring St., on Tuesday, July 11th, at 10 a.m., the entire contents of a six room cottage, the entire contents of a four room cottage, consisting of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Curtains, Pictures, Chinaware and Kitchen Furniture; also a Garden; entire outfit of Tools with Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Pruning Knives and Carpenter Tools; this is a big knockout sale, don't miss it.

SALE, don't miss it.

MILLER AUCTION CO., Auctioneers.

Auction

SATURDAY, July 15, 1899, at 10 o'clock a.m., 42 Choice Lots, Van Every Addition to East Santa Monica. I will sell at public auction this fine property overlooking the ocean. Offers great opportunities to home-seekers. Visitors coaches to meet electric cars at 14th street and 10 o'clock S. F. Train. SALE POSITIVE.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

CAREFUL SERVICE

Characterizes every department of our store. Care in filling your prescriptions, care in giving you just what you want, whether you come for it yourself or send the children. And back of this we observe care in the selection of the goods we sell you. We have only

One Quality and that is the Best. We offer you this service. If you are dissatisfied in any way—we go further, and refund your money.

Let Us Fill Your Prescriptions.

What's More Appetizing

These hot days than a delicious, refreshing drink at our Fountain?

Clean,
Thin,
Delicate
Glasses.

Finest and freshest Fruits and Fruit Juices, and prompt service.

Hood's Dyspepsia Tablets.....40c	Sweet Clover Cream.....25c
Allen's Chancery Compound.....30c	Stanley's Skin Food.....50c
King's Kidney Cure.....75c	Cascara Lozenges.....20c

Ladies, When you feel prostrated, weak and nervous, when the pain becomes unbearable, when you feel so miserable that life itself has lost its charm, take

Mrs. Gray's Compound.

It will relieve those pains and give tone and strength to the whole system. Price.....65c

Pond's Extract.....35c	Eagle Condensed Milk.....15c
Ward's Oil.....35c	Mellin's Food.....85c
Strong's Sarsaparilla.....40c	Malted Milk.....40c

Don't Be Half a Man

Get one of our

ELECTRIC BELTS

and be a man and a half.

\$5.00 to \$15.00.



Wolf & Chilson,
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Second and Broadway.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
\$5.00 worth of Goods Delivered Free
to any Railroad point within 100 miles
of Los Angeles. Cash with Order.



Your Truss

May hold the rupture—after a fashion—and do great harm to other delicate organs. Nothing is more unsatisfactory, more irritating and injurious than an imperfectly fitted truss. My trusses fit. My patrons send their friends. My records show it. I hold all cases without painful or injurious pressure, or money refunded. I do not promise cures nor hold out other false inducements. If you must have a truss made by some "Eminent Rupture Cure Specialist," I can supply it. I have a large assortment. True, they are second-hand trusses that have been cast off, but they cost the original purchasers from \$50.00 to \$125.00 (including the cure they didn't get). Do you want one?

W. W. SWEENEY,
THE ONLY MAKER IN THE CITY.

Trusses and Elastic Hosiery,
213 W. FOURTH STREET.
LADY ASSISTANT.

Free! Free!

Samples of Laux' California Perfumes
Given Away

Come one, Come all—You don't have to buy. There are many of you who never had a whiff of Orange Blossoms, likewise many of your friends. Our aim is to show you a few of many California Productions.

Don't Forget to Come for Sample.



C. Laux Co.,
DRUGGISTS
231 S. Broadway. Opp. City Hall.

Should you desire to buy, we carry 1 and 2 oz bottles put up ready for mailing.

LOVELY DRY PLATES Have no superiors. Speed and quality unequalled. If your dealer does not keep them order direct, call or address, C. B. COVANTY & CO., Coast Agents, 47 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

PECK & CHASE CO.,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
FOURTH AND HILL STS. Tel. 41.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

EXTENSIVE DISPLAY AT THE SPRING-STREET SCHOOL.

The Rest of the Officers of the N.E.A. Arrive in the City. President Lyte Pleased.

Extensive Arrangements Made by the Decorating Committee for Lighting the Streets With Colored Lights.

Many New Arrivals Registered at Headquarters—Superintendent Foshy Mentioned for the Next President.

The general headquarters of the National Educational Association at No. 427-429 South Spring street were thronged all day yesterday with the crowd of incoming teachers. The registration and railway departments were taxed to their utmost to take care of the crowd and to answer the numerous inquiries of the many visitors. Among the throng that hurried in and out of the rooms during the entire day were many distinguished people from all parts of the country. All the remaining officers of the N.E.A. arrived in town yesterday on the Chicago special that had been sidetracked at Flagstaff, Ariz., to enable the tourists to get a view of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado.

Among the distinguished visitors that arrived on the Chicago special were E. Oram Lyte, president of the N.E.A.; Dr. William F. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; I. C. McNeill, treasurer of the association; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of the School of Philosophy at Columbia University; Dr. O. H. Lang, editor of the New York School Journal; Dr. N. Murray Johnson, Hopkins University, and Dr. F. Louis Soledad of St. Louis. The party is registered at the Westminster.

While the rush at the headquarters exceeded that of any previous day, the Spring-street school was, if anything, the scene of the greater activity. The many teachers and professors interested in the educational exhibit, which is rapidly taking form at that place, are hand and foot as most of the exhibits were late in getting on the ground, everybody was in a hurry. Principal W. H. Housh of the High School and Throp, who had more than he could well do to look after the multifarious wants of the decorators and those in charge.

Exhibits have been received from all parts of the country and a few from outside points as well. The High School and Throp have made more creditable showing, and all departments of the city have been thoroughly represented. The outside of the building is still bare and presents a forlorn and dingy appearance when compared with the bright colors that bedeck most of the buildings, but this deficiency will be remedied as soon as the committee in charge have time to see it properly attended to.

The throngs still come pouring in, and while it will not be possible to give any accurate figures of the size of the crowd until the session of the association begins, the impression prevails among the officers of the association and railway men that the crowd will not fall short of the previous estimates.

The headquarters on South Spring street were in the hands of the decorators yesterday morning, and the building is fast assuming a gala appearance. A long row of vari-colored plaques, bearing the names of the States from Maine to California, has been placed upon the front of the building and helps to complete the decorations. To go to the second floor, the crowd wished to stop at Flagstaff, and the wonder of the Grand Cañon, that the hotels and hostleries of that frontier town have been unable to accommodate the people, and so many cars had to be side tracked at that point that orders have been issued to the conductors not to allow any more stop-overs at Flagstaff.

The branch postoffice at the N.E.A. headquarters is beginning to feel the pressure of the increased number of visitors in the city. About two thousand pieces of mail have already been received and Clerks Schofield and Tanssen are kept quite busy.

Hazard's Pavilion is being decorated with evergreens and floral decorations and will soon be ready for the teachers' sessions.

Everything about the Spring-street school building was in a state of flurry, worry and bustle yesterday. The building is to be used for the Educational Exhibit, which it is hoped will successfully rival any like exhibition seen in the West, and many sections outside of California are seeking floor space. It was at first intended to open the exhibit to the public on Monday morning, but owing to the lateness of some of the exhibits in arriving the building will not be thrown open until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The lower hall has been decorated in flags and bunting in the national colors and the walls are lined with pictures and art exhibits. Most of the colleges and visiting high and industrial schools are quartered on the lower floor, while the second is given over to the displays of history; grammar, and primary work.

The upper hall is very tastefully decorated and the walls are lined with many interesting exhibits of art. The Los Angeles Public Library has an exhibit upon this floor, and the Pasadena Library has also offered an interesting display, illustrating the history of the California missions.

The University of California and Stanford have for once on the treaty ground of education, buried the hatchet and their exhibits occupy different sides of room No. 1. Almost the entire display is devoted to works of art. One of the largest exhibits from outside of the city is from Stockton, and is in charge of Superintendent James A. Barr. All kinds of student work from the primary grade and the High School is shown, and a special feature is made of the manual training work. The State Normal School at San Diego sent in a large display of views including many of their gymnasium, which strange to say, is on the water. J. D. Burke is in charge. Riverside county has sent in five large cases of minerals which have been collected and classified by the students of her schools. A large section of room 4 has been reserved for the display of the Whittier State School and their display, including all the forms of manual training taught in the

school, will be in place by Monday morning. The Mechanical School of Throp Polytechnic Institute is also well represented. The students in mechanical drawing have sent in many creditable designs, and the mechanical department has a working model of a gasoline motor for an automobile. There are also many other unique designs displayed. President W. A. Edwards is in charge. Room 5 is entirely devoted to the Sloyd work done in the city schools.

One of the most interesting exhibits of the Mechanical School of Throp Polytechnic Institute is also well represented. The students in mechanical drawing have sent in many creditable designs, and the mechanical department has a working model of a gasoline motor for an automobile. There are also many other unique designs displayed. President W. A. Edwards is in charge. Room 5 is entirely devoted to the Sloyd work done in the city schools.

The Los Angeles High School has sent in a very interesting exhibit, and is calculated to impress the visiting teachers with the high class of work done at the local institution. Principal W. H. Housh is in charge, and is displaying the display into shape for the crowds of people who will no doubt throng the building tomorrow afternoon.

The decorations are in place, and the space is filled with specimens of the mechanical work done in the science and other departments. The exhibit of the kindergarten, primary and grammar grades of the Los Angeles city schools. Specimens of free hand drawing and raised maps.

Room 1—University of California, Stanford University.
Room 2—University of Southern California, Stockton.
Room 3—San Diego, Ventura, Riverside, Contra Costa county.
Room 4—Throp Polytechnic, Whittier State School.
Room 5—Los Angeles city Sloyd department.

Room 6—Lick School of Mechanical Arts of San Francisco.
Space on the lower floor has also been obtained for the exhibit of the Design of Los Angeles, Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls of Pasadena. Thacher School for Boys of Ventura county.

Room 7—Commercial High School of Redlands and Los Angeles, the Los Angeles and Woodbury Business College, and the school of Typewriting and Stenography.
Room 8—Pomona, Santa Monica, South Pasadena, Glendale, San Pedro, Long Beach and other schools of Los Angeles county.
Room 9—Pasadena, Redlands.
Room 10—The primary and grammar schools of the city.
Room 11—The kindergarten, primary and grammar schools of Los Angeles city.
Room 12—Los Angeles City High School and Los Angeles Public Library.

Room 13—Los Angeles School for Deaf and Dumb.
The school of the Los Angeles has also been given to Utah University, Belmont, Y.M.C.A. Mills College, the Central School of Oakland, and the Pasadena Public Library.

PRESIDENT LYTE PLEASED.
President E. Oram Lyte of the N.E.A., who arrived in the city on the Chicago special yesterday morning, expresses himself as more than pleased with the efforts made by the city to accommodate the visitors.

"I am one of those who had the selection of the city for the convention in charge," said he, "and passed through your beautiful city last fall. In the selection of Los Angeles as a place for the convention, I am sure that we made no mistake. I cannot give you any reliable estimates concerning the problem of the city, but I am sure that the activity so far compares very favorably with that at preceding conventions."

FOR FOSHY.
Some of the friends of Superintendent J. A. Foshy, of the city schools, have already done some quiet work among the delegates to elect the next president of the National Educational Association. Mr. Foshy has a large circle of acquaintances and friends in the city and is very anxious that this time the city should be the one to make the present session of the Association a success.

The movement has been kept so quiet, as it is not known just what position the gentleman chiefly interested will take in the matter. Some of the delegates, however, have been circulated through a considerable portion of the State to secure the endorsement of prominent educators and public men, but as soon as Superintendent Foshy learned of the movement he promptly declared that he was not in the race. He stated at the time that he did not care to take the position at this convention, as it might seem in the nature of a reward for his efforts rather than as a compliment to his ability as an educator, but that if he should be nominated at the subsequent session of the association, held in another city, it would give him much pleasure to comply with the wishes of his friends.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.
An earnest appeal has been made by the Teachers' Fruit and Flower Committee, of which Miss Nellie V. Hutchinson is chairman, to the friends of educational work and to the citizens of the city in general to provide as many flowers and fruit as much as they can to assist the committee in properly welcoming the visitors. As Miss Hutchinson very aptly points out, one of the most important points out of the city is in receiving the crowds of teachers from the East is to give them an abundance of this country's wealth of flowers and horticultural products, that they may be at once convinced of the splendid resources of this section and of the hospitality of its citizens.

It is unfortunate to have this committee hampered in its work through a lack of those things which are possessed in such profusion as are fruit and flowers by the people of Los Angeles, and it is believed that if the shortage were only known this condition of affairs would not long exist. The committee has been working hard to faithfully discharge the somewhat

arduous duties of supplying the wants of the visitors along this line, and they would appreciate the hearty cooperation of the citizens.

The committee requests all those who are interested in the matter and will help out by leaving their donations at the headquarters, No. 257 South Main street.

STREET-LIGHTING PLANS.

The Committee on Street Lighting and Decoration have expended much time and thought on the subject of beautifying the public thoroughfares in the business section of the city for the convention, which is now so close at hand, and they have finally decided upon a plan of lighting the streets.

Eighteen large pyramids of electric lights will be suspended at the intersection of streets along Main, Spring and Broadway. The apex will be fastened to overhead wires stretched from the roofs of the tall blocks, and from thence long streamers of incandescent lights will descend to the points on the lower stories of the blocks. A large force of men will be put to work this morning and it is expected that by daylight the pyramids will be in place and prosecuting the plan of lighting the streets, all the lights may be in place by tonight. This arrangement will obviate any interference with the regular day business, and the committee hopes this method will give satisfaction to all.

As Hazard's Pavilion, on Fifth street, opposite Central Park, is to be used for some of the most important sessions of the association, the committee has decided to make a special display in that park, the arrangements for which were completed yesterday. A large, light mast will be erected adjacent to the pavilion, and in the center of the park, and will be surrounded with a 2000-candle power arc light. In addition to the large lamp there will be eight strings of incandescent lights, colored red, white and blue, that will depend from the top of the mast. Four of these will be fastened to the corners of the pavilion and the other four will be fastened to posts planted between the sidewalk and the road in the middle of blocks. More than 1800 lights will be used in the electrical decorations, and the plants of the city will be taxed to their utmost.

A string of colored lights will also be stretched the entire distance around the park, and this arrangement, it is thought, will make a very pretty picture after nightfall. The business end of the pavilion will command a splendid view of the decorations, and at the same time will give an opportunity to hear the music of the band that will play in the park.

The committee has also been active in inducing the merchants and proprietors of blocks along the principal streets to decorate their buildings, and the chairman, F. Q. Story, expresses himself as well satisfied with the response. The business end of the city has been kind, and their responses liberal. It is expected that almost all the decorations will be in place before the opening of the convention.

INDIAN SCHOOL.

The Institute of the Indian School Service will convene at the Normal School Auditorium tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Miss Estelle Reel, Superintendent of Indian Schools at Washington, D. C., will call the institute to order. The morning session will doubtless prove interesting to those who are interested in the work. A unique feature of the session will be the music furnished by the Indian Band. Superintendent J. A. Foshy and Mrs. Johnstone-Bishop will sing, and some other music will be furnished by Prof. Morrison.

The address of welcome will be made by Hon. Thomas J. Kirk, Superintendent of Public Instruction, followed by Mayor James H. Graham, George W. White, president State University; Dr. E. T. Pierce, principal Normal School, Los Angeles; J. A. Foshy, superintendent of the Los Angeles Schools; Dr. E. T. Pierce, secretary N.E.A., Winona, Wis.

The responses will be made by the following: W. J. Jones, superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.; Maj. R. H. Pratt, superintendent of Indian Affairs, Phoenix, Ariz.; Miss Estelle Reel, Superintendent of Indian Schools, Washington, D. C.

An interesting program has been prepared for the further exercises of the institute, and the sessions will be held daily, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays, and the dates of the N.E.A. until the 24th of July.

BRINGING THEM IN.

This morning the Santa Fe trains from Adele and from Peoria, Ill., will arrive on the 8:38 schedule, bringing 266 passengers. The Peoria party is in charge of Prof. N. C. Daugherty and John Bonham.

The Southern Pacific train, via El Paso will bring in 132 passengers. The Brooklyn Eagle special of six coaches will arrive over the Santa Fe some time today. The party is in charge of General Manager McKelvey.

Two sections of the Santa Fe train which left Kansas City on Friday will arrive here Monday. The other two sections will not arrive before Tuesday, as they were stopped at Colorado Springs. These sections carry the Ohio and the New York State parties.

The Southern Pacific trains yesterday brought the following: National Educational Association parties: The Ohio, arriving at 8 o'clock a.m., had sixty-four; the train from San Francisco, arriving at 1:30 p.m., had 100; the El Paso train, arriving at 9:25, had sixty-eight.

Monday at 8 o'clock a party occupying seven sleepers will be in by the Southern Pacific.

A special of eight coaches, carrying the Chicago Federation of Teachers and the Chicago Teachers' Club, will arrive over the Southern Pacific on Tuesday.

PERSONALS.
Arthur F. Bentley, staff correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald, arrived in town today, and is quartered at the Westminster.

Taft correspondent Raymond of the Chicago Tribune will be among today's arrivals. He will register at the Westminster.

Two tally-ho loads of sightseers visited Baldy's ranch and the Santa Anita stock farm yesterday, returning by way of Pasadena. There were about thirty people in the party.

W. A. Bell, Editor of Indian School Journal, accompanied by Mrs. Bell, were among the arrivals today, and have taken rooms at the Victoria on South Spring street.

Miss Harvey, principal teacher of the Phoenix Indian School, arrived today, accompanied by Miss Bryan and Miss Bouvassier of the same school. They are at the Victoria.

YESTERDAY'S REGISTRATIONS.
The following named arrivals registered yesterday:

H. T. Ardley, Berkeley, Cal.
The Rosslyn, Mrs. F. H. Albert, Houston, Tex.
Van Nuy's Annex, W. J. Anderson, Phoenix, Ariz.
No. 501 Temple street, Austin, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

No. 279 Grant street, Pasadena; Fannie Arnold, Omaha, Neb.; Prospect Park P. O.; James E. Adair, Kenosha, Wis., No. 1136 Sixteenth street; J. C. Ames, Boston, Mass.; Van Nuy's Annex; W. W. Andrews, San Diego, Cal.; between First and Second streets; Anna E. Anderson, Merrill, Wis.; Broadway Hotel, room 33; Jennie H. Avery, Cleveland, O., Baltimore, room 15.

Mrs. James Birch, North Ontario, No. 341 1/2 South Spring; P. E. Burns, Milton, Mo.; No. 559 South Spring; Alice M. Bradman, Beardstown, Ill.; No. 341 South Olive street; Clara B. Baird, Neevoh, Wis.; Natick House; M. J. Brady, K. A. Brady St. Louis, Mo.; 438 South Olive; Mary R. Bergh, Pueblo, Colo.; California; Mrs. T. B. Bissett, Miss Mary Bissett, Miss Alice Bissett, Winona, Minn.; No. 833 South Alvarado street; M. von Buchholtz, San Francisco, Hotel Gray Gables; Miss M. M. Butler, New York, N. Y.; Westminister; Mrs. F. M. Brown, Pansy M. Brown, Eldorado, Iowa; No. 247 South Hill; Mr. and Mrs. M. Bunker Santa Rosa, Cal.; No. 752 South Spring; Mrs. S. C. Botkin, Parker, Ariz.; No. 221 South Bunker Hill; C. E. Bailey, New York City, No. 111 West 14th street; Mrs. D. H. Barr, Stockton, Cal.; No. 324 West Third street; Laura Bethel, San Jose, Cal.; No. 419 West Fourth street; Helen Ray, Niles, San Francisco, No. 1022 Figueroa; Estelle Blanchard, Sallie Blanchard, College Park, Cal.; Gladstone House; Charles A. Burden, Eugene, Or.; No. 1127 Broadway; F. M. Budick, Lompoc, Cal.; Highland Park; R. L. Boutwell, Mrs. J. E. Boutwell, Kansas City, Prospect Park; Hannah M. Ball, Woodville, Cal.; No. 1039 Avenue 37, East Los Angeles; L. F. Corder, Higginsville, Mo.; No. 611 Temple street; Mollie Carter, Jeanita Carter, T. H. Carter, Danville, Ill.; Ella M. Hill, Virginia Chambers, Colorado Springs, No. 1922 South Grand avenue; Corinna M. Curtis, San Francisco, California; Hotel Bunker Hill; Kate E. Christie, Pasadena, Cal.; The Nebraska, Hill street; Carrie J. Christianson, Napa, Cal.; No. 1022 South Grand avenue; Julia Cliney, Ventura, Cal.; No. 542 South Hope street; Mamie Connelly, Ventura, Cal.; The California; F. A. Cooley, Tucson, Ariz.; No. 58 South Olive; Mrs. S. L. Corder, 1028 East Ninth street; Ada Chamberlain, Gardner, Kan.; No. 222 East Lake avenue; Eugene Chapman, Denver, Colo.; Miss L. M. Clark, El Paso, Tex.; Miss L. M. Clark, El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. D. D. Congie, Chicago, Ill.; No. 595 South Spring; Margaret Campbell, Park River, N. D.; No. 631 South Main; Ida Aldine; Mrs. A. C. Carrithers, Lexington, Ky.; The Aldine; O. J. Craig, Missoula, Mont.; Van Nuy's.

Miss L. M. Gladstone, A. C. Dawson, M. Ethel Dudley, Lovington, Ill.; Colorado Hotel; T. C. Doherty and wife, Ethel Dougherty, Rock Island, Ill.; 595 S. Spring; Emma A. Davis, Denver, The Orlando; Adelaide Dennis, Colorado Springs, No. 1922 South Grand avenue; Pasadena, No. 692 East Walnut; Bertha E. Dawley, Sacramento, No. 1420 Wright; Lillie L. Deering, South Oceanside, No. 335 Clark; Corvella, Duran, Pasadena, No. 279 Grant street; Anna M. Dilworth, Pasadena, No. 171 South Moline avenue.

C. T. Elliott, Fresno, No. 2665 Orchard avenue; Eliza E. Evans, Chicago, The Spaulding, Pasadena; Agnes G. C. Erie, Napa, Cal.; the California; Mrs. S. L. Corder, Elmore, No. 115 South Flower.

Estelle Farrington, Vallejo, Cal.; No. 3617 Figueroa; C. J. Fletcher, Indianapolis, No. 173 Bond; Clara H. Edwards, Los Angeles, No. 2665 Orchard avenue; Eliza E. Evans, Chicago, The Spaulding, Pasadena; Agnes G. C. Erie, Napa, Cal.; the California; Mrs. S. L. Corder, Elmore, No. 115 South Flower.

Gussie Gerhardt, Bertha Gunther, Sedalia, Mo.; No. 508 West Second; Catherine Gorbatt, El Paso, No. 312 South Hill; Mrs. L. A. Gashviller, Marie F. Gashviller, Colorado Springs, The Orlando; B. M. Ganahan, Fresno, The First street; Mrs. S. L. Goodrich, Knoxville, Tenn.; Hollenbeck; Mrs. Luna Gouldin, Howard Gouldin, Trimble, Tenn.; No. 344 South Hill; Lyman Gregory, Santa Ana, Cal.; No. 711 Knolls; Mrs. George C. G. South Olive; Emma George, South Pasadena; Herman Goldberger, New York City, No. 440 Avenue 25; H. J. Glandt, Phoenix, Ariz.; Westminister; G. E. Gerald, Globe, Ariz.; No. 1002 Burlington; E. M. Gleason, Pomona, Cal.; No. 917 East Main; A. A. C. Hutchins, Adel, Iowa, Natick House; J. N. Hineman, Miss F. A. Hogg, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Miss Elizabeth Hogg, Pasadena, No. 1127 Broadway; Augusta Hildebrand, Pasadena, No. 138 North Hill; Lon J. Hawkins, Oskaloosa, Iowa, No. 750 North Fair Oaks avenue; Mrs. S. B. Hood, M. J. Hood, Sparta, Ill.; No. 258 Olive; Mrs. J. S. Floydsley, Arizona; Argyle; Mrs. F. B. Hopkins, Oleaner, No. 1018 South Olive; Miss Ella C. Harison, Santa Rosa, Cal.; The Laurel; Emma E. Hathway, Colorado Springs, Colo.; No. 1922 South Grand avenue; J. C. Horning, Phoenix, Ariz.; No. 711 Knolls; Mrs. H. H. Hearst, Phoenix, Ariz.; Hotel Broadway; Abbie I. Hales, Santa Barbara, 3149 Vermont; Marion W. Hoof, Maresburg, N. J.; Louise E. Horne, Mrs. L. W. Horne, Bismarck, Ariz.; No. 183 East Twenty-fifth street; Edith F. Henry, Clara A. Henry, Fort Belknap, Cal.; No. 227 Hobart avenue; Elizabeth Hensard, Oakland, Cal.; No. 1230 Westlake avenue; Margaret W. Hamilton, Indianapolis, Ind.; No. 215 North Olive street; John A. Hume, Natick, Cal.; The Orlando; No. 436 South Hill.

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Liners

FOR SALE—

Houses.

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENTS.

CRICHTON SMITH & CO.,

250 Currier Block.

If you wish to purchase a thoroughly modern house of 5 rooms, take your choice from those now on building at the elegant site, corner of Pico and Vermont. The Pico car will take you in 10 minutes to this delightful location. Easy terms for lots of houses.

- \$500—Most attractive cottage, 4 rooms, large lot, 60x120, highly improved, fine display of roses, flowers, vines, fruit trees, stable, chicken house, etc. from car, 10 minutes from city; \$150 cash, balance easy terms.

- \$550—Comfortable cottage, 4 rooms, hard finish, porch, closets, 2 large lots, 60x120, large well-built 2-story barn, 50x100, chicken house, corral, fruit and shade trees, lawn, cypress hedge, in first-class shape; 20 minutes from city; \$100 cash, balance easy terms.

- \$1000—Well-built cottage, 5 large rooms, bathroom, outbuildings, large lot, close to road; tenants paying \$10 monthly; rare bargain for investors; easy terms.

- \$1000—Best equipped 4-room cottage in city, just completed, modern bath, nickel fittings, toilet, folding doors, closet 12x5, large porch, large lot, 60x120, well-kept lawn, electric light, beveled plate-glass door, electric bell, lovely view, one block from car, southwest, 15 to 20 minutes from city; easy terms.

- \$1400—Most modern, comfortably-arranged house, 5 rooms, modern china cabinet, electricity, porcelain bath, marble washstand, hot and cold water, porch, most nicely located, southwest, 1/2 block from car, easy terms.

- \$1500—Country home, 6 rooms, with 2 acres, highly improved, large chicken house, abundance of water piped all over lot, 200 fruit trees in bearing, 2000 gallon tank, 20 minutes from city, 5 minutes from car line; \$300 cash, balance easy terms.

- \$2400—Lovely home, just completed, on E. Adams st., 8 large rooms, with cemented and plastered cellar, thoroughly modern, fitted with electricity, porcelain bath, etc., large hall, good stable, lawn, lot 40x150; \$200 cash, balance easy terms.

If you desire to purchase a home on installments, we can submit you a list of 300 or more to select from; easy terms; good location; all prices.

CRICHTON SMITH & CO.,

250 Currier Block, Tel. brown 255.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—

ALL OVER THE CITY.

25 to 100 per cent less than they can be built for, now that lumber and materials have advanced.

- \$1200—10 rooms, on aristocratic W. Adams, with 2 acres, where we will subdivide and sell for at a big advance on cost.

- \$1400—12 rooms, Olive, near Ninth st., lunch at home and save car fare.

- \$5000—14 rooms, Inglewood st., this side beautiful Westlake Park; 20 minutes from city.

- \$5500—7 rooms, Figueroa, near Seventh, with 82 feet front; a snap.

- \$5500—5 rooms, Hillside, near Vermont.

- \$1800—5 rooms, Hillside, near Vermont.

- \$2500—6 rooms, Sherman st., overlooks beautiful Westlake Park.

- \$4500—8 rooms, Orange st., high and lovely location.

- \$2800—7 rooms, 12th and Union.

- \$3800—5 rooms, Burlington near Seventh.

- \$2000—5 rooms, Fremont near Third; walking distance when Third st. tunnel is completed.

- \$1600—N. Belmont, high, healthy.

- \$2500—6 rooms, Hillside, near Pico.

- \$2000—6 rooms, Ruth near Arcade street. Also some good bargains in 4 to 6-room houses, ranging from \$800 to \$1800.

Also some good bargains in houses and vacant lots in

LONG BEACH.

SAN PEDRO.

REDondo.

SANTA MONICA.

POMONA.

MONROVIA.

If you are looking for a home come and see us before you buy, and you will not regret it; we refer to the leading banks and business men of the city.

J. FLOURNOY & D. NEUBART.

204 Douglas Bldg., corner Third and Sprng.

FOR SALE—GREAT SNAPS.

- \$1500—5 large room, new cottage, modern bath, fine mantle, etc., cement walks, fenced, half block from electric car, close in; reasonable cash payment, balance monthly, must sell.

- \$500—Five-room cottage, hard-finished, healthy location, 200 feet from car line, terms to suit.

- \$2000—7-room house, modern improvements, complete, nicely decorated, with best material on market used to build this house; cannot build any better one; lot 50x150, on 32d st., west of Figueroa, and adjoining Judge Silen's home subdivision; grand view up to Washington st.; must be sold at once, easily worth \$6000.

JOHN L. PAVKOVICH.

222 W. First.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—

- \$1100—5-room new cottage, 24th st., near San Pedro.

- \$1200—5-room cottage, half modern improvements; large lot, 10 minutes' walk from Courthouse.

- \$1700—5-room cottage, modern throughout; a very neat place; cost owner \$2000; Winfield st.

- \$1800—5-room cottage, up to date, W. 21st.

- \$2400—Cottage of 6 rooms, hall, bath, etc.; lot 52x120; fine barn, 100x120; near 16th.

- \$4500—New modern 10-room house, 11 rooms, oak floors; a very fine place; large lot.

- \$6000—8-room house, a complete home, trimmed with hard wood, a corner lot, owner leaving city; Bonnie Brae st.

CORTELYOU & GIFFEN.

253 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSES WORTH THE MONEY.

- \$3500—7 rooms, 14th and Rich sts.

- \$3500—9 rooms, lot 100x150, Westlake Park.

- \$3500—9 rooms, lot 125x150, Adams st.

- \$3500—9 rooms, lot 50x120, 21st near Union.

- \$3500—9 rooms, lot 50x120, 21st near Union.

- \$4000—11 rooms, lot 51x150, Loveland near Washington.

- \$2000—11 rooms, lot 50x125, Wall near 23d.

- \$2500—8 rooms, lot 40x140, 16th near Rich.

Part trade on any of these.

JOHN L. PAVKOVICH.

Tel. M. 1481. 428 Byrne Bldg.

FOR SALE—\$6500.

WE HAVE PROBABLY THE BEST-CONSTRUCTED HOUSES IN THE CITY.

FOR SALE: 9 ROOMS, ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES, NORTHWEST CORNER CLOSURE, TWO THROTTLE BRAND NEW NOT BUILT ON PIPE STEMS TO CATCH THE UNWARY. ATTRACTIVE DESIGN, YOUR JUDGMENT ASKED.

W. M. GARLAND & CO.

212-214 WILCOX BLDG.

FOR SALE—

- \$5000 will buy a piece of Broadway property well worth \$35,000, for a few days only.

If you wish to buy, sell or exchange your property, borrow or loan money, call on us.

NORTON & UNGER.

144 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN FOR

this week. 6-room house, close in, fruit, shade and flowers; \$1500 home for \$1000.

W. F. LARKIN & CO., 234 First.

FOR SALE—ON 27TH ST., NEAR MAIN, 6-ROOM, modern house, large lot, \$1600, on easy terms. J. C. HOVIS, 136 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AT SANTA MONICA, 121 SOUTH BEACH.

FOR SALE—

Houses.

If you are looking for a home already built we have one of the most attractive houses in the city, on the clean side of Arapahoe between Pico and 12th, in our beautiful Lone Star tract, at the corner of Pico and 12th, 10 minutes from city, all modern improvements; finest water in the city, pure air and pleasant surroundings; this house was built not for profit but for the good of the tract, and will be sold on terms to suit purchaser.

CLARK & BRYAN.

127 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—

- \$275—3 rooms, walking distance.

- \$160—3 rooms, modern, southwest.

- \$1100—4 rooms, Eighth, near Burlington.

- \$1500—5 rooms, strictly modern, southwest.

- \$2600—6 rooms, elegantly furnished, Hoover and Adams.

- \$2800—5 rooms, modern, nice corner, W. 16th.

- \$4100—3 rooms, strictly modern, Lake, near park.

Many other genuine bargains.

H. O. BOWSER & CO.,

200 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—EASY PAYMENTS—

- \$250—4 rooms, large lot.

- \$250—3 rooms, well located.

- \$250—3 rooms, modern, close in.

- \$300—4 rooms, new, close in.

- \$1400—3 rooms, new, close in.

- \$1000—3 rooms, new, close in.

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FOR SALE—

Houses.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE IN

southwest corner of Pico and 12th, in our

beautiful Lone Star tract, at the corner of

Pico and 12th, 10 minutes from city, all

modern improvements; finest water in the

city, pure air and pleasant surroundings; this

house was built not for profit but for the

good of the tract, and will be sold on

terms to suit purchaser.

CLARK & BRYAN.

127 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM NEW

house, all conveniences, polished floors,

cave ceilings, large bath, porcelain tub,

handsome mantle and china closets, pan-

tries, linen closet etc.; yard fenced, all

street work finished, lawn in, near Sev-

enth and 12th, 10 minutes from city; easy

terms. LEONARD MERRILL, 404 Brad-

bury Bldg.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 2 OF THE BEST

bargains that are for sale in the city; one

in modern 8-room house, strictly modern,

position of city, at \$3000; the other is an up-

ping distance, 8-room cottage, within easy

walking distance, at \$1500. Write for

terms. JOHNSON & KENNEY, 305 W. Second

st.

FOR SALE—

Come and see me about those new 6 and

7-room houses, modern locations; everything

modern and low prices.

WM. F. ROBYNSHILL.

107 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—THOMAS S. EWING, TEL. M.

124, 224 Wilcox Bldg., modern, up-to-

date, 4 rooms, modern, close in, position

of city, on easy monthly payments; cash

payment required, at as low a price

as you can buy anywhere for all

cash. Call and get the location and

terms. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON S. HOOPER, 6-ROOM

colonial cottage; mantel, tiled, electric

fixtures, 160 feet front, close to car line,

barn, fruit, berries, flowers, etc.; elegant

home; bargain; price \$2500; \$500 cash, bal-

ance monthly. EDWARD D. SILBERT, 404

Bradbury Bldg.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 100x150,

fine mill, tank and barn, lots of flowers,

fruit and berries, pretty lawn, one block

from Central Ave. and car line; price

only \$1200, or \$1500 for house and three

lots. LEONARD MERRILL, 404

Bradbury Bldg.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW 8-ROOM

house, in perfect order, modern construction;

fine neighborhood, and only \$3000, on

terms if desired. MCGARVIN & BRONSON,

220 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY NICE MODERN 6-ROOM

cottage, bath, hot and cold water, mantel,

hall, tile floors, electric light, etc.; ver-

y; close price and terms if de-

sired; must sell; no agents; for rent cheap

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Liners.

TO LET.

Rooms.

TO LET—FINE, CLEAN, FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, in a strictly first-class house, centrally located; convenient to all parts of the city; special rates for N.E.A. people and the traveling public; beds 60c; rooms by the day, week or month; cool, airy, homelike, with ice water, free baths and all conveniences. HOTEL WESTERN, 327 S. Main, Tel. 10 green.

TO LET—AT THE NAXOS, 717 S. BROADWAY, the N.E.A. delegate can find nicely furnished rooms, new and clean, cool and pleasant, at reasonable rates, by week or month; \$1.50 per day; just opposite the Ebell, or Kindergarten Hall; special rates to permanent roomers; rooms single or en suite; community kitchen and dining-room. Phone green 704.

TO LET—WANT GENTLEMAN AND WIFE to rent 2 furnished, comfortable, single or kitchen if desired, in a lovely home; every convenience; car line, telephone; good people; not too far from city center; business recommendations. Address M. box 34, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE DEARBORN, 672 W. SIXTH and Olive sts., new brick building overlooking park; electricity, porcelain bathtub, toilet, elegant room; central location; N.E.A. delegates to headquarters and all parts of city; rates \$1.50 per day; special rates per month.

TO LET—IN BEAUTIFUL HOME, 3 ROOMS, elegantly furnished; folding bed, running water, kitchen, complete for housekeeping; \$14 per month; parlor, bath, piano, veranda, grounds and flowers; near in. 621 S. MAIN.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT room, in cottage, nice lawn and flowers, light housekeeping, or can be used if desired; only 2 in the family; very close to one permanent person. 131 W. 21ST ST.

TO LET—AT 517 MAPLE AVE., NICE OUT-LOOKING room, single or en suite, for N.E.A. 50c per day; special rates by the week; very special; rates to permanent roomers; nice quiet place. 517 MAPLE AVE.

TO LET—AT "THE WATGATA," 123 N. Broadway, central; near times building; cool, modern, large rooms, single or en suite; free bath; beautiful view; suitable for teachers; rates \$3 to \$5 per week.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE nicest flats in town; every convenience; cool and pleasant; central location; near the business center. Call and see them. 1134 N. OLIVE ST., near First.

TO LET—5 UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RE-DECEASE tenants in first-class private residence; bath, telephone, electric light; walking distance, references. Address 9, box 3, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—A LOS ANGELES TEACHER will rent to visiting teachers or friends furnished rooms at 50c per day; special rates for N.E.A.; housekeeping privileges. 629 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR LODGING, 2 or 3 furnished, furnished or unfurnished; \$10 per month upward. THE NEW ENGLAND, 621 Central ave., convenient Arcade Depot.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED housekeeping rooms with every convenience; separate entrance; central location; lines. 617 W. 11TH ST., between Flower and Figueroa.

TO LET—53 BROADWAY, THE NARRAGANSETT, the largest, coolest outside rooms in the city, with or without private bath, hot water every day; terms reasonable. 53 BROADWAY.

TO LET—4 FURNISHED ROOMS; the entire first floor of 2-story house; parlor, dining room, kitchen, bathroom; piano, gas, gas range. 319 W. 11TH ST.

TO LET—HOPE VILLA, 755 S. HOPE, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private bath; central location; also a suite of parlors, with piano.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE-KEEPING rooms, single or en suite, modern, \$1.25 per week; close to post office. HARMOSA, 525 Maple ave.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR PARTY OF 6 OR 8 N.E.A.; pleasant location; private bath; no car fare; 50c per day; special rates a week. 3015 W. SEVENTH ST.

TO LET—NICE ROOMS FOR N.E.A. DEL-EGATES; breakfast; central location; 30c daily, \$2 per week. 1327 VALENCIA ST., Pico or Tracera car.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, on suite, single; with every convenience for light housekeeping; gas stove, 324 S. SPRING.

TO LET—BOARDERS, BY CAR LINE; will take man and wife or 2 ladies or gentle, front room and parlor, electric light, 929 W. 12TH.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, in an elegant private home, cheap; light housekeeping, right in town. 215 E. SIXTH, near Main.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 3 HOUSEKEEP-ING rooms; electric lights, telephone, porce-lain bath. 17 COLONIAL FLATS, Eighth and Broadway.

TO LET—524 W. PICO ST., 2 PLEASANT front parlors with piano and bath; also board; first-class home cooking, \$7 per week and up.

TO LET—3 LARGE, COOL ROOMS on ground floor, in private home; close in; convenient board; terms reasonable. 840 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—2 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UN-furnished; bath and yard; low rent. 348 E. VISTA ST., 1/2 block north of Courthouse.

TO LET—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, to care for a 4-year-old girl; inquire 1015 BYRAM ST., after 6 p.m. on Sunday.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two ladies, or gentlemen; three minutes from Courthouse. 480 CALIFORNIA ST.

TO LET—2 OR 3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; very desir-able; rent low to good tenants. 335 S. OLIVE ST.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT suite for housekeeping; lower floor; either front room from \$4 up. 277 N. BROADWAY.

TO LET—FURNISHED, EITHER ONE OR two rooms, private home, fine location, lovely yard, trees, flowers, close in. 9 HILL.

TO LET—4 FURNISHED ROOMS, FURNISHED, front and back entrance private, porch. 101 S. FLOWER, corner First.

TO LET—3 UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEP-ING rooms, both modern, water, some fur-nished. 831 Cal. Street, 600 LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, UN-furnished or furnished; central location; right party; no children. 618 1/2 W. SIXTH ST.

TO LET—ROOMS FROM \$1.50 MONTH, OR weekly; housekeeping; central location; bath. THE "ROCHESTER," 1012 Temple.

TO LET—FINE FURNISHED SUITES, \$1 and up; gas free for cooking; house-keeping. THE MACKENZIE, 427 S. Spring.

TO LET—NICE LARGE AND 1 SINGLE furnished room, centrally located, in Main-st. car line. 620 W. JEFFERSON.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, \$2 A WEEK, large sunny rooms, hot water, bathroom, wide view, central location. 121 S. MAIN.

TO LET—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS with housekeeping privileges; bath, etc. 219 PARK DRIVE, central location.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 2 ROOMS, OP-posite car line, centrally located, in one of the nicest locations in the city; rent reasonable. 563 S. HOPE.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED housekeeping room, single home place, close in. 488 CALIFORNIA ST.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, OP-posite park; very desirable and reasonable; permanent people. 642 S. MAIN, near Main-st. car line. 620 W. JEFFERSON.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping if desired; fine location; reasonable. 622 S. FIGUEROA.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE-KEEPING rooms, bath, closets, \$1.32 VALENCIA; Pico or Tracera car.

TO LET—LIGHT, NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, \$1 and \$2 per month. 629 S. LOS ANGELES ST., near postoffice.

TO LET—3 SUITES OF 2 ROOMS EACH AT \$1.00, 10c per week, complete for housekeeping. 101 S. FLOWER, corner First.

TO LET.

Rooms.

TO LET—3 COMPLETELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, 1/4 of cottage; suitable. 101 S. FLOWER, corner First.

TO LET—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, with privilege of light house-keeping. 566 S. MAIN ST.

TO LET—NICE LARGE ROOMS; ALSO TA-ble board, at the ARDMORE, 1319 S. Grand ave., car, close to the door.

TO LET—3 PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISH-ED for light housekeeping; references. Ad-dress 1329 W. NINTH ST.

TO LET—VERY Dainty, NEWLY FUR-nished front room, cheap; 4 rooms for fam-ily work. 214 S. OLIVE.

TO LET—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FUR-nished rooms, single or en suite. 819 W. SIXTH ST., Blia Long.

TO LET—3 ROOM FLAT, WELL FUR-nished, central location. 412 E. 12TH ST., HOPE, near Fourth.

TO LET—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST floor, Call 618 S. HOPE ST., city, between Sixth and Seventh sts.

TO LET—3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; gas stove; fine location; close in. 554 ORANGE ST.

TO LET—THE PARKER, 424 W. FOURTH st., nicely furnished rooms, at reasonable rates; central location.

TO LET—3 PLEASANT SUMMER ROOMS, 3rd floor, high housekeeping, 1127 BUNKER HILL AVE.

TO LET—NICE SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms. 3074 W. SECOND ST., between Broadway and Figueroa.

TO LET—FURNISHED, SINGLE AND double rooms, at \$8 and \$9 per month. 725 BROADWAY.

TO LET—NICE AIRY ROOMS, RENT RE-asonable; light housekeeping privileges. 66 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, complete for housekeeping; no children. 1221 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, furnished, or will rent single. 812 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, cheap; housekeeping allowed. 3074 W. SECOND ST., between Broadway and Figueroa.

TO LET—CLEAN FURNISHED ROOMS, \$1.50 monthly; unfurnished, \$1.50. 210 E. WASHINGTON.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, OFFICE, looking Central Park, PARK PLACE, cor. Fifth and Hill.

TO LET—CHEAP, FURNISHED ROOM, in-quire at 101 S. SEVENTH, room 11, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TO LET—ROOMS AT THE OLD PAVILION, LONG BEACH, below the park. Restaurant connected.

TO LET—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FUR-nished, 538 S. GRAND AVE., between Fifth and Sixth sts.

TO LET—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, furnished and 1 small room. 418 1/2 S. GRAND AVE.

TO LET—3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; piano and bath. 626 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without housekeeping. 743 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH, gas and fine location; terms reasonable. 558 ORANGE ST.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL UNFURNISHED brick building, with bath. 1015 S. MAIN ST.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without housekeeping privileges. 319 S. MAIN ST.

TO LET—CLEAN, FURNISHED ROOMS, single and up per week. 326 1/2 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—THREE COMPLETELY FUR-nished rooms for housekeeping; bath. 1430 S. FLOWER.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE-KEEPING rooms, also single rooms, at 127 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 230 W. FIRST ST., opposite Times office; reason-able. 230 W. FIRST ST.

TO LET—IN BEAUTIFUL HOME, WITH or without board, shady grounds. 871 FIGUEROA.

TO LET—A NICE, C., FURNISHED room, suitable for 2 private home. 11 OLIVE ST.

TO LET—FRONT ROOM FOR TWO, NEWLY furnished; bay window; free bath. 929 W. 12TH.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS over the Owl Drug Store. SOMIS, 322 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—FOR N.E.A.'S, LARGE FRONT room for housekeeping; 2 beds if desired. 440 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSE-KEEPING privileges; 3 en suite. 412 TEM-PLER ST.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH bath; 4 car lines pass door. 859 FIGUEROA ST.

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS AT HOTEL Aberdeen. 510 N. BROADWAY, bath free.

TO LET—3; HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, unfurnished. Cor. 7TH and KOHLER STS.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, REASON-able. 345 OCEAN AVE., Santa Monica.

TO LET—3 FURNISHED OR UNFUR-nished rooms; 101 S. FLOWER ST.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, FURNISHED, rates to suit. 101 S. FLOWER ST.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, BEST PART city, good rates. 819 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished rooms, single or en suite. 101 S. FLOWER ST.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOM, furnished. 737 S. HILL ST.

TO LET.

Rooms.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED HOUSES. BY EDWARD D. SILENT & CO., 312 W. SECOND ST., (Under Hollenbeck Hotel.)

We make a specialty of the care of prop-erty and the collection of rents, and will give the closest attention to property left in our charge.

If you are looking for a dwelling, fur-nished or unfurnished, store, lodging-house or flat to rent, we can suit you. Largest list in the city.

FREE MAP OF THE CITY. TELEPHONE MAIN 655.

TO LET—8-room house, 724 S. Los Angeles st., 7-room house, 125 S. Grand ave., 8-room house, 110 E. 28th st., 5-room cottage, 72 E. 28th st., 5-room cottage, 716 S. Los Angeles st., 5-room cottage, 735 Wall st., 5-room cottage, 125 N. Broadway and Easton st., FRED A. WALTON, Agent, 817 Lankershim Bldg., corner Third and Spring sts.

TO LET—FOR YOUNG HUSBANDS—“Always give your wife her own way. It will save her the trouble of taking.” Main springs, 50c; watches cleaned, 75c; crystals, 10c; small and large clocks cleaned, 75c; watch and clock work warranted for one year. All kinds of jewelry repairing at reasonable prices. There is but one. “THE CITY PATENT.” 214 S. Broadway.

TO LET—5 ROOMS, 1354 ESTRELLA, \$14.50. 5 rooms, 110 S. Hope, \$7.50. 5 rooms, 310 S. Olive, \$15. 5 rooms, 214 E. Fourth, near, \$12.50. 17 rooms, corner Eighth and Hope, \$45. 5 rooms, 415 Second. F. G. CALKINS & CO., 9 Tel. main 562, 304 Laughlin Bldg.

TO LET—NEW 3000 8-ROOM HOUSE, Menlo ave., near Adams st.; electric lights, porcelain bathtub, central location; only \$20. WRIGHT & CALLENDER, 360 S. Broadway.

TO LET—ROOM COTTAGE, BATH AND barn, and about one acre of ground, E. L. A. 510. 6-room, 2-story house, close in, \$18. 6-room, near cottage, 30th st., \$15. 5-room flat, 824 S. Flower, \$10. 5 rooms, 123 N. Spring, room 4.

TO LET—A NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE CLOSE in at \$15 per month; also a large 8-room modern residence, 6 blocks from Westlake at \$20 per month; the latter can be rented only to small family who will take good care of the place. JOHNSON & KENNEY, 305 W. Second.

TO LET—ROOM UPON FLAT ON COR-ner, all sunny, 4 blocks from business center, electric light, and up to date; gas, electric light, porcelain bath and painted; rent lowest in city for location and con-venience considered; reference required. 490 N. HILL.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED; OUR LIST is large, the rentals have been very much re-duced, yet the quality of the property is such as to be willing to rent lower in order to get a No. 1 tenant; call for lists and make offer. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 102 S. Broad-way.

TO LET—ROOM SUNNY DWELLING ON Magnolia ave., third house south of 16th st., electric light, and up to date; rent, \$10. WRIGHT & CALLENDER, 360 S. Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS ON BROAD-way, modern, light, and up to date; rent, \$15. WRIGHT & CALLENDER, 360 S. Broadway.

TO LET—REKINS VANS AT 75c, \$1 AND \$1.25 per hour; a 2-story brick warehouse exclusively for household goods, ship goods to point at cut rates. BECKMAN VAN AND STORAGE, 436 S. Spring, Tel. 101.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, NEWLY painted and papered, with an acre of land and stable; also store, bakery and oven; located on 16th st., near 1st st., 127 S. FIRST ST., Boyle Heights; F. A. HUTCH-INSOHN, 116 S. Broadway.

TO LET—A FINE NEW 7-ROOM HOUSES, gas, electric light, and up to date; modern improvements; within reach of 5 car lines, Santa Monica, Tracera, Pico and Main; call for list. 1111 S. PICO ST.

TO LET—HOTEL, 20 ROOMS, CORNER 7th and Hill sts.; \$15.00, 5 rooms, bath, 907 E. 8th; \$15.00, 5 rooms, bath, 913 E. 8th. WIESSANDER, 216 W. First st., Spring.

TO LET—AT REDONDO, A 7-ROOM COT-tage; fine location; close in; first-class con-venience; unfurnished; \$12.50, call or address O. C. HINMAN, Redondo, Cal.

TO LET—FAS, M. HANSON, ROOM 204 Laughlin Bldg., 360 S. Broadway.

TO LET—LOS ANGELES VAN, TRUCK AND STORAGE CO., 344 1/2 S. Broadway.

TO LET—2 4-ROOM COTTAGES, WITH bath and gas, heated by water, and a lot; 602 Wall and 112 W. Sixth st.; rent \$10; inquire at private office, HOTEL VAN NUT.

TO LET—A NEW MODERN 5-ROOM COT-tage on E. 23d, near Central ave.; rent \$10 a month; flats and single rooms, cor. Sixth and Maple. E. E. IBBERTSON, 19 S. Broadway.

TO LET—GOOD 5-ROOM FLAT ON MER-chant st., with bath and hot and cold water, etc.; rent only \$7.50, including. WRIGHT & CALLENDER, 360 S. Broadway.

TO LET—NEW MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSE, corner Bush and 17th st.; \$25; also 8-room house, Westlake, 717 Alvarado st., \$30. L. J. THOMPSON, 124 S. Broadway.

TO LET—5 ROOMS, HARD FINISHED ON 27th, near Central; 3 large lots, all fenced, a fine place for chickens; \$12 per month. J. J. SCHRIER, 134 S. Broadway.

TO LET—LOGGING HOUSE, UNFUR-nished, on Spring st., between Third and Fourth, immediate possession. C. A. SUMNER, 102 S. Broadway.

TO LET—NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGE, PAN-try, bathroom, cellar, barn, plenty of good well water, at \$7 per month. 814 AUSTIN st., 15 blocks west of Central ave.

TO LET—A 7-ROOM HOUSE IN SUBURBS, 5 acres, use of fruits, flowers and buggy; 15 blocks west of Central ave.; Address L. 50, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—A 4-ROOM COTTAGE, COM-pletely furnished, piano, hot and cold water to permanent tenant; no children. Call 817 MAPLE AVE.

TO LET—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, NICELY decorated and furniture for sale; good neighborhood, on car line. Address L. 50, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—8-ROOM HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, or partly furnished, for one or two years; first-class building for good tenant. 23 W. JEFFERSON.

TO LET—37 S. STATE, BOYLE HEIGHTS, 7-room cottage, newly furnished; home, lawn, fenced, very low rent; owner 230, 10 a.m.

TO LET—48 S. FLOWER, 5 ROOMS, STRA-ble, 626 Maple, rooming house, corner 25th and Vermont; 6 rooms, R. VERCH, 333 Douglas Block.

TO LET—NICE, CLEAN 4-ROOM LOWER flat, close, wooded, new, across north, only \$9 per month, water paid; close in. 624 S. ELM AVE.

TO LET—IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY TO rent, don't fail to list it with the GUAR-ANTY LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., 244 S. Broadway.

TO LET—A NEAT 4-ROOM COTTAGE, 4 rooms, 122 N. Hill st., \$12 month, with water. WILL L. LOCKWOOD, room 2, 114 S. Spring st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, COMMODIOUS house, Harper tract; 10 rooms; 6 bedrooms, porcelain bath, stable. Apply OWNER, 2317 Orchard ave.

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, BATH, etc.; clean neighborhood; on hills, easy walk, stable, blinds water paid. BOND, 213 Alpine.

TO LET—ELEGANT NEW 5-ROOM RES-idence, 527 Burlington ave., and 537 Bond, near Brant; will lease. J. F. JONES, 2025 Broadway.

TO LET—3-STOREY, 7-ROOM HOUSE, ALL modern improvements, 1136 Maple ave., 20, including water. DR. J. T. SCHILL, 1601 S. Main.

TO LET—400 COR. BRICKHOUSE, 3 large rooms, porches, bath, all fenced, flowers, \$8 with water. OWNER, 910 S. Main.

TO LET.

Rooms.

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, BATH, closet, barn for one horse; price reasonable. 824 CROCKER, between Eighth and Ninth sts. FROM 15 TO 100.

TO LET—4300, NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE, 5TH between Grand ave. and Main. POINDEX-TER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bk.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM COT-tage, with bath, range, hot and cold water, near car line, very cheap. 622 W. 21ST ST.

TO LET—NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGE, large lot, free for one month to right party. EDWARD C. CHIBB, 218 Broadway.

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE AND STABLE, fruit and flowers; \$5 per month, including water. Corner HOOPER and 28TH.

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, 538 E. PICO, barn, lawn, etc.; \$10. W. J. SCHRIER, CO., 108 S. Broadway.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM COTTAGE, newly tinted, shabby; no children. 127 N. FLOWER.

TO LET—2-ROOM, HARD-FINISHED cottage, bath, with water; rent \$7 and \$8. 224 E. 12TH ST., Key 235.

TO LET—2-ROOMS, CLOSE IN, modern, \$12 month, free water. HUMMEL BROS., CO., 300 W. Second.

TO LET—A NICE, NEW, PAPERED 5-room house, 122 N. Hill, 320 CALIFORNIA ST., near Courthouse.

TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE, WATER, plenty of shade trees, large stable. \$15 bath, key in rear. 127 N. FLOWER.

TO LET—5-ROOM HOUSE FOR \$5 PER month to good party. WILSON, room 27, at 142 S. Broadway.

TO LET—5-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, gas, electric lights, tinted walls, etc. 618 FIGUEROA ST.

TO LET—7-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN, con-venient neighborhood, close in. 110 MAPLE AVE.

TO LET—HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, \$10 PER month, 121 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. To be newly papered.

TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 210 N. Hill, Apply to JOE LUDWIG'S STORE, corner Hill and Central.

Bathing Shoes, 21c==Bathing Caps, 10c.

Ladies' Bathing Suits in Jersey and trimmed with Soutache braid..... \$1.00
 Misses' and Children's Bathing Suits of black or blue Jersey..... \$1.25 and \$1.50
 Ladies' all wool, flannel or Mohair Bathing Suits, fancy trimmed..... \$2.48
 Men's and Boys' Jersey Knit Bathing Suits, but..... \$1.50
 Men's fine gauze ribbed, Union Bathing Suits 75c..... \$1.25
 Men's 2-piece Bathing Suit, elastic, cassimere finish \$1.25

ANNUAL 3rd JULY SALE

Broadway

Broadway

Croquet Set, 4 balls, 78c

Beach Buckets With shovel for children to play in the sand with, but..... 10c

A Broadway event—Fifty thousand dollars of merchandise will be retailed over our counters this month. Vacation goes will, of course, profit the most by such a distribution—summer furnishings for yourself, your beach cottage, your camp wagon or your mountain tent home, are specially priced for this month.

But our thought of July is broader still than that. We wouldn't have jumped into the mighty business we have without looking beyond the narrow bounds of the present July. There's to be no loitering or hesitating. Parasols, Wash Goods, Silks, Shirt Waists, Crash Clothing for men, women or children. Millinery, Summer Shoes and Summer Literature will go with a whirl. From morning till night every day this month there'll come from the firing line a perfect fusillade of bargain shot and shell. Here's the first volley.

25c bottles Rubifoam Tooth Powder for 10c

Fly Paper, 2 sheets for 1/2c.

Palm Leaf Fans only 3c.

Fancy Amoskeag Dress Gingham, 5c yd.

In plaids and checks, regular 7 1/2c qualities.

N. E. A. colors for decorating, yd., 12 1/2c

Yd. wide House Lining, 2 1/4c yd.

Shelf Oil Cloth, Monday, 2 1/2c yd.

1 1/2c Welton Pique, Monday, 9c yd.

Pure white, but a strong quality.

Hammocks.

Fourth aisle.
 Fancy cotton colored Hammocks, 84c
 full size and strong,
 dollar values.....
 Handsome large double colored
 Hammocks with valance, con-
 cealed spreader, pillow and
 patent hangers..... 2.86

Notions.

Second aisle.

July's the clean-up month in the Broad-
 way calendar—notions suffer along with
 bigger merchandise—like this:

Take Your Choice of These, 1 cent.

Bristle Tooth Brush.....
 Paper Assorted Needles.....
 Yard of 2 1/2c Corset Lace
 for.....
 Cabinet of Assorted Hair Pins.....
 Yard of Elastic.....
 Paper of Safety Razor.....
 all sizes.....

Your Choice of These, 2 cents.

King's Machine Thread.....
 Bolt of White or Black Tape.....
 Doz. White Pearl Buttons for
 Hooks and Eyes, hump, for.....
 Sewing Silk, black or colors.....
 Embroidery Cotton, skein or
 spool.....
 Fancy Ruffled Garter for pair

Side Garters

For misses or children,

best but, pair..... 5c

Dress Braids

In silk, mohair, tubular, pasamintre, 5c

Best Steel Curling Irons..... 3c

Wash Silks,

Fluo. Rope, Twist and Dreadnought,
 all shades; a skein..... 3c

Ladies' Underwear.

Third aisle.

There's to be a rigid, vigorous thinning
 out of this stock at once. That's what
 this July sale was inaugurated for. To
 thin not only the underwear but every
 healthy stock that needed pruning.

Ladies' sleeveless

vests, Swiss ribbed

good quality

and finish..... 3 1/2c

July sale

price.....

Ladies' sleeveless

vests, extra good

quality, extra

good finish..... 8 1/2c

regular price

12 1/2c July pre

Ladies' sleeveless

vests, silk taped neck

and arms, fancy edg-

es, extra good qual-

ity and finish, regular

price 20c; July

sale price..... 12 1/2c

Ladies' muslin chem-

ise, plain but well

made and extra good

quality, regular

price..... 23c

Ladies' muslin draw-

ers, plain wide hem,

cluster of tucks, good

quality, extra

well made; July

sale price..... 15c

Ladies' muslin draw-

ers, plain wide hem,

cluster of tucks, good

quality, extra

well made; July

sale price..... 15c

Fruit Jars! Good News.

Fourth aisle

Of course they're Mason's—but modernized—a big improvement over last
 season's. For they're machine-blown, that leaves no harsh edges, no bubbly or
 broken places and gives them a uniform thickness that adds to their strength and
 durability. These prices Monday only.

Pints, a doz. 39c.

Quarts, a doz. 49c.

Two Quarts, a doz. 64c.

They come crated in boxes of a dozen each.

Jelly Cups, 21c Dozen.

Those every-day sort, of heavy glass, with tin cups.

Graduated Fruit Cups, 3 1/2c.

that every house-wife should have—so convenient—measures 2, 4, 6 and 8 ozs.

House Furnishings

Balcony.

We want to help you furnish your sum-

mer home.

Single Comforts 25c

Quilted and worth 45c.

Large Cotton Filled Comforts 89c

Covered with silkoline, tied with yarn,

pretty patterns.

Lace Curtains 35c a pair

Taped edges of Nottingham lace; worth 50c.

Smyrna Rugs 45c

Fringed and bordered.

12 1/2c Fish Net, Monday 8 1/2c

In ceru, used for curtains.

Double Grey Blankets 59c

Large and heavy with fancy borders and

worth 80c.

20c Monday for a 50c Pillow.

Good size, well filled, covered with saten

flounce, in bright shiny

Reversible Ingrain Carpet 24c

2-ply in pretty attractive patterns.

Shirt Waists

Special Tables, second aisle.

For a 50c Waist

With high standing collar

and deep cuffs; they come in

stripes, and tucks, very stylish

For a 75c Waist

Fine quality, good style and

making. They are also in

checks and stripes.

For a \$1 Waist

Plain white lawn and pique

with tucks and insertion,

all sizes.

Petticoats

Special Tables, first aisle.

At 36c Monday, a fancy

striped undergarment with wide

flounce, in bright shiny

stripes, 69c value, one day for

36c

Broadway

DEPARTMENT STORE COR. FOURTH

Linings—Specials.

First aisle.

Dress Canvas,

in black and gray, 25-in. wide..... 7 1/2c

Hair Cloth,

30-in. across and made from genuine..... 28c

to hair, black or gray, yard.....

Percaline,

yard wide and in all the best colors,

just the lining for your summer

dress, yard..... 10c

Rustle Percaline,

taffeta finish, 36-in. wide, in gray,

cream, pink and blue, 10c and 12 1/2c

values; Monday..... 5c

Parasols go too!

Right north main entrance.

We've severed the price strings of
 our parasols—there's nothing to hold
 them—if you need one, note these
 two lines.

Ladies' parasols, extra heavy saten with

satin finish, two fancy ruffles,

paragon frame, white

enameled..... \$1.19

Ladies' parasols, fancy swivel silk in

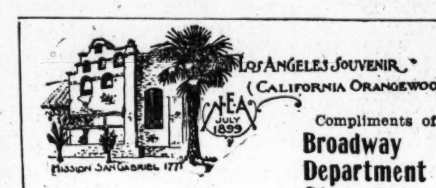
Persian designs with fancy

sewing silk ruffles, paragon

frame and congo handle,

special..... \$1.39

Sale of California Things for Our N. E. A. Friends.



LOS ANGELES SOUVENIR

CALIFORNIA ORANGEWOOD

Compliments of

Broadway

Department

Store.

Free to N. E. A. Visitors

An orange wood

above out, with a picture of the San Gabriel Mission printed in

colors on it. A unique and artistic souvenir of California.

Mexican Carved Leather Goods—Prices About Half

Chatelaines.

Chatelaine bag, overlapping

carved cover, handle attached..... \$1.48

Chatelaine bag, large size, splen-

did for bicycle use..... \$1.89

Chatelaine bag, all solid leather,

overlapping cover, with inside

pocketbook and handle, case..... \$2.65

Chatelaine bag, extra large size, hand-

somerly carved, lined through-

out with best calf skin..... \$3.98

Belts.

50c pressed leather belts, with har-

ness buckles, each..... 35c

The Mexican carved belts, cinch

buckle, neat patterns..... 50c

all hand made, 6 patterns, floral

art designs..... 75c

\$1.50 Mexican carved belts, 1 1/2 in.

wide, extra fine carving..... \$1.00

\$2.00 and \$2.50 Mexican carved belts, 1 1/2 in.

wide, with scroll and floral pat-

terns..... \$1.48

Purses.

Coin purse, carved on one side, ball

catch..... 75c

Coin purse, carved on both sides,

ball catch..... 89c

Ladies' pocketbooks, handsomely..... \$1.48

carved, with inside coin case.....

Ladies' pocketbook, carved on both sides,

lined with best calf skin and has

four inside pockets, all lined..... \$2.48

The San Gabriel Mission is Here in the Store

A Marvelous and Exciting July Sale of

Silks and Dress Goods

A more than ordinary incident—that you'll have to wait till next July, if you ever expect to see it again.

In Dress Goods.

Black brocaded mohair that is 44 inches wide, in pretty

patterns, composed of wool and linen,

will not lose its color and is very suitable

for ladies' skirts; exceptional price..... 16 1/2c

A complete line of all colors, all widths, all prices and

all kinds of goods in novelties, brocades, raised effects, suit-

ings, etc., etc., they are regularly sold at 50c, 60c, 75c;

as space will not permit description, they

will be on exhibition in window..... 39c

all to be sold at..... 48c

All wool, plain blue black henrietta

38 inches wide, in best color made,

cannot fade..... 69c

44 inches wide, bright, brilliant sicilian,

it's the good kind that sheds the dust and

is the pure wool and mohair.....

In Silks.

A limited amount of changeable lining silk in cerise, tur-

quoise, green, black and cardinal, silk face and linen

back, good weight, suitable for skirt and

cape lining, also for ruffles..... 15c

20 inches, good weight cream and pearl white

satin for trimmings and collars, also

excellent for tucking..... 45c

25-in. all silk black brocaded taffeta with small and

medium sized patterns, especially suitable in

pattern and width for capes and collarettes..... 69c

The best quality and the best weight of check taffeta in

every stylish mixture of colors, 20 inches wide, just the

thing for waists and trimmings; it's the soft,

pliable kind that does not cut..... 75c

Table Linen.

First aisle

July conditions again apparent—Such
 prices are not possible even here in any
 other month.

58-inch bleached table damask in neat

floral designs, good weight and

finish, worth 35c..... 21c

July's bargain price.....

58-inch half-bleach loom dice damask,

extra heavy and serviceable,

worth 25c..... 19c

July's bargain price.....

62-inch bleached damask, all linen, in a

variety of patterns and

good 45c table linen for

July's bargain sale..... 31c

58-inch all linen cream German damask,

very weighty and soft

finish, regular 50c quality;

July's price..... 39c

68-inch all linen bleached Irish leaf damask,

extra heavy and firm, fancy leaf

designs, good 75c value for

July's excitement at..... 57c

Sale of White Crockery.

Fourth aisle.

July prices indeed! Such as to surprise you.

500 Cups, Semi-porcelain, 3 1/2c

\$2.50 6-pc. Dec. Chamber Set, \$1.89

75c for white Wash Bowl and Basin

8-pc. Toilet Set for \$2.29

Composed of wash bowl, basin, slop jar bailed, soap slab and mug.

Linen Dress Crash 5c

First aisle.

In good width and weight, specially adapted for skirts and beach dresses;

worth 10c, but July decrees 5c.

Fancy Shirt Waist Stuffs 4 1/2c

Merrimack prints in plaids, checks and stripes, good colors.

Ladies' Suits

Rear, second aisle.

Ladies' white duck suits, striped

with blue duck, made up in

nice style, only..... 2.69

A white duck or pique separate

skirt, all lengths..... 48c

only.....

12 doz. strong linen crash skirts

with a colored hair line

stripe, only..... 63c

A plain black duck or a blue one, with 3

rows of white trimming around

bottom, either skirt worth

\$1.25, only..... 89c

An extra wide welt white pique skirt and

an extra good quality of ma-

terial, made up in the very

latest style, only..... 1.89

Ladies' \$7.50 all wool

suits, Monday only..... 4.59

Or all wool and tailor made, man

tailored, the jacket is

(THE PUBLIC SERVICE.)

NEW DEPARTMENT.

BUILDING ELECTRICAL WORK
TO BE REGULATED.

Building Commission Proposes the
Creation of an Electrical Department
and System of Inspection
to the City Council.

Board of Supervisors Receive a Long
Communication from Muir, Who
Is Asking for a Special
Ferry Privilege.

Sixteen Saloon Men to Be Prosecuted.
Los Angeles Railway Company
Sued for Damages—Slot-machine
Appeal Case.

In order to reduce the fire risks throughout the city, and especially in the large buildings, the City Council is to be asked to create a new department to be known as the department of electricity. The recommendation will be made by the Building Commission now engaged in a revision of the building laws of the city. The head of the department will be the City Electrician, whose duty it will be to make regular inspections of all wiring of buildings, use of motors, and other electrical work. The department is to be supported from fees charged for these inspections.

Health Officer Powers has been presented by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association with a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions commending him for his work during the recent smallpox scare. The resolutions were adopted by the association some time ago, and the engrossed copy was prepared before Dr. Powers was informed of the matter.

The hand-sweeping of streets in the business section of the city has been done in a most satisfactory manner during the past week, and it is the intention of the Street Superintendent to improve the thoroughfare in much the same conditions as when they first began work last December. However, excellent the machine sweeping may be, it does not remove all the dirt, and in order to thoroughly clean the streets the hand sweepers had to use scrapers and brooms for several days before they began the cleaning of the thoroughfares to the satisfaction of the Street Superintendent. Once clean, it has not been difficult to keep the streets so, but with the limited number of men available for the work, the job has not been an easy one.

In order to facilitate the work and to make it easier than under present conditions, the Street Superintendent, Drain will make a requisition to the Council tomorrow for small iron carts to be used by the sweepers. These carts will be similar to those used in New York. By using them the sweepers will be able to pick up their sweepings at any point instead of sweeping them to the nearest street. "With a large enough force of men," said Street Superintendent Drain yesterday, "I could keep the streets in the business section clean at all times, and we can certainly profit by the experience of other cities. If the men are given the proper means of picking up their sweepings, the work would be greatly lessened, and if the Council will allow the requisition for the hand carts they will greatly facilitate the work."

One thing should be remembered by the merchants, and that is that the iron boxes along the streets are not intended for the use of the city, while the material from their stores in the daytime. If a box is filled with such material, the street near it cannot be as well swept as otherwise.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

NEW CITY DEPARTMENT.

THE BUILDING COMMISSION RECOMMENDS ELECTRICAL INSPECTION.

Two New Ordinances to Be Presented to the Council—Health Officer Praised by Merchants. Satisfactory Results from Hand Street Sweeping.

The use of electricity for lighting and power has become so general in this city and there is such great necessity for a system of inspection of the electrical wiring and of the use of electricity generally throughout the city that the Building Commission, appointed some time ago to revise the building laws of the city, has intended to recommend to the Council the creation of a new city department to be known as the Department of Electricity. At a meeting of the commission yesterday afternoon two proposed ordinances were presented and approved and they will be presented to the Council for action either tomorrow or a week later. The first of these ordinances provides for the system of inspection of electrical appliances and wiring. It is entitled an ordinance "providing the rules and regulations to be followed by persons, firms or corporations installing, connecting, wiring or otherwise putting in place electrical wires, equipments and apparatus." It provides that the City Electrician shall have supervision of such electrical work, and that no work shall be done without a permit first having been obtained from that official. Upon the completion of the work it is to be inspected and if it comes within the provisions of the ordinance a certificate is to be issued attesting to that fact. The rules and regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and embodied in their National Electrical Code, are to be adopted as the rules of the department. These rules are elected because they are the result of observations of experts in such matters and because the fire insurance people are more interested in the proper wiring of buildings than any other single class. The ordinance also provides for a schedule of fees to be charged for inspections and certificates and for the regular inspection of motors for which a fee is also to be charged.

The money collected for inspections, etc., is to be placed in the city treasury for the credit of a fund to be known as the electrical fund. The penalty provided for wiring a house without first securing a permit is fixed at a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100. Interference with an inspector in the discharge of his duties is to be punishable by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100. The ordinance expressly provides that it is not intended to lessen the responsibility of any person owning, operating or installing electrical equipment to any person injured through any defect therein, nor is the city to be held as assuming any such liability by reason of the inspection authorized by the ordinance.

The second ordinance is intended to create the "Department of Electricity." It provides that the Board of Fire Commissioners shall appoint a chief officer of such a department, to be known and designated as the City Electrician. Such official is directed and required to enforce the ordinance with reference to electrical wires and appliances, and is to have supervision of the fire alarm and police signal systems of the city. He is to have under him a number of assistants, who are to be known as inspectors, and the salaries of both are to be paid out of the electrical fund.

The adoption of these ordinances will be strongly recommended to the Council, not only by the Building Commission, but also by the insurance agents, because the latter believe a proper inspection of the wiring of buildings will greatly reduce the fire risk in large business blocks. Under the present building laws there are no rules providing for a uniform style of wiring, and all that is to prevent the use of wires too small to carry the current used is that the insurance companies themselves have adopted regulations for wiring. It is well known that a certain strength of current requires a certain proportionate size of wire to carry it, and that the use of smaller wire is always dangerous. In other cities of this size a department of the kind intended to be established here is one of the most important to property-owners, and is, in most places, a source of revenue to the city. If the ordinance is adopted here it may result in a reduction of some insurance rates, especially as the fire department is so soon to be increased and improved.

STREET CLEANING.

Hand-Sweeping Resumed With Satisfactory Results.

When the hand-sweeping of streets in the business section of the city was resumed a week ago the sweepers found the thoroughfare in much the same conditions as when they first began work last December. However, excellent the machine sweeping may be, it does not remove all the dirt, and in order to thoroughly clean the streets the hand sweepers had to use scrapers and brooms for several days before they began the cleaning of the thoroughfares to the satisfaction of the Street Superintendent. Once clean, it has not been difficult to keep the streets so, but with the limited number of men available for the work, the job has not been an easy one.

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that he could not make the response he desired. The resolutions, a copy of which were presented in engrossed form, handsomely framed, to the Health Officer, are as follows:

"Fully realizing the fact that in the performance of their duties our public officers are but carrying out the obligations of their oaths, and that such official acts calling no particular commendation at the hands of the people, yet it is recognized that extraordinary zeal and fidelity to their trusts merit public approval, and, whereas, Dr. L. M. Powers, the Health Officer of the city of Los Angeles, has, during the recent threatened smallpox epidemic, manifested his most commendable devotion to his office, and has by his untiring efforts, unremitting labor and great professional ability, confined within a limited number of cases what promised to be a widespread epidemic, completely eradicating the disease; therefore be it

RESOLVED, by the board of directors of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, representing the business community of this city, that the great services rendered by Dr. L. M. Powers, the Health Officer, in connection with the recent smallpox scare, be publicly acknowledged, and that in token of our appreciation of his official acts, these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of the association, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to Dr. L. M. Powers."

INSURANCE LICENSE OPPOSED.

City Council Asked to Adopt a Proposed Ordinance.

A long petition, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Council, and signed by insurance men who oppose the proposition to levy a tax in the way of a license upon persons doing fire insurance business, has been filed in the office of the City Clerk. The communication states that the very injustice of the proposed imposition of a tax will probably be sufficient to prevent its adoption, and that the fact that the proposed law is only desired by a limited number of insurance men shows that there is more behind the measure than a desire simply to assist the city in raising revenues. In asserting that the purpose is to form what would practically be an insurance combine here, the communication says: "There is no question whatever that the intention of the proposed measure is to place the control of the fire insurance business in this city in the hands of a certain few representatives of what are known as 'board companies,' and should the petitioners accomplish their purpose, it will mean the destruction of the insurance business which will inevitably result in raising fire insurance rates. It seems unlikely that as representatives of the people of this city you would care to give assistance to the formation of such a trust, especially in view of the fact that the people of the country at large have strenuously opposed similar unwise concentrations."

Taken Under Advisement.

The Supply Committee of the City Council met yesterday morning to examine the bids for the contract to supply the city with drugs, groceries, fuel, oil and other supplies. Twelve bids were received, but all of the bidders did not submit proposals on all the articles desired. Councilman Baker was unable to be present, and the other members of the committee, after hearing what several of the bidders had to say, took the matter of awarding the contracts under advisement. They have probably reported to the Council tomorrow, as a meeting will be held by the committee before the Council session.

Cash on Deposit.

Certificates were filed in the office of the City Auditor yesterday showing that at the close of business on June 30, the California Bank had on deposit \$13,604.34 belonging to the city, while the city's deposits in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank amounted to \$301,100.

No Meeting Held.

Owing to the absence from the city of Councilman Pessell and the inability of Councilman Baker to come to the City Hall, no meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday morning. The committee will meet tomorrow, according to appointment, to hear demands in time for action upon them by the Council.

City Attorney's Report.

The City Attorney will tomorrow submit to the Council the contract between the city and the Los Angeles Electric Company for the lighting of the streets for one year from the 1st of January. The bond of the company has been prepared and will be approved by the Finance Committee. The attorney will report an ordinance accepting a deed to property for engine-house purposes from John T. Jones. He will also submit an ordinance granting permission to Charles Elton to place a pump on the sidewalk for the purpose of pumping an oil well.

Will Deny the Protest.

In the matter of the protest of C. H. Rhodes against the acts and determinations of the Street Superintendent in accepting the work done in the improvement of Weller street between Magnolia avenue and Pacific street, the Board of Public Works will report to the Council tomorrow recommending that the protest be denied. The board made an investigation into the work on this street and found that it was in accord with the specifications.

SLOT-MACHINE CASE.

Judge Smith Listens to Arguments for Appeal.

Not long ago Elias Cohn was tried by a jury in the Police Court and found guilty of violating the nickel-slot-machine ordinance. He at once took steps toward an appeal from the jury's verdict in the lower court, and the matter was set for Judge Smith sitting in Department Four yesterday morning. A test case is being made of it, and the slot-machine law is being made a test case for the new ordinance. Deputy District Attorney Joseph Chambers and Deputy City Attorney Leslie R. Hewitt appeared for the city and the defense was represented by Davis & Morrison and J. R. Rush. Mr. Davis contended yesterday that the judgment of the Police Court was void because the subject of gambling has been covered by legislative enactment, and the city has no right to levy any additional restrictions; because the slot-machine is not a gambling device in the meaning of the city ordinance; because the Police Court had tried the case on no legal existence; because it is alleged deprivation of property; and last, because on the day mentioned in the complaint (May 21) Cohn had posted a notice on his slot-machine saying that all persons who played it would be guaranteed the equivalent of their money. The matter was ordered submitted on briefs.

[AT THE COURTHOUSE.]

FURTHER FERRY FUSS.

Muir Sends a Communication to the Supervisors.

Some Terminal People Want the Southern Pacific to Be Given a Special Ferry Privilege—Mr. Muir's Response to Terminal's Offer of Free Landings.

The latest development in the San Pedro ferry franchise fight is that a petition signed by a number of the residents of Terminal Island will probably be filed with the Board of Supervisors some time tomorrow. This petition is said to ask in a very definite way that the special privilege petitioned for by John A. Muir to run a ferry from East San Pedro to Terminal Island be granted. Thus have at least a part of the residents of Terminal sided with the Southern Pacific. They have done so, they say, because they are eager for a better service than they now get and feel that they are entitled to it.

The fight was supposed to have ended almost two weeks ago, when the Supervisors, after listening to the arguments for and against the proposed ferry, took the matter under advisement. J. A. Muir, in whose name the franchise was sought, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, operating a ferry between San Pedro and East San Pedro, dated October 1, 1892, for which he has paid the Southern Pacific Railroad Company the sum of \$1 per annum, during the life of the special privilege asked by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company from your board."

MUST HAVE LICENSES.

Saloon-keepers Without Them to Be Prosecuted by the County.

The saloon men who have seen fit to do business without a license may come to the conclusion before all is over that the way of the transgressor is hard. Not long ago the Supervisors ordered the District Attorney to institute attachment proceedings against twelve proprietors, who, under certain legal advice, had neglected to pay the license tax and their cases are now lying in the Township Court awaiting a ruling upon demurrer.

Whatever the outcome of the civil cases, however, the saloon men must rest there. Deputy District Attorney Willis was busy yesterday preparing criminal proceedings against all the saloon men who have refused to pay their licenses, and the suits will be filed in the municipal courts tomorrow. Under the State law it is a misdemeanor for any person to start in business without first procuring the necessary license, and under this statute sixteen saloon-keepers are about to be prosecuted.

WANTS DAMAGES.

Mrs. Cain Says She Was Seriously Injured on a Street Car.

The Los Angeles Railway Company is being sued by Ellen Cain and her husband, James Cain, for damages in the sum of \$10,000 on account of an accident said to have occurred last May near the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Maple avenue. Mrs. Cain alleged that while she was a passenger on one of the company's cars, the car ran off the track and collided violently with a tree and the curb of the street. She claims that the accident was due to careless, negligent and incompetent employees and to defective tracks. Mrs. Cain believes she has been permanently injured.

BRIEFS.

Miscellaneous Legal and Other Items.

TO QUIET TITLE. R. M. Baker has brought an action to quiet title on a small lot of land in the Hoover Vineyard tract. The suit is against J. A. Stanwood, as administrator of the estate of T. J. White.

FORECLOSURE. D. W. Stewart and N. D. Garstin have begun suit against Mrs. M. J. Erie, J. P. Erie and R. C. O'Bryan to recover \$400, alleged to be due on a promissory note, executed October 4, 1898, and bearing interest at 8 per cent. a month.

MECHANICS' LIEN. W. H. Bowlers has brought an action against W. L. Williams, George A. Williams and W. T. Benjamin for a mechanics' lien to secure \$56.87 for certain materials used in the erection of a house in the Menlo Park subdivision.

DIVORCES. Judge Shaw yesterday granted a divorce to Mrs. Effie R. Brown from James Brown on the ground of failure to provide and cruelty. In the same court Rosa Wein was divorced from John Wein on the ground of cruelty.

G. W. Throop was granted a divorce from Gertrude E. Throop by Judge Allen yesterday on the ground of desertion. Judge Allen also divorced Permelia Shibley from Ephraim Shibley on the grounds of adultery, desertion and cruelty and ordered Shibley to pay \$20 alimony per month.

In Judge Franks' court, Judge Smith on the bench, Eva T. Smith was granted a decree of divorce from F. M. Smith on account of desertion.

FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. The Los Angeles National Bank has brought suit against P. M. Daniel for the specific performance of an alleged agreement and the sum of \$2400 alleged to be due with interest at 7 per cent. from April 1, 1899.

PROBATE OF WILL. J. H. Brenner has petitioned for probate of the last will of Rosa Haas, who died June 15, at Pasadena, leaving an estate valued at \$1000 and having largely of real property in Los Angeles and San Diego.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. The Public Administrator petitions for letters of administration in the estate of J. H. Voiges, an unknown Voiges' estate consisting of a \$200 bank account.

A NEW CITIZEN. James Hegyessy, a native of Hungary, was admitted to citizenship yesterday by Judge Smith, sitting in Department Four.

BIG PROMISSORY NOTE. On January 14, 1893, L. W. and F. D. Gode of Boston borrowed \$100,000 from the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston and gave a promissory note, payable in six months after date, with interest at 6 per cent. Some time thereafter the note was transferred to the Electric Corporation, incorporated in Maine, and the latter has just begun suit in the Superior Court of this county to recover the principal and interest, which aggregate the sum of \$137,400.

All You Want to Know

CONCISE Notes on points of interest.

GRAPHIC Map of California.

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Handsomely Illustrated.

FREE While they last. Get a copy at N.E.A. headquarters or 261 S. Spring St.

G. W. LUCE,

Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent Southern Pacific Company.

Have You Tried the Great and Popular

N. E. A.

Not Easy Anyway

Can You Do It?

Can you get the scholars in their seats, the bad boy in the closet, and catch the truant?

It's more fun than a box of monkeys.

Don't fail to try it.

Only 15 cents. For sale everywhere.



Antilene

Guaranteed remedy for the extermination of
Ants, Bedbugs,

Flies, Roaches, Mice and other pests.
We sell quality, not quantity. Bottles, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Wholesale, E. W. Braun & Co., and general dealers.

We guarantee ANTILENE and should your dealer not keep it send direct to the manufacturer.

THE ANTILENE CO.,
316 South Broadway,
Los Angeles.

JUST ARRIVED

Another carload of Thistle Bicycles, \$30, \$35 and \$40. Installments or cash. Agents wanted.

Vim Cactus Proof Tires, \$6 a pair.

BURKE BROS. 433 South

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Stole Because He Was Hungry—Precocious Boy Burglars.

L. C. Reynolds, a young man, stole some tools from a chest belonging to a carpenter named Emerson, where the latter was building a house. While trying to dispose of some of the tools Reynolds was apprehended by Detective Flammer and Steele, who arrested him on a charge of petty larceny. The prisoner was tried in the Police Court before Justice Morgan yesterday afternoon, when he admitted his guilt, and pleaded in extenuation that he was hungry and unable to secure sufficient employment to buy food. Justice Morgan sentenced him to pay a fine of \$50 or serve sixty days in the City Jail. As he was without means he went to jail, and he will be assured of sufficient food for the next two months at least.

Justice Morgan also sentenced a boy to deal with yesterday afternoon. On Friday Policeman Ziegler arrested Willie Lee, 7 years old, and Frank Croons, colored, 9 years old, on charges of burglary, the boys being charged with entering the premises of J. J. Clements at Leroy and Main streets, and stealing carpenter tools. The boys, belonging to E. R. Proud. Yesterday the boys acknowledged selling the tools, but each accused the other of taking them. They said that Ernest and Charles Garity, Lee Ward and Clarence Taylor were also implicated in the matter. Willie Lee, who isn't as big as 30 cents, says that they made a mistake in going to a saloon at the corner of Stella and Main streets, to whom they sold the tools for \$6. The youngster says that he took \$3 from his mother, and gave the other \$3 to Frank Croons. Willie says that the man to whom they sold the tools is an employe of the Southern Pacific Company, and complained to point him out to Policeman Ziegler. On being interviewed, however, the man denied all knowledge of the matter, claiming that he had never seen the boy before. His premises were searched, but none of the missing tools were found, and he insists that the boys either made a mistake in identification or else is wilfully lying. Willie's mother denies having received any money from him. Morris Lee, the father of the boy, is the man who was fined \$20 in the Police Court on Friday for battering his wife. On account of the tender age of the boys the court is undecided as to the best course to pursue, and has continued the matter indefinitely, allowing the boys to go. In the mean time, Mr. Proud is mourning the loss of his tools, and an effort will be made to find the man who purchased them from the youngsters.

Joseph Eitel, proprietor of a butcher shop at the corner of thirty-eighth street and Central avenue, was charged with violating the license ordinance, Detective Flammer being the complaining witness. Eitel was charged, on two counts, with selling liquor to his neighbors without first having secured a license. He pleaded guilty to one charge, saying that it was merely a neighborly combination entered into for the purpose of properly celebrating the Fourth, and by stipulation the second charge was dismissed. He paid a fine of \$20.

Emile Larini, one of the proprietors of the European Hotel on San Fernando street, had a row with his partner and battered him, for which he was fined \$10.

Abe Cohn was charged with battery. On the fourth of July a boy exploded a firecracker under Cohn's feet, and he pushed the exuberant youngster away with more emphasis than the latter deemed the occasion warranted. Hence the charge of battery. Cohn was found technically guilty, and fined \$1 without the usual alternative, thus relieving him of the necessity of paying the fine if he felt disposed to take advantage of it, but he handed the clerk \$1 and walked out.

Fred Brown, who stole three bottles of whiskey from Charles Hahn, was fined \$30 for petty larceny.

Arthur Melton playfully exploded a blank cartridge in the face of Alois Reithmuller on the fourth of July, and was arrested on a charge of battery. Yesterday Justice Morgan fined him \$20, but suspended sentence.

Wong Goon, threatened a brother Celestial with a hatchet in the clubroom at No. 309 Marchessault street on Friday night, presumably over the result of a fan-tan game. He was fined \$10.

SUSPECTED ROBBERS.

Turned Loose by the Officers for Lack of Evidence.

Frank Johnson, a white man, and Shine Bowen, colored, who are suspected of having committed a brutal robbery two weeks ago, were released from the County Jail yesterday for lack of evidence against them.

About two weeks ago David Henderson, a miner, came to Los Angeles with a pocket full of money and an unquenchable thirst. He worshipped at the shrine of Bacchus until he couldn't tell the difference between the genuine sidewalk and the dozen or more imitations which danced before his eyes, and while struggling down a street with his jag he met two affable strangers, who offered to assist him and pilot him around through the lair of the tiger by daylight.

Henderson's accommodating friends steered him down into the tenderloin district, and when near the Cudahy packing-house, one of them thrust a pin over the head with a bar of iron. The two then went through his clothes and secured \$15 in cash and a watch.

Later Henderson was picked up and sent to the County Hospital, where he still lies in a critical condition. At first his injuries were not considered serious, but it is now feared that he will lose his sight.

Detectives Hawley and Moffitt and Deputy Sheriff Tom Quinn took up the case, and in a few days arrested Frank Johnson, who has been imprisoned several times on charges of intoxication and petty larceny. He had left town shortly after Henderson was robbed, but soon returned. He talked more than was good for him, and was locked up in the County Jail on a charge of vagrancy, pending investigation of his suspected connection with the Henderson robbery.

Later Shine Bowen, a negro well known to the police, was arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice of Johnson's. The officers are convinced that they got the right men, but Henderson was unable to identify them as his assailants on account of the failing condition of his eyesight. He fears that he may soon die, and is anxious to avoid making a mistake. As he was unwilling or unable to positively identify the men, the officers, reluctantly allowed them to go.

RECEIVING HOSPITAL.

Bad Case of Alcoholic Poisoning. Right Arm Broken.

The patrol wagon was hastily summoned by telephone to the saloon at the corner of Sixth and Spring streets last night, the message stating that a man was about to die from the effects of poison. The wagon responded and Ben Robb, a barkeeper at the institution, was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a serious case of jaundice. He was given immediate treatment, but late last night doubt was expressed as to his survival until this morning.

C. J. Warren was sent in yesterday for treatment. Warren is an expressman and while in the vicinity of Center and Aliso streets a man on horseback ran into him, throwing him to the ground and breaking his right arm.

HOT AIR FURNACES.

Go to Browne, the Furnace man, 123 E. 4th.

TAKING THE CITADEL.

In war when a town is taken by storm there is no use in merely capturing the outworks or lower fortifications. As long as the enemy holds the highest stronghold the town is not conquered.

In warring against disease, there is no use in simply overcoming the minor symptoms. There are plenty of mere stimulating preparations largely composed of alcohol, which give a false and temporary exhilaration followed by relapse, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a true and radical remedy. It contains no alcohol. It does not inebriate or create a craving for intoxicating stimulants. It does more than overcome the outer symptoms of disease. It attacks it in its highest stronghold and routs it absolutely and completely from the very citadel of life. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery" that he may make a little larger profit.

"I feel it my duty to write and tell you what Dr. Pierce's medicine has done for me," says Miss Emma Lee of Willford, Sharp Co., Ark. "I was suffering severely and tried several doctors' remedies but received only very little relief. I had bronchitis, catarrh, and also womb disease. I took eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription.' As soon as I had taken the first bottle I could see that the medicine was helping me. I also used the local treatment you suggested."

"My sister says your medicine did her more good than anything she ever took. She was down in bed and could not walk until after she had taken your medicine, and now she goes where she pleases and helps to do her work."

Every suffering man or woman should write for a free copy of the famous ten thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser. It will be sent paper-bound for the bare cost of mailing, 21 one-cent stamps, or in heavy, handsome cloth-binding for 31 stamps.

don't miss the Ebb Sale today what is more don't miss the Ebb Sale tomorrow

SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION.

Steps to Be Taken by Admiral O'Neill to Establish a Reserve.

(A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.)

NEW YORK, July 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says steps will soon be taken by Rear-Admiral O'Neill, Chief of Ordnance, to establish a reserve supply of ammunition for the naval service. He has not decided how much powder and how many shells shall be purchased, but it is understood that the entire appropriation of \$500,000 will be used, though some of the smokeless powder may be bought at the government factory established at Indian Head. Another appropriation of \$500,000 may be made by Congress for this purpose.

Besides ammunition, the department has \$250,000 for the purchase of reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers, and contracts for these weapons will soon be placed.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ABBOTSFORD INN.—Mrs. E. V. Schriver, Miss Schriver, Cedar Point, Kan.; E. H. Horton, Miss Emily Horton, San Francisco; F. T. Wain, New York city; Miss Mary Crawford, Miss Leah McGahey, Olney, Ill.; Miss Maggie Leaning, Miss Blanche Moody, Fillmore; Misses Vandemark, Lawrenceville, Ill.; Mrs. E. W. Wilbur and daughters, Mesa, Ariz.

JUST THINK OF IT!

Nine thousand cardcases and stamp boxes for only 10c each. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., No. 112 Spring street.

EX CURSION, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Round trip \$75; July 13 and 14; particulars at Santa Fe ticket office, 200 Spring street.

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KOHLER
"The Oriental Seer."



After six months of unprecedented success, Kohler is still the busiest man in Los Angeles.

Kohler tells the full name of every caller, and gives the date and facts concerning your affairs, and unerring advice upon matters of business, journeys, mining, lawsuits, speculation, love, marriage, divorce, social and domestic relations, old estates, everything; reuniting separated and securing marriage with one of choice.

Valuable advice concerning all matters of health, obscure or nervous diseases, bad habits and weaknesses of men and women.

Opinions of Press and Public.

The New York Herald writes: "Men like Kohler and Cheiro have raised occultism to the level of science, and have raised it above the level of discredit into which it has been cast by meaningless pretenders."

The World says: "McKinley's success foretold. Kohler, in the year 1888, foretold the election of McKinley to the Presidency in 1896, giving a table of states and majority in support of his claim. McKinley's opponent in the contest to come was described as a young Western man, not then publicly known. The prediction at the time was but little heeded in the multiplicity of prophecies which accompany an election, but it has since proven to be correct, even to the state majority."

The Chicago Tribune says: "Kohler is a veritable wizard, a mystery and a puzzle to all. There are a great many self-styled life readers, but the tests this man gives are sufficient to convince the most hard-hearted skeptic."

Robert A. Van Wyck, elected first mayor of Greater New York, as predicted by Prof. Kohler one year before his election. Maj. Louis Ginter of Richmond, Va., "the tobacco king," says: "You advise has saved me thousands of dollars."

Mrs. W. B. Dana of 1841 Michigan avenue, Chicago, says: "Your prediction that my husband would meet his death by accident in the fall of 1887 has come about exactly as you described. Taking advantage of your advice, I secured an insurance policy on his life and am now independent, otherwise I should have been left unprotected."

Take notice of the many favorable comments on his work that appear nearly every day in the leading papers. Hours for reading 9 to 12 a.m. 1 to 5 p.m., daily, Sundays excepted. Charges within the reach of all. Offices over Jewelry Store.

245 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

ONE BOTTLE CURES.

Bright's Disease.

I have had trouble with my kidneys and bladder for 30 years. I was pronounced a victim of Bright's disease. One dose of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure gave me great relief, and two-thirds of a bottle cured me of Bright's disease, Dyspepsia, and relieved chronic rheumatism. (Signed) ERASTUS ROOT, Riverca, Cal.

McBurney says he only asks for justice. He only wants the public to listen to view patients cured by his medicine. Talk with them; see for yourselves. You will be convinced that one dose relieves—ONE BOTTLE CURES.



McBURNLEY.

A plain, unassuming harness maker, slays all diseases with his Kidney and Bladder Cure. He proves that his remedy cures 95 out of every 100 who use it.

The Above

Illustrates the unpretentious manner in which McBurney started out in the business, which he never dreamed would reach its present proportions. McBurney can be talked to every day at his office, 418 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Female Weakness.

This is to certify that for 30 years I have been a continual sufferer from leucorrhea, or female weakness. A few doses of your Kidney and Bladder Cure have checked it entirely, and have had no returns of it since. (Signed) MRS. ADDIE MARKHA, 412 South Soto street.

McBURNLEY proclaims his confidence in giving to the people a remedy of which one dose relieves and one bottle cures. McBURNLEY says that he will guarantee that his Kidney and Bladder Cure will cure ninety-nine cases out of every hundred. One dose relieves and one bottle cures. If you are permanently cured, REMEMBER, not a wine glass full five or six times a day, not six bottles for relief and continue until cured, but simply

Ten Drops of McBURNLEY'S KIDNEY and Bladder Cure Once a Day, and ONE BOTTLE CURES.

Pains in the small of the back, stone in the bladder, Bright's disease, female troubles, incontinence of urine, brick-dust deposit, bed wetting of children, gravel, gall stones, thick, ropy, frothy urine, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism.

McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, express prepaid, \$1.50.
McBurney's Liver Regulator and Blood Purifier, \$1.25; McBurney's Liver Tablets, 25c; All Druggists.
Send 25c in Stamps to W. F. McBURNLEY, 418 S. Spring Street, LOS ANGELES, For 5 Days' Treatment.

Right-hearted Girls.

(Chicago News.) On a street car coming in from the western limits of the city on Saturday afternoon last were two little girls who had spent the day in the woods and among the wild flowers. The picture of perfect health was reflected on each of their beaming faces. The children were exuberant, and their arms were filled with roses and violets.

At Halsted street their laughter ceased as they saw a little girl about their own age being tenderly assisted into the car. Her face was very pale, for an accident which had happened to her a couple of weeks before had made her a cripple for life. As she sat down she crossed her lap with her crutches, and then enviously glanced at the little girls opposite to her. In another moment two childish heads were in earnest conversation. Then followed the swift but clumsy movements of their fingers. A garland was woven and they walked across to where the cripple was seated, lifted her faded hat from her head, placed it with the wreath, kissed the little sufferer and then took their seats again.

Did any one in that car laugh? No, but tears of joy ran down a woman's face. She was the mother of the two little girls.

Isn't it So?

(Atchison Globe.) Did you ever think that at a big party all the refreshments are for the women? The men do not like ice and scraps of cake. They like a good glass of beer on a hot night, but if their host has any, they have to sneak off around the corner of the house to drink it, and come back looking as if they had been stealing sheep.

ONE BOTTLE CURES. Relief In Twenty Minutes.

One Week to Live.

One of the most remarkable cures ever accomplished by the use of medicine is the one presented today, due to that grand medicine, McBURNLEY'S KIDNEY and BLADDER CURE.

One Bottle Cures.

As early as 1870 Mr. Gray was identified with the Santa Fe Railroad, having held important positions with this company in Topeka, Pueblo, Denver, later went east, and for many years was receiving agent for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Chicago, but Mr. Gray has contracted that



Deadly Affection

Known as Bright's Disease. He had terrible, excruciating pains in the back, hips, and through the shoulders; the urine was of a red, brick-dust color; he felt sluggish, weak and emaciated, had no ambition, had to get up "twenty times in the night to urinate," he was nervous and could not sleep. Doctors were consulted, but all shook their heads, saying, "there is no hope," and, as one doctor in particular said, "Mr. Gray, YOU WILL BE DEAD IN LESS THAN ONE WEEK."

In an interview with Mr. Gray, he made the following statement: "Yes, I have had plenty of suffering, but I can honestly say that McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure made me well."

G. W. GRAY, 1010 Avenue Thirty-four, Los Angeles, Cal.

Rheumatism

Is caused by uric acid in the blood, and only by removing this poisonous acid can rheumatism and neuralgia troubles be cured. Uric acid finds its way into the blood because the kidneys are weakened and do not throw it off from the system. Restore the kidneys and you restore the power that will force the uric acid from the body. That is just what McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure does. It drives the deadly uric acid from the blood. It sustains the organs that sustain life and the forces that make blood.



Snatched from the Grave.

The remarkable statement of Mrs. Anna Johnson of 98 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal. "I suffered for thirty years with kidney and bladder trouble which terminated in Bright's disease, and one bottle of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure taken with McBurney's Liver Regulator and Blood Purifier cured me."

The Liver

Is affected by catarrhal poisons extending from the stomach into the ducts of the liver. Quickly cured with little cost. "Do you get dizzy?" "Do you have cold feet?" "Do you feel miserable?" "Do you get tired easily?" "Do you have hot flashes?" "Are your spirits low at times?" "Do you have rumbling in bowels?" These are simple signs indicating disease of the liver. If you have any or all of them, one bottle of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, if taken, will kill all the uric acid in the blood and cause it to pass off through the urine instead of breaking out on the surface of the skin in the form of boils, blotches, or other disgusting skin eruptions; and if taken in connection with McBurney's Liver Regulator and Blood Purifier, will cure the most stubborn case of liver trouble.

JUST OUT...

The Official

N. E. A. Souvenir

OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND ITS SCHOOLS.

... 100 Pages.

Handsomely illustrated, 60 full-page half-tones, 40 pages of well written descriptive matter. Secure one yourself and send them to friends.

Price, 25 Cents.

On sale at all book stores and in convention halls, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price.

THE TIMES JOB OFFICE,

Publishers Official

N. E. A. Programme and Souvenir,

110 North Broadway. - - - LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Winding Up the Business of

W. S. Allen.

We invite all buyers to inspect our large assortment in Carpets, Furniture and Curtains.

Shades a Specialty.

Iron Beds reduced from \$18.00 to \$12.50. Parlor Sets from \$100 to \$50. Bedroom Sets at wholesale prices. Large variety of Rugs very cheap. Call and convince yourself.

JNO. J. FAY, JR., Trustee,

345-347 South Spring St.

Ocean Wonders---Scientific Shells.

N. E. A. visitors don't fail to see the largest and finest line of California Souvenirs on the coast.

Winklers Curios, 346 S. Broadway

Why Not Take the School Teachers

For a ride in a new Columbia or Moyer Buggy? Quality, style and price correct.

HAWLEY, KING & CO., Dealers in Vehicles and Bicycles, Corner Broadway and Fifth St.

Garden Hose, Lawn Mowers,

Wire Netting, Garden Tools,

Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods.

Nauerth & Cass Hardware Co., New Location, 412 S. Broadway.



SPECIAL.

In order to acquaint you with the money-saving possibilities of our store, we offer you from day to day special reductions in certain wares. Never under any circumstances is the quality to be questioned because the price is cheapened. So in the case of the 100-piece Dinner Set which we offer

For This Week

or as long as they last. This is a particularly pretty set in semi-porcelain, nicely decorated in three colors and edged with gold. It is our regular

\$15.00 Dinner Set,

in the well-known "American Beauty" shape, full 100 pieces. Nothing could be daintier or better than this set at regular prices. A set will be displayed on table near front of store, and we will sell them as a

Special Leader at \$9.85

They should not last many days at such a price. Monday there will be a set in the window.

CHINA HALL, 232-234 S. Spring St.

PARMELEE-DOHRMANN Co.

WE expect thousands of N.E.A. and other visitors to see our display windows this week, and have therefore placed in one a line of beautiful

Library Furniture

In mahogany and leather, as clearly illustrating the character of our stock. Visitors are at all times welcome to this Big Store, where four entire floors perfectly lighted and ventilated are given over to the display of our stock. The whole store is cool and comfortable. On the top floor, where the

Carpet and Drapery Department....

Is located, you will find an unusually large display floor and many suggestions available in the using of your draperies and hangings. All through the house we rely on the quality and prices to make it easy for you to buy and easy for us to sell.

NILES PEASE FURNITURE CO.,

439-441-443 S. Spring St.

JUST BELOW THE N.E.A. HEADQUARTERS.

Remarkable Cures

Are Being Made By

Dr. Wong

And His Oriental System of Medicine.



17 YEARS IN CHINA.

The secret of Dr. Wong's remarkable cures over other Chinese physicians is due to the fact that he represents the fifth generation of eminent and learned physicians, all of whom graduated with highest honors from the leading medical schools of China, and all received the Emperor's signature to their diplomas, thus appointing them physicians to the royalty. These secrets in medical science, discovered and possessed only by them, have been perpetuated and handed down from father to son. Dr. Wong is a direct descendant from the following great physicians:

His father, Dr. Wong Tone, was a son of Wong Gim, whose father's name was Wong Jin, the great Chinese Botanist, who was a son of Wong Que, who was the greatest physician of his day. It was Wong Jin, who, after discovering great medicinal properties of several hundreds of roots, herbs, barks, leaves, etc., which up to this time were unknown, published a number of books on the subject, some of which now in the possession of Dr. Wong of Los Angeles and are over 250 years old.

Office and Sanitarium, 713 S. Main Street, CONSULTATION FREE. Los Angeles, Cal.

EBB SALE

EBB SALE 9 a.m. Tomorrow 9 a.m.

Thousands Are Coming. Are You?

The name is odd for a sale. Odd because it's out of the ordinary. Before you finish reading you'll find other things still more out of the ordinary. You'll find prices out of the ordinary—so much so that you'll probably be in a doubting mood when you've finished.

Why the name—and why the prices? We'll tell you! We've a store full of things for summer wear—clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings, and summer trade from now until fall will be on the ebb tide. This season's goods must flow out with this season. No hold overs—that's the Big Store's policy. We've made prices that will give us empty shelves in short order. We'll have a crowded store tomorrow. It's not the name of the sale—or the method—but the prices you see here that will fill the big store to overflowing.

Boys' Furnishings.

LOT 12 10c Boys' Ties, Fancy wash, bard bows	4 ^c
LOT 13 12c Boys' Hose, Fast black, seamless ribbed	6 ^c
LOT 15 25c Boys' Hose, Black and tan, double thread, seamless	9 ^c
LOT 17 35c Boys' Underwear, Medium weight, summer underwear	23 ^c
LOT 18 50c Boys' Underwear, Summer weight, good balbriggan	18 ^c
LOT 19 50c Boys' Waists, Fine flannel, waists and blouses	32 ^c
LOT 110 \$1.00 Boys' Waists French flannel silk stitched	52 ^c
LOT 111 25c Boys' Shirts Buckskin twilled outing shirts	13 ^c
LOT 112 50c Boys' Shirts Laurel, collar and cuffs attached	28 ^c
LOT 114 60c Boys' Shirts Madras golf shirts, two extra collars	39 ^c
LOT 115 75c Boys' Shirts Golf shirts, cuffs and two collars	49 ^c
LOT 116 35c Boys' Hose Tan and black, three thread hose	19 ^c

Boys' Hats.

LOT H1 25c Child's Hats Fancy braid straw sailors	8 ^c
LOT H2 25c Boys' Hats White and fancy straw hats	14 ^c
LOT H3 35c Boys' Hats Rough braid straw hats	23 ^c
LOT H4 60c Child's Hats Fancy sixty cent straw sailors	33 ^c
LOT H5 50c Child's Hats Coburg braid straw sailors	26 ^c
LOT H6 25c Boys' Hats Newport crash hats, the latest	16 ^c

Boys' Clothing.

LOT G14 25c Knee Pants, Ages 4 to 14 years; not a very large lot	9 ^c
LOT G15 50c Knee Pants, Checks, plaids and stripes, ages 4 to 14	26 ^c
LOT G1 \$3.00 Child's Suits, Vestee, reefer and blouse suits; ages 3 to 8 years	\$1.39
LOT G2 \$4.00 Child's Suits, Swell reefer, blouse and vestee suits; ages 3 to 8	\$2.24
LOT G4 \$2.50 Boys' Suits Double breasted coats, knee pants, eight to sixteen years	\$1.06
LOT G6 \$4.00 Boys' Suits Knee pants suits, blue, black and fancy chevrons; ages 8 to 16	\$2.67
LOT G8 \$5 Youths' Suits Coat, vest and long pants, black, brown and grey chevrons, ages 13 to 19	\$2.96
LOT G9 \$6.50 Youths' Suits Ages 18 to 19 years, coat, vest and long pants, fancy mixed chevrons	\$4.16
LOT G10 \$7.50 Youths' Suits Fancy chevrons and worsteds, single breasted, sack styles; ages 13 to 19	\$5.34
LOT G11 \$10.00 Youths' Suits Double breasted blue serge suits and fancy cassi- meres and worsteds	\$6.67

Boys' Shoes.

LOT D22 \$1.25 Boys' Shoes Casco calf, spring heel, coin toe, lace, 9 to 13	79 ^c
LOT D23 \$1.50 Boys' Shoes Black and tan kid, spring heel, little girls	93 ^c
LOT D24 \$1.50 Boys' Shoes Casco calf, lace, kid top, sizes 12 to 2	98 ^c
LOT D25 \$1.75 Boys' Shoes Porpoise calf, lace, coin toe, sizes 12 to 2	\$1.34
LOT D30 \$1.50 Boys' Shoes Sines 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, casco calf, lace	\$1.08
LOT D31 \$2.00 Boys' Shoes Crack proof calf, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2	\$1.48

Men's Clothing.

LOT K1 \$1.25 Men's Pants, Linen crash pants; all sizes	68 ^c
LOT K3 \$4.00 Men's Suits, Linen crash suits; all sizes	\$2.61
LOT F1 \$2.00 Men's Pants, Neat stripes and mix- tures	\$1.29
LOT F5 \$5.00 Men's Pants English worsteds, shep- herd's plaids and stripes	\$3.67
LOT A2 \$8.50 Men's Suits Single breasted sacks, fancy chevrons	\$5.47
LOT A4 \$12.50 Men's Suits Chevrons, cassimeres, worsteds and serges, every modern style	\$9.69
LOT A6 \$17.50 Men's Suits Frocks and sacks, round or square cut sacks, serges, chevrons, cassimeres and worsted	\$14.12

Ladies' Shoes

LOT D1 \$1.50 Ladies' Oxfords Odds and ends; small sizes and narrow widths	11 ^c
LOT D2 \$2.00 Ladies' Oxfords Small sizes, the odds and ends	22 ^c
LOT D3 \$2.50 Ladies' Oxfords A clean up of several two- fifty lines	44 ^c
LOT D4 \$3.00 Ladies' Oxfords Fifty different lines, not all sizes	66 ^c
LOT D5 \$2.00 Ladies' Oxfords All sizes, new styles, black and tan, silk vesting and kid top	\$1.19
LOT D6 \$2.50 Ladies' Oxfords Kid or vesting top, all styles and sizes, black or tan	\$1.39
LOT D7 \$3.00 Ladies' Oxfords Very latest styles in fine 83 00 Oxfords, all sizes and widths	\$1.97

Men's Shoes.

LOT K2 \$1.50 Men's Pants White duck pants, all sizes	89 ^c
LOT K4 \$4.50 Serge Coats All-wool, blue serge, double breasted	\$3.17
LOT F3 \$3.50 Men's Pants Herring bone, chevrot and cassimeres	\$2.31
LOT A1 \$6.00 Men's Suits Good chevrot, neat patterns	\$3.32
LOT A3 \$10.00 Men's Suits Round and square-cut chevrons, cassimeres and worsteds	\$7.73
LOT A5 \$15.00 Men's Suits, single and double-breasted sacks and cutaway serge, chevrons and worsteds	\$11.77
LOT A7 \$20.00 Men's Suits, Frocks and single or dou- ble-breasted sacks, serge, worsted, cassimeres	\$16.18

Men's Shoes.

LOT D26 \$3.00 Men's Shoes. Odds and ends of different lines, nearly all small sizes or narrow widths	69 ^c
LOT D27 \$1.50 Men's Shoes. All sizes when the sale starts, can't tell how long they'll last	92 ^c
LOT D28 \$2.00 Men's Shoes Light and dark tan and black, coin toes, all sizes in each style	\$1.24
LOT D29 \$2.50 Men's Shoes, Black lace and congress, light and dark tan lace, all sizes in each style	\$1.52
LOT D30 \$3.50 Men's Shoes, Light and dark tan, kid and calf, all sizes, latest style of toe	\$2.17
LOT D31 \$5.00 Men's Shoes. Black and tan vic kid, box calf, willow calf and Russia calf, all styles from the narrowest coin to the widest bulldog, all sizes and widths in each style, hand welt soles	\$2.81

Men's Furnishings

LOT B1 35c Men's Shirts Good quality working shirts	19 ^c
LOT B2 40c Men's Shirts Working shirts, Extra length	26 ^c
LOT B4 5c Men's Handkerchiefs Large size white cambric	2 ^c
LOT B6 15c Men's Kerchiefs Japonette, hemstitched, colored borders	7 ^c
LOT B8 10c Men's Hose Seamless cotton; ten cent hose	4 ^c
LOT B10 20c Men's Hose Seamless, black and fancy colors	11 ^c
LOT B12 35c Men's Underwear 5 lines and balbriggan summer weight	18 ^c
LOT B13 50c Men's Underwear Plain and fancy 50c Underwear	31 ^c
LOT B18 25c Men's Ties Silk four-in-hands, tecks and band bows	14 ^c
LOT B20 50c Men's Ties, Puffs, four in hands, Tecks and imperials	34 ^c
LOT B21 50c Men's Shirts, 50c unlaunders white shirts	32 ^c
LOT B23 \$1.00 Men's Shirts, Silk front golf with muslin bodies	58 ^c

Children's Shoes.

LOT D16 30c Infant's Shoes Kidskin button, sewed soles, sizes 2 to 6	18 ^c
LOT D17 50c Infant's Shoes Sizes from 2 to 6, hand turned, kid or patent tips	38 ^c
LOT D18 \$1.00 Child's Shoes Lace or button, size 6 to 8, common toes	78 ^c
LOT D19 \$1.25 Children's Shoes Tan or black kid sizes 8 1/2 to 12 coin toe	73 ^c
LOT D20 \$1.50 Misses' Shoes Tan and black, lace or button sizes 12 1/2 to 2, coin toes	98 ^c
LOT D21 \$2.00 Misses' Shoes Lace or button, flexible soles latest styles sizes 12 1/2 to 2	\$1.39

Men's Hats.

LOT C1 25c Men's Hats Kidskin button, 25c everywhere	16 ^c
LOT C2 50c Men's Hats Gray and fancy crash hats	32 ^c
LOT C3 75c Men's Hats Red, blue and pearl crushers	47 ^c
LOT C4 \$1.00 Men's Hats Rough braid straw, new hats	69 ^c
LOT C5 35c Men's Hats White canton straw hats	19 ^c
LOT C6 \$1.25 Men's Hats Black, brown, hazel and cedar fedoras	89 ^c

Salesmen

Wanted,

JACOBY BROS.,

The Store That Lives Up to Its Advertising.

128 to 138 North Spring Street.

Wrappers

Wanted.



SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1899.

POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from most highly refined grape cream of tartar.

Makes pure, delicious, wholesome food.

daughter of Los Angeles are occupying

The Eaton cottage on Ocean avenue.
J. Loew and family of Los Angeles are quartered at No. 325 Second street.
Miss Matilda L. Kiefer of Los Angeles and James S. Simons of San Francisco were married last Saturday by Rev. J. O. Jennings at the residence of the bridegroom's father, L. Simons, near this town. . . .

San Bernardino.
MISS MARY ALLISON is enjoying a vacation at Redondo.
Mrs. N. J. Levinson, née Mogueau, Mex-Country Superintendent of Schools.

Some of the young lady members of the High School have organized a new

Greek letter society, known as the Lambda Theta Phi Sorority. The installation took place Wednesday, and in the evening the members of the chapter entertained their Los Angeles sisters and several invited guests at the home of Mrs. James Fleming, on Seventh street.

D. C. FESSENDEN is at Catalina.
Mrs. John Jahn and Dr. and Mrs.
S. M. Walker left Monday for an
outing at Long Beach.
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Waldman spent
last week at Newport.
Mrs. W. H. Fessenden and family are
at Del Mar for the summer.
Mrs. Battles, Miss Lillian Battles
and Miss Isabel Curl are at Long

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Shelden are home from Mexico, and are spending their

honeymoon at the home of Mr. Shelden's parents on Fourteenth street.

H. A. Medsger left Tuesday for Scottsdale, Pa.

Mrs. Mary Perkins left Wednesday for Waterville, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. W. Brown have returned from Laguna.

A. S. Lewis and family went up to Camp Sturtevant, in the mountains, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kishlan will spend the summer at San Diego. Capt. and Mrs. M. J. Daniels, Mrs. Milo Twogood and Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Castleman are occupying a cottage at Long Beach.

A merry company of children, grandchildren and neighbors tendered B. B. Taylor of Magnolia avenue a surprise party Wednesday evening, on the occasion of his seventy-eighth birthday.

Long Beach for the summer.

Mrs. T. B. Richardson of Honolulu is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. D. Wright.

Mrs. Burke of Greencastle, Ind., is a guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Raymond.

J. F. Andrews of Dunlap, Iowa, is visiting the family of H. E. Andrews.

Mr. W. E. Conning left Thursday for Bucyrus, Iowa, where he will visit relatives during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Tetley and Miss Ethel Longley left Thursday for Catalina.

W. Z. Helmer has returned from an

Frank Stebbins left Thursday for Santa Monica, en route for San Francisco, where he will enter the Hannehan Medical College.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Abbott and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Abbott's mother, will spend the summer at Laguna.

* * *

Anaheim.

E C. HARTMAN, Jr., of Los Ange-

les and Edward Hale of Guaymas, Mex., are guests of M. G. Langenberger at Villa Mon Plaisin. Friday evening a stag party was given by Mr. Langenberger in their honor.

Max Jacobson and Miss Flora Davis were married at high noon today at the home of the bride in this city. They left in the afternoon train for San Francisco.

A reception was tendered Miss Neta Hoffman at the large residence of

garden. Large number of friends at
 Garden Grove, Friday evening.
 A stag coaching party to Long Beach
 will leave Sunday as guests of W. A.
 Connolly of Fullerton.
 G. L. Thompson and bride have re-
 turned from their wedding trip and
 are at home at Clair.

 Redlands.
MRS. H. H. DANIELS has taken
 the Spillman

the Sullivan cottage at Santa Monica, for the summer.

Mrs. S. E. Hoag and Miss D. Hoag left last week for Portland, Or.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Barnard pent the Fourth in Los Angeles.

Mrs. F. G. Peraud is at Catalina for he summer.

Grant Brown and family are spending the summer at Mill Creek Canyon.

Mr. and Mrs. Halsey Allen and Dr. and Mrs. Greenleaf were the guests of Mrs. Jennie Davis at Squirrel Inn. over

Mr. and Mrs. S. Lelean went to Santa Barbara last week.

Harry Dike left last week for Los Angeles. From there he will go to Mexico, where he will locate.

Miss May Moore left Tuesday for the East.

Miss Bertha Hudson is visiting at her former home at Houston, Tex.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Williams and family are in the mountains for a fortnight.

Mrs. Zoe E. Huckabee and daughter, Kathleen, are at Catalina for the summer.

Mrs. C. M. Brown is summering at Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Cheney are at Catalina for a few days.

W. H. Forrest, wife and son are at San Diego for the summer.

I. A. Foote of Simpsin, Kan., is in the city, the guest of his uncle, City Trustee E. S. Foote.

at Santa Monica

REMEMBER the needy. Save your cast-off clothing, beds, bedding or stoves for poor families of the city. A request is also made for shoes and clothing for poor children to enable them to go to school. Drop a

ard to Capt. J. A. Frazier, northwest corner
Los Angeles and Seventh streets, and he will
all for anything you have to donate.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Programmes to be Presented at Today's Services.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(Corner Sixteenth and Hill Streets.)
Morning:
Prelude (Bach).
"Gloria" (Danks).
"There is a Land" (Shelley).
Response (Williams).
Anthem, "Arise, Shine, for Thy Light is Come" (Buck).
Solo, "The Golden Threshold" (Lohr)—Miss Williams.
Postlude, "Grand Chorus" (Salome).
Evening:
Prelude, Offertoire (Eugene Thayer).
Anthem, "Art Thou Weary" (Richardson).
Solo, "If With All Your Hearts" (Mendelssohn)—Mr. Findlay.
Postlude, March (Lachner).

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.

(Fifteenth street, between Main and Hill.)
Morning:
Prelude, "Canzonetta" (Hollaender).
Anthem, "God is a Spirit" (Tourjee).
"Gloria" (Melnike).
Offertory, "Song Without Words" (Mendelssohn).
Postlude, "Gavotte" (Schorwenka).
Evening:
Prelude, "Arie" (Tourjee).
Anthem, "There's a Beautiful Country" (Parks).
Offertory, "Reverie" (Schumann).
Postlude, "Allegro Vivace" (Gade).

UNITY CHURCH.

Morning:
Prelude, "Andante" (Haydn)—Blanche Rogers.
Male octet, "The Message of Christ" (Stebbins).
Tenors, Messrs. Clark, Street, Joseph and Jones; basses, Messrs. Brookner, Hawkins, Valentine and Wells.
Anthem, "Hear My Cry, O Lord" (Bullard).
Offertory duet, "My Life and Light" (Mozart)—Miss Stevens and Mr. Huebner.
Postlude, March from "Joshua" (Handel).

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Morning:
Organ, "Offertoire in D Flat" (Theodore Salome)—W. W. Ellis.
Anthem, "Jerusalem" (Barker)—Mrs. Chick, Mr. Chick and choir.
Offertory duet, "Hark, Hark, My Soul" (Shelley)—Mr. and Mrs. Chick.
Postlude, "Festal March" (Wenham Smith).
Evening:
Organ, "Andante La Colombe" (Gounod)—Mr. Ellis.
Anthem, "The King of Love My Shepherd Is" (Shelley)—Mrs. Chick, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Gribble, Mr. Chick and choir.
Offertory, quartette, "Lead Us, Heavenly Father, Lead Us" (Wiegand)—Mrs. Chick, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Gribble, Mr. Chick.
Postlude, "March Postlude in D" (Charles G. Spruce).

THE IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Morning:
Praise Ye the Lord" (Cherubini).
"Gloria Patri".
Response, "Amen, So Let It Be" (Bullard).
Offertory duo, "Will You Go?" by request (Havens)—Mr. Miller and Mr. Barnhart.
Evening:
Anthem, "Out of the Deep" (Lansing).
Offertory, "Tis Midnight" (Tappan)—Mrs. Scarborough.
Anthem, "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Flores).

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(Corner Hope and Eleventh streets.)
Morning:
Organ prelude—Miss Landrum.
Quartette, "There is a Holy City" (Shelley)—Miss Mary Baile Daily, Miss Laila Fairchild, E. H. Brown and R. F. Skilling.
Response, "Lord We Approach Thy Mercy Seat" (Skilling).
Offertory, "Just As I Am" (Danks)—Miss Maude Goodell.
Evening:
Organ prelude.
Quartette, "O Lamb of God" (Morse).
Offertory, "The Holy City" (Adams)—Miss Nellie Liscomb.
Next Sunday evening there will be a sacred concert in the church, when the choir will render "The Triumph of David" by Dudley Buck.

CHRIST CHURCH, EPISCOPAL.

(Corner Pico and Flower streets.)
Morning:
Processional, "This Is the Day of Light" (German).
"Te Deum" and "Benedictus" in E flat (Woodward).
Anthem, "Hear, O My People" (Stevenson)—Miss Grace Longley and choir.
Recessional, "Onward, Christian Soldiers" (Fuller).
Evening:
Processional, "Now the Day is Over" (Barby).
Choral service (Tallis).
"Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" in F (Bunnett).
Collect anthem, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus" (Dykes)—Miss Edith Jamison, Miss Tressler and George W. Gibson.
Offertory anthem, "The Radiant Moon" (Woodward).
Recessional, "Savior, Again to Thy Dear Name" (Hopkins).
Visitors are most welcome at all times.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Morning:
Organ, Sonata in D minor, first and second movements (Gullmunt).
Choir, "Te Deum" (Buck).
Organ, "Berceuse" (Grieg).
Solo, "Show Me, Almighty"—Mr. Williams.
Evening:
Organ, "La Cinqquantaine" (Gabriel-Marie).
Choir, "Jubilate" (Marston).
Organ, chant "Save Paroles" (Tschalkowsky).
Choir, "The King of Love" (Shelley).

HOW DREYFUS WAS TORTURED.

Four Years Existence Amid the Very Refinement of Cruelty.

A New York World's cable from Paris under date of July 6 says Maitre Labori, Dreyfus's counsel, has been arrested by the French government today. A World correspondent immediately interviewed him.

"Did Dreyfus describe his treatment on Devil's Island?" the correspondent inquired.

"Yes, he has told us of devilish tortures to which he was subjected. It is a long tale of unimaginable cruelty. His guards were the roughest, most heartless ruffians that could be picked out of the Guiana police. They imagined that they would gain favor with the authorities by treating the prisoner with violence and meanness."

"One day when he was in a high fever he accidentally upset a jug of water near his bed. His punishment was that no water was given to him to drink for twenty-four hours. By noon the next day he was almost raving mad with thirst."

"When a letter was sent pretending to warn M. Labori, the Minister of the Colonies, that Dreyfus would attempt to escape, although the letter was proved a forgery, Labori ordered that Dreyfus be put in irons. Notwithstanding that he was very ill, he was strapped and chained to his bed. Thus he was left twenty days without medical attendance."

"But this outrage, Dreyfus says, saved him. He was so sick at heart,

so ill of body that he was willing to die. But when he realized there was a plot to kill him, he gathered all his energy to resist. So he lived."

"The story about the cage is not true, but for the torture, M. Labori devised for Dreyfus a palladium-like enclosure, a tall fence that was little better than a cage. Imagine the refinement of cruelty that shut out even a view of the sea, that kept a man baking in such a trap, scarcely larger than an ordinary room."

"Another idiotic measure was to keep a lamp burning over Dreyfus's bed all night long. The light attracted swarms of the fearful tropical insects that eat a man alive. They turned sleep into a nightmare. Dreyfus dreaded night more than the broiling sun."

"Four years of that," exclaimed M. Labori, raising his fists to heaven in indignation, "and more. Those hyenas stole Dreyfus's food and fed him for weeks on most revolting messes, telling him his family had ceased to send money to him. For months Labori suppressed letters to him. Then, again, his guards were instructed to pester and harass Dreyfus to make a confession."

"See, even your family has abandoned you," they constantly said to him. "Better own up, confess."

"Dreyfus became the plaything of his coarse, brutal jailers. He often heard them making disrespectful remarks about his wife; he heard their persistent intimations that she was anxious to remarry. He wrote up long appeals, asking for explanations. His letters were never forwarded. For days they locked him in his cabin and barred the doors and windows until the heat drove him nearly insane. Dreyfus was so exasperated that once he threatened to strangle one of his torturers."

"One infamy was to take him in an unfinished letter to his wife—a letter full of the love he felt—to read it aloud in his hearing, to laugh at his expressions of emotion."

"Dreyfus read and wrote, but the climate undermined his health and he gave up. He thought of suicide, but the guards, fearing a charge of murder, gave him no chance."

"Dreyfus is now studying his case after a plan I have mapped out. He has all the documents."

"And you are confident of the result?"

"Confident?" Labori arose, and with a combative toss of his defiant head exclaimed: "If they want fight, now is the time. Let them all come on."

The Automobile vs. the Horse.

(Collier's Weekly.) In the case of the automobile vs. the horse, the public already has rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, with these findings: The automobile is ready without having to be hitched up. It can be more easily stored, no stable being needed. A coachman is unnecessary, since anybody can drive a horse, who can ride a bicycle, can run it. It is safer, as it can be guided with greater accuracy, stopped in shorter distance, and turned in less space. It can be left standing without an attendant. It is speedier, cleaner, less noisy, never gets hungry or thirsty, never suffers from heat or cold, never takes fright and runs away, and doesn't fall off in condition for lack of exercise. Finally, it affords an exhilaration of spirit and even movement with nothing in front of it to obstruct the view, and no mud from flying heels, with a sensation of a mighty force harnessed to do your bidding with which the horse-drawn carriage has nothing to compare. Sometimes in dreams we are borne swiftly along familiar roads, our feet near, but not touching the earth, upheld and propelled by a mystic power, while others toil onward laboriously. That is something like the sensation experienced in a first ride in an electric cab. The first machines seen here gave forth a roaring sound, fear-inspiring to man and beast, but the substitution of raw-hair for steel pinions has made the newer machines practically noiseless.

A motor carriage is expensive to begin with; but, taking into consideration that there are no horses to be bought with it, the extra cost is more apparent than real. An electric cab costs some \$100 to build, and the more delicate and elegant private vehicles run up into the thousands. But the expense of operation is slight. A mile of electricity for one run may be had for 60 cents. The gasoline for an 1100-mile trip, made by a motor carriage from Cleveland, O., to New York recently, cost less than \$6; and William G. Tiffany relates that the fuel for a two days' journey through Touraine cost him but \$3.

For the future, the automobile holds out the promise of a city practically free from the maddening street noises that make modern urban existence more or less a torture. Cobble pavements are laid to resist metal tires and the pounding of steel-shod horses. With every vehicle motor-driven, and every wheel pneumatic tired, all pavements can be of asphalt. Not only will the rumbling of heavy trucks and the clatter of hoof beats disappear, but there will be no more tracks to cut up the streets, and the electric omnibuses, carrying as many people and moving as swiftly as the electric cars of today, will take the place of street railways. Having already conquered the rail, electricity will then have made itself master of the highway as well. Rapid transit for long distances being supplied by electric trains in clean, cool, brilliantly-lighted subways, the elevated roads will be no more. The removal of the horse from the streets will not only make them noiseless, but will practically solve the problem of street cleaning, and greatly improve the sanitary conditions of urban life, reducing the amount of street refuse to a minimum. With clean, smooth thoroughfares, through which swift, air-shod, easy-riding vehicles dash noiselessly, it will no longer be necessary to seek the country for rest and quiet.

Once the horseless age is in full swing, every man will have his own automobile, and the bicycle, which has already, to some extent, supplanted the horse, will in turn be shelved, save for purposes of sport. With the universal development of sources of supply of electricity, the electromobile will take the place of all other forms of traction, and plugs will be provided in the streets from which the electromobile may take his supply of power by a nickel-in-the-slot device, while along rural highways power stations will be established, so that journeys of any distance may be undertaken. Even on the farm, autowheels will do the heavy burden-carrying. The horse may still be harnessed to the plow, and riding exercise for the few, but no longer will he be the chief bearer of man's burdens. Who will say he has not earned his rest?

Plans for New Mail Service.

Postoffice Inspector Flint yesterday sent to the Postoffice Department plans for the proposed routes for two new mail cars, which will, it is expected, be put on the rail, in the electric lines between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, and between Los Angeles and Altadena. The mail for Santa Monica and Altadena, which comes through the local office, is now being carried on the electric lines, as is that for the stations between this city and those places. The accommodations are, however, inadequate, inasmuch as there are no special cars for the service. It is the intention of Mr. Flint to secure two special cars, one for each line, and each manned by a postal clerk, who will make up the mails en route to their destinations from this city. Maps of the routes, together with the propositions of the railway lines, were sent to Washington, and the inspector hopes to hear the result of his efforts within a few weeks.

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We have pianos that will fit in the grandest mansions, we have pianos that are built for small cottages, we have them for church, school and concert hall. We have degrees of price and variations in tone. We can meet your every wish, cash or easy payments. Send for free book.

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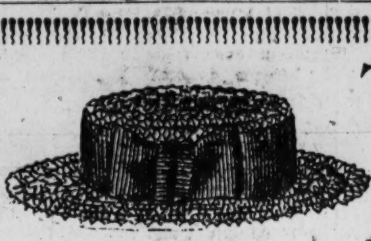
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We are agents for the "Insurance" Gasoline Stoves because we consider them the most economical and absolutely safe and the best stove on the market.

R. L. Booth, Santa Barbara.
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The "Insurance" Stove is on sale in Los Angeles at

611 South Broadway,
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Two Stores Specially for these Stoves.



The Sensation of the Week,

The "Wonder's" Great Semi-Annual Sensational

Half-Price Sale

Commences tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. We hold the sale this week in order that visitors may avail themselves of our offerings and thus by their bargain purchases advertise us all through the west. These sales have always been a feature of this store. Those of you who have taken advantage of them heretofore need not be told how rich in bargain chances these semi-annual events are. If you don't know, come and see for yourself.

Every beautiful trimmed hat in the house..... Half Price
All the latest up-to-date rough braid sailors..... Half Price
The newest swell trimmed walking hats..... Half Price
Children's trimmed or untrimmed fancy hats..... Half Price
All our elegant Leghorn hats now at..... Half Price
All untrimmed dress shapes and Turbans..... Half Price
All mourning hats and bonnets now at..... Half Price
The entire stock of mourning veils included at..... Half Price
Feathers, quills, wings and tips at..... Half Price
All veilings, ribbons and laces at..... Half Price
Flowers, ornaments and straw braids at..... Half Price
All our latest imported millinery novelties..... Half Price

This is the only truly great Price-Cutting—Bargain-Giving—Surprise-Creating—Crowd-Bringing Millinery Sale ever held in this city. Everything cut to just Half last week's prices—just Half what you can buy the same article for elsewhere.

The Wonder Millinery,

219 South Spring Street.



The Geneva Watch and Optical Co., 305 S. Broadway, will hold a

N. E. A. Special Sale.

Mexican Art Carved Leather, Elegant Souvenir Spoons.

We have a great exhibit of beautiful Mexican hand-carved leather pieces, together with a grand collection of the most beautiful, artistic and original designs in souvenir spoons ever brought to this city. The prices are special during the convention only. Teachers invited to call and see the display.

Over 50 designs in Spoons.

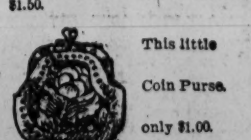
Mexican Carved Leather Cigar Case, in beautiful designs, elegantly finished.

\$2.50.

Name engraved on any spoon you buy without extra charge.



A beautiful specimen of carving. This card Case for Men, only \$1.50.



This little Coin Purse, only \$1.00.



Shopping Bag exactly like cut, has combination pocket-book and a handkerchief pocket, only \$4.00.

Mail orders filled and shipments made to any point in the world.



Souvenir Shopping Tablet Free.

Cover of Aluminum, with a beautiful pen and ink etching of San Gabriel Mission, silicate leaves. We give one free with each purchase.

Over 50 designs in Spoons.

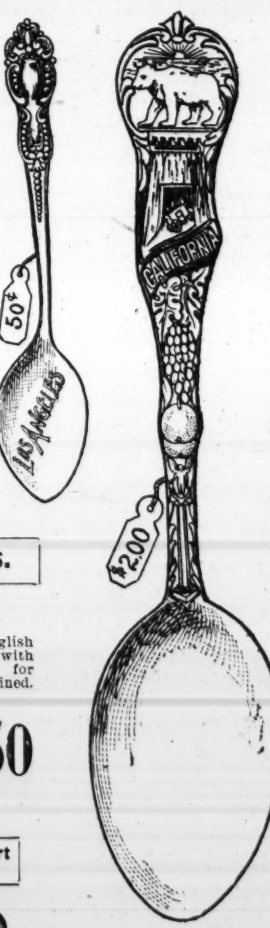


Art Carved English Belt Purse, with long air for belt, leather lined. Only \$1.50.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired on Short Notice—Cut-Rate Prices.



Ladies' Pocketbook, full carved, leather lined, one of our finest pieces, at \$5.00.



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LADIES' PURSE—Exquisitely carved. Exactly like illustration. Only \$1.50.

Teachers especially invited to visit our store at any time, no matter if you wish to buy or not.

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Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES AND FROM 18,500 TO 28,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or \$9.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50 a year; SUNDAY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Circulation: Daily Net Average for 1898..... 18,091
Daily Net Average for 1897..... 19,238
Daily Net Average for 1896..... 20,131

NEARLY 500,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

LAST WEEK, 178,705.

The circulation of the LOS ANGELES TIMES during the week ended Saturday, July 8, 1899, was 178,705 copies, as follows:

Sunday, July 2.....	34,800
Monday, July 3.....	23,560
Tuesday, July 4.....	24,400
Wednesday, July 5.....	23,820
Thursday, July 6.....	23,825
Friday, July 7.....	23,950
Saturday, July 8.....	24,350
Total for week.....	178,705
Daily average.....	25,529

THE TIMES AT THE SEASIDE.

Patrons of THE TIMES desiring the delivery of their paper changed to any of the beach resorts are requested to leave orders at the Subscription Department, by postal card or otherwise, or with local agents as follows: A. E. Jackson, No. 236 Third street, Santa Monica; F. A. Schinnerer, Bank Building, Long Beach; S. R. Comander, foot of wharf, Redondo; Mrs. D. E. McLeod, Terminal Island, and Mrs. E. E. McLeod, Catalina Island. Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting to the main office any irregularity in delivery or of any inattention on the part of carriers.

THE FEED AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus, O., has been indulging in one of those Bryan feeds, at \$1 per Mr. Bryan being "among those present," and offering a few remarks. G. Fred Williams of Massachusetts "also spoke," and according to reliable advice, a boom for G. Fred W. of Massachusetts for the Vice-Presidency was launched, thus forestalling Ohio, which had a boom that it was desirous of launching, but which got stuck on the ways. It is hard, indeed, to see Ohio crowded away from the trough, if a mixture of metaphors may be permitted, especially when the trough was located at Columbus, where the state of statesmen had a right to expect that it could get all four feet in it without having a maverick from Boston come loping in and raising hob with the programme. Col. Bryan insisted that "a firm position must be taken in 1900," and of course likewise insisted that Aguinaldo and his Tagal mob should be permitted to tyrannize over the other tribes in the Philippines, and added, by implication, that it was the duty of this country to pull down our flag which flies over the islands in the Far East, pack up its old dogs, its cannons, its soldiers and its civilization and leave that part of the world to darkness and to Ag. All of which goes to show that Col. Bryan is talking through the same headpiece that he used as a megaphone in 1896. When our troops leave the Philippines there will be peace and a stable government in those islands, and Old Glory will be still flying in all its splendor of color and with all its magnificence of inspiration, and it will not come down until the "stars grow cold," or else until the spirit of Americanism has fled from the hearts of the American people.

MINERS WILL ORGANIZE.

A meeting will be held on Thursday next at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of considering the question of the formation of a miners' association for Southern California. As THE TIMES has explained, the branch of the State association recently formed here—mainly by a few gentlemen from the North—does not, in the opinion of most of the mining men of this section, "fill the bill." A great majority of those interested in the mining industry of Southern California are strongly of the opinion that it would be for the best interests of this section to form a separate organization.

In its mining department, recently, the San Francisco Call protested strongly against the proposed formation of a separate association in Southern California, claiming that the mining interests of this part of the State would be better served by one strong State organization, than through independent action. This is, however, not the view of the case that is taken by the mining men of Southern California, who are certainly entitled to enjoy their own opinion on the subject. No hostile arguments have been advanced here against the State organization, nor is there anything hostile about the proposed movement. The mining men of Southern California wish to have an organization of their own. That is all there is to it.

As to the passage of national legislation, in support of the mining in-

dustry, it is believed by those whose judgment is entitled to weight that the miners of Southern California can do more as a separate organization to bring some measure to a vote, than they could by continuing to be merely a part of the State organization. The supposition of the Call that the miners of Northern and Southern California could not agree as separate bodies is not well-founded. If they could not agree when separate, would they be more likely to get along well when tied up together in such a way that Southern California would always be outvoted five to one?

THE TEXAS CALAMITY.

Late advices from the flood districts in Texas indicate that the loss of property, while of course not so deplorable as the loss of life, constitutes in itself a most serious calamity, which appeals very strongly to the charitable impulses of the American people. It is estimated that the damage resulting from the overflow in the Brazos districts will aggregate not less than \$10,000,000. Some two hundred square miles of cotton-bearing land has been flooded, every acre of which would have produced at least a bale of cotton. The loss on growing cotton is placed at not less than \$4,000,000, which is regarded as a conservative estimate. The loss on mules and other domestic animals, on cotton gins and other machinery, tools, etc.; on plantation stores, bridges, houses, furniture and other personal property, is estimated at \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 more.

These estimates are possibly above the truth, as is apt to be the case in the excitement attending so widespread a disaster. But, at all events, the calamity is so great as to call for liberal measures of relief. Gov. Sayers has requested the press to state that, in addition to money, all kinds of clothing and provisions are needed. He suggests, wisely, that persons contributing such articles should communicate with him before making shipments, in order that intelligent distribution may be assured. From 75,000 to 100,000 persons are in need of relief. The contributions thus far amount to about \$100,000 in money and supplies, but that much more is needed is apparent, when the large number of destitute persons is taken into account.

THE TIMES will willingly take charge of any contributions that our people may desire to make for the relief of the Texas sufferers, and will see that the same are properly forwarded.

The American people will rejoice to learn that Admiral Cervera and the other commanders of the fleet destroyed off Santiago last July, whose conduct has been the subject of an inquiry by court-martial, have been acquitted and formally liberated from arrest. This is a gratifying outcome to a cause, the beginning of which was not apparent, except as a mere matter of form. The Spanish admiral and his subordinate officers who lost their ships through the terrific onslaught of the fleet under Admirals Sampson and Schley, proved themselves brave men and gallant officers, and the loss of their ships was due to the wretched work of the Spanish government, and not to the men in command. Admiral Cervera endeavored himself to the American people by his chivalric treatment of Lieut. Hobson and his gallant men who sailed the Merrimac into the jaws of death, and we join in wishing that generous gentleman bon voyage on whatever course fortune may take him.

Referring to a suggestion recently made by THE TIMES, that San Bernardino could reap much advantage by arranging for a hospitable reception to the visiting teachers who pass through the city, the San Bernardino Times-Index, in the course of a long editorial, which contains some truths regarding the settlement of Southern California, takes the ground that it is not necessary to show politeness to our visitors, in the shape of flowers, fruit and social attentions, because this section is good enough anyhow, and will settle up in due course of time, with or without push. If such

a negative policy had been carried out during the past twenty-five years, Los Angeles would probably now have a population about as great as that of San Bernardino. If this course is the correct one, then all advertising is a mistake.

A St. Louis professor wants to change the name of the United States of North America to "Usona" in the interest of euphony and grammatical convenience, and because it takes so much time to write or say "United States of North America." Upon the motion being put to the house, it was lost by a large majority. Any professor who is too tired to say "United States of North America," can use the abbreviation "U. S.," and everybody will know the place referred to without going through a gazetteer or consulting a map. "Usona" sounds too much like the name of a race horse or a character in one of Laura Jean Libbey's novels, to ever take with the people who look upon Uncle Sam as being just about right.

An interesting development in electric railways is to be tried in Indiana. Should this plan be followed out in other parts of the country, it will go far toward checking the growing demand for government ownership of railways. In Indiana, a suburban system of electric railroads is being organized, which will have fifty miles of tracks in cities, and 100 miles between them, the fare to be charged for passengers being only 1 cent a mile. As a Southern California contemporary suggests, there would be an enormous amount of business done by electric roads, in this section, if one could travel, for instance, from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, for 60 cents.

The effort to import granite from Maine for the construction of the new postoffice at San Francisco has failed, and the product of the quarry at Raymond in the San Joaquin Valley will be used instead. It would certainly be ridiculous to bring stone across the continent when it is well known that California is filled with building material that is as good as the best produced anywhere in the world, and therefore the people who pay the nation's taxes are to be congratulated upon the fact that a scheme of plunder has been deftly and thoroughly knocked out.

This is one of the loneliest summers we seem to have had for years, and it all comes from the fact that Chauncey Depew hasn't made a speech since the hot weather commenced. How we do yearn to hear Chauncey cracking his chestnut jokes and somebody else's walnuts; and now that he is once more "in our midst," we may expect to hear him doing the aforesaid with his usual breeziness and hilarity. Come, Chauncey, tune up!

The applicant for a teacher's certificate in Oregon who defined bric-a-brac as something to throw at a dog wasn't so far off after all. A rare old Satsuma vase or a hunk of Haviland china will make a dog get out of the yard quite as quickly as it would to heave at him a bargain-counter peach-blow rose jar that one may acquire for the meager sum of 10 cents.

The Rev. Sam Jones remarks in his neat, but not gaudy, way that "the United States government has sold out to the liquor trade, and is run by a pack of damnable red-nosed politicians." As usual, the Rev. Sam has erred; the Democrats are not running the government. Somebody ought to send Brother Jones a copy of the election returns of 1896.

According to the Chicago Post, "the proceedings at The Hague are easy to understand. A sub-committee takes up a question referred to it, refers it back to the full committee, the full committee refers it back to the conference and the conference refers it back to the powers. And there you are." Sure, and there the question is, too.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler is going to the Philippines in the capacity of inspector-general, but if he doesn't get into the melée somewhere, we miss our guess. It would be manifestly a mistake to bury such an electric light of intrepidity as Gen. Wheeler under the bushel of an inspectorship.

There are more than four hundred babies in New York named after George Dewey, with the rest of the country yet to hear from. Cousin George will doubtless be glad to learn that his countrymen have been so industrious while he was away doing things to the enemy.

The St. Louis Republic has the incivility and unkindness to say that "J. Sterling Morton's new political henry continues to be tenanted by one lonesome old rooster." This is not right. We have heard Mr. Morton spoken of as "a bird," but the rooster charge is unjustifiable.

It now turns out that the Ohio man who asked to have his pension reduced wasn't born there, consequently the fear that Ohio was losing caste has vanished. We suspected all along that the pensioner was a native of some other State.

New Jersey is still reeling off trusts, the latest being the New England Cotton Yarn Company, with a capital of \$11,500,000. If the investors will now reel out the money, business can commence.

If the anti-expansionists hadn't rejoiced with the rest of us when Dewey won that great May-day battle, there would be some sense in their roaring now about the results of that battle.

The newspapers are telling the story of a Colorado soldier in the Philippines who was cured of stuttering by a

Mausier bullet; but we have no idea that that treatment for the impediment-in-the-speech complaint is likely to become general throughout the country.

The faculty of Chicago University has received a solemn warning against indulgence in "undue public loquacity." There are reasons for regretting that this warning doesn't embrace E. Aguinaldo Atkinson, and the remainder of the Filipino junta in America.

The real name of the kissing bug which is making amorous assaults on the lips of our friends in the East is melanolestes picipes. When a thing with a cognomen like that begins to buzz around a fellow, no wonder he gets in a state of stampede.

Considering the way Boston behaved when it was feared that the Spanish fleet was likely to bombard that town, it is surprising that any of its inhabitants should clamor to have Manila left to the tender mercy of Aguinaldo's Tagal braves.

What Dewey said to Diedrichs and what Diedrichs said to Dewey, is so different from the way the conversation was reported in the yellow newspapers that the language used would not recognize itself if it were repeated by a phonograph.

In the interim, and while we are patiently waiting for the liquid-air man to come around with his cool weather in cans, let it be noted that the electric fan is not to be sneezed at—provided it doesn't blow on you in the wrong place.

Los Angeles having furnished the N.E.A. the handsomest place to meet in on the continent, is now prepared to supply the association with a new apartment, or anything else it may need by the way of accommodations or officers.

Philadelphia men are said to be wearing shirt waists, but that may be accounted for by the fact that Richard Harding Davis hails from Philadelphia, where it would appear as if he is recognized as a fashion-setter.

It is the man without a hoe who is doing all the arguing about the man with one. The able gentleman with the agricultural implement is too busy assaulting the weeds to indulge in any very extended conversation.

From present appearances the Columbus is the swiftest yacht that ever carried a sail, and should the Shamrock win, our English friends will at least be prepared to testify that there has been a race.

Now if poet Markham would write some verses entitled "The Man with the Potatoes" and inscribe them to Gov. Pingree, "The Man with the Hoe" would have a running mate.

A German newspaper treats of a current topic under the head of "Volkerpsychologisches in der Philippinengebiet." Even Aguinaldo has hardly deserved so savage a swipe as that.

If the President desires a regiment from California, Los Angeles will undertake to supply one made up of candidates for the vacant Superior Judgeship.

The burden in these parts appears to be principally on "The Man with the Hoe," who has to hustle or the grass on his lawn will die the death.

The name of the man who attempted to assassinate ex-King Milan of Serbia is Gjura Knezevic. It is no wonder he has murder in his heart.

The kissing bug has reached Chicago, which goes to show that it has no discrimination in its taste, and that all lips look alike to the k. b.

Should the Twentieth Kansas Regiment get wrecked on its trip home, it could doubtless swim ashore without the slightest difficulty.

Mr. Rockefeller's lunch is said to consist of a banana and a glass of milk. Nothing is too good for the King of Kerosene!

Perhaps W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s auto got its tail over the lines.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

(The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents without holding itself responsible for writers' opinions. Be brief, write plainly, state clearly. The space of 250 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea. No attention paid to anonymous communications.)

Sidewalks and Weeds. To show our good friends of the N.E.A. what can be produced without irrigation in the driest of seasons, I would direct their attention to the sidewalk on the west side of Grand avenue between Adams and Twenty-eighth streets, and submit the question if they have ever seen such a luxuriant growth of shrubbery as fringes either side of the walk.

The ladies living in that locality appreciate such a hedge to the fullest extent, and as they endeavor to pass through it they are very careful to avoid breaking off a single branch or twig.

Perhaps a little artistic pruning and trimming might improve the general effect but that is a debatable question which it might be well to leave to the police department to determine.

PERSONALS.

W. B. Beamer of San Bernardino is at the Van Nuys Hotel.

Mrs. D. F. Kelly of Chicago is a guest at the Van Nuys, Broadway.

Dr. Clarendon A. Foster of New York is registered at the Van Nuys.

J. A. Renard and S. P. Champane of Montreal, Can., are guests at the Nadeau.

Walter Trumbull of San Francisco, is in Los Angeles. He is staying at the Van Nuys Hotel.

Thomas G. Fitch and wife of Tucson, Ariz., are among the guests at the Van Nuys, Broadway.

Dr. H. U. McNaught of Riverside is visiting in Los Angeles, with a view of locating here. He is staying at the Van Nuys, Broadway.

IT PLEASES EUROPE.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO A FRENCH WARSHIP.

Exchange of Courtesies Between the Two Long Estranged Nations Hailed With General Satisfaction.

Day-day Dullness Settles Over Berlin With Adjournment of the Diet and Departure of Ministers.

Prince, Herbert Bismarck Stated for a Night's Yachting on the Kaiser Yacht on the North Coast.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BERLIN, July 8.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyright, 1899.] Emperor William's visit to the French training-ships at Bergen on Thursday, and his cordial exchange of telegrams with President Loubet, were not only received with great satisfaction here, but throughout Europe. As one paper puts it, it promises to be a turning point in the world's history.

At the opening of the Kiel canal, His Majesty went on board one of the French ships, but in the present instance, it is maintained, the Emperor set foot on the deck of a French vessel, which was under way, such as the express invitation of her commander, who was acting upon instructions from his government. It is therefore believed here that the many graceful and courteous attentions which, during the past seven or eight years, the Emperor has been in the habit of paying to the French government, have borne fruit. The Emperor's act has been sympathetically received in France, though some see in it only a desire to visit the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Most of the papers print the Iphigene telegrams without comment. The Tareblatt says: "It was the first official act of France for a generation expressing a desire for more friendly relations. The courtesy of the Kaiser is gradually telling upon France." The Vossische Zeitung says: "The incident must fill with satisfaction the friends of the republic, not only on both sides of the Vosges, but everywhere in the world. It proves that the present attitude of the French press has been with the idea of a revanche, and have the moral courage to show it."

The Lokal Anzeiger sees in the incident proof of good relations. The Cologne Gazette looks upon it as an indication of how far French and German sentiments have moderated recently. The Vorwaerts does not see in the affair anything new in the world's history, and sarcastically expresses the hope that Prof. Stengle's mind will now become more peaceable. The attitude of the French press has caused much satisfaction here.

DOG-DAY DULLNESS.

Dog-day dullness has suddenly settled upon Berlin. The Diet has adjourned to August 14, and the Herrenhaus to August 17. Nearly all the ministers have departed on their vacations, and the political excitement of the past week has given place to a quiet which the papers can only disturb by inventing new rumors of ministerial intrigues and of the yachting of the Norwegian coast. No exciting speeches may be expected from him and during his absence the public has settled down for a month of quiet.

In view of the more favorable outlook for the election and canal bills, the talk of a dissolution and a re-construction of the ministry has died away. The press now postpones the whole until the reassembling of the Diet.

BISMARCK'S ASCENDENCY.

The rumors regarding Bismarck's return to office have been brought to a head by his political future into discussion. It is believed he is now anxious to wipe out the memory of the past and put himself in the way of an appointment to an important place. His recent speech in the Reichstag, praising the government and its foreign policy has been interpreted as a bid for a complete reconciliation with the Emperor and his advisors. The papers generally expect to see him in the office of the Chancellor in the near future. It is understood that Bismarck is favored disinterested toward the Prince's ambitions, as he wants to obliterate in his German mind the remembrance of his estrangement with the Iron Chancellor, and wants to associate the name of Bismarck with his reign.

As regards the return of Prince Bismarck as one of their men would welcome his return to public life as a victory. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung thinks he will not return to office only when convinced that he can carry out his ideas.

The papers have not yet agreed as to what office he is to be given to Prince Bismarck. Some of them give him one of the highest diplomatic positions, where he can train for the Chancellorship. His name is mentioned in connection with Washington, but others point out that there is no prospect of that post being vacant in the near future, as it is held by a man of high ability. It is believed Prince Bismarck prefers London, where he has many aristocratic friends, including Lord Rosebery. Some regard his appointment to a high office more likely.

The Vossische Zeitung does not believe the son of the great chancellor would accept anything at home less than the Chancellorship, and the opinion is expressed in some quarters that this will be in his reach at no distant day.

PHILIPPINES OPINIONS.

The press comments on the war in the Philippines and the decision of President McKinley. To increase the force of American troops there, there is no hope for American success. The difficulty of the situation is regarded as confirmatory of the views expressed before the rebellion.

The Vossische Zeitung makes merry with the idea of Gen. Otis's Napoleonic act of preparing bulletins, and adds "with negligence of the most obvious facts, he has been reiterating for months that the resistance of the Tagals was broken, their armies in complete dissolution and the end of the war in sight."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung prints a letter from Gen. Otis to Manila, complaining of the Americans "destroying the best part of trade and industry in the Philippines and deceiving their countrymen at home by sending false news."

MR. BARTHOLOMEW'S SPEECH.

Congressman Richard Bartholomew of Missouri has arrived here. The papers print his speech of July 4 at Leipzig, emphasizing the statement that the recent meeting of German-American citizens held in the interest of Germany. The German citizens in the United States, he adds, are loyal Americans, but insist on the maintenance of the historical friendship between their native and adopted countries, both governments having been given positive assurances of the cordial re-

lations existing which the people would sustain.

VON MOLTKE DIVORCE.

Divorce proceedings in the case of Count von Moltke begin shortly and promise to be sensational, but apart of the trial will be in private.

DR. DICKIE'S SUCCESS.

The Rev. Mr. Dickie met with good success on his recent visit to the United States in raising money to build an American church in Berlin. The fund now amounts to \$40,000. Work on the church begins in the fall.

TRANSFER OF THE CAROLINES.

The transfer of the Carolines and other islands to Germany takes place in the fall. A warship will be sent to the islands to take formal possession of them and hoist the German flag. She will be accompanied by a steamer having on board the administrative officials.

FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

New Guns Successfully Tested on Proving Grounds at Derby.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, July 8.—A new rapid-fire gun designed for the protection of mined fields, and a new automatic 6-pounder for the navy has been successfully tested on the proving grounds of the Briggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company at Derby. These guns were built for the army and navy, respectively, and under contracts awarded at the beginning of the war with Spain, and will probably play an important part in the plan and scope of national defense.

The army gun is a 6-pounder, of the Briggs type, and is mounted upon a parapet carriage, which admits of the piece being fired with the same rapidity as upon a naval model; while it can be easily transported from place to place. In fact, the new weapon is a combination of field and coast defense guns, and is especially adapted for use in a position of great tactical importance. The gun is a 6-pounder, and is mounted upon a V-shaped steel anchorage, which is worked under the center of the axle. It is worked by a hand crank, and is fired upon any particular point, the anchorage is unhooked and the carriage rolled away to any point of the beach. A small spade at the rear of the tail piece can be released, and taking against the ground, holds the gun in position.

The semi-automatic gun is also a 6-pounder, and is the first completed of fifty-one for the navy. It is expected to work a revolution in rapid-fire guns, for with it a speed of sixty shots per minute was attained, while it is twice the record by the 6-pounder when worked by hand. Another important feature is that it reduces a crew for a 6-pounder from five to two men, one of whom fixes the ammunition, while the other closes the breach automatically.

SAMUEL PAGUE DEAD.

Former Army Officer Believed to Have Committed Suicide.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] CHICAGO, July 8.—Samuel S. Pague, who, while stationed at Fort Sheridan as Lieutenant of Co. F, Fifteenth United States Infantry, fired three shots at Col. Crofton, and who was dismissed from the army on the finding of a court-martial, died in the office of a Clark-street lodging-house under circumstances which point to suicide.

The former officer spent the night in a room at the house, and early today entered the office and threw himself wearily into a chair. A half hour later the clerk found his dead body slumped in the chair, and an empty chloral bottle in his pocket. He left no letters which indicated that he had intended to commit suicide.

The court-martial of Lieut. Pague attracted wide attention. Pague was jealous of Col. Crofton, alleging that the latter's tenure of the office of adjutant was too pronounced. On October 3, 1895, Pague, heated with wine, attempted to kill the colonel. Two bullets went through the latter's overcoat, the third striking the ground. Mrs. Pague rushed to her husband and seized his arm.

ANNE SCRATCHED AND BIT.

Convicted Kidnapers Fought Like a Madened Tigris.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] CHICAGO, July 8.—Anne Elizabeth Ingersoll, when sentenced to the penitentiary today for the kidnaping of Gerald Lapiner, fought like a madened tigris in the courtroom, scratched and bit at her custodians and struggled frantically all the way back to her cell in jail, accompanying her blows and bites with screams and curses. She was finally carried to her cell, after having severely bruised several guards.

Joe Collins, who was sentenced at the same time, made no scene. Both were given indeterminate sentences.

WONDERFUL ENDURANCE.

A Remarkable Record of Labor and Pedestrianism.

[Portland Oregonian:] Eugene Leeper of McMinnville is a spare-built man, five feet 8 inches high, 37 years of age, and weighs 170 pounds. For many years he has been in this city, and the stories of his records of walking, wood-sawing, garden-spading, and other feats of endurance, and retold, few doubting and many marveling; yet, strange as they are, have scarcely ever been published, even in the local papers. The following is as much as anything to the trivial significance given them by Mr. Leeper himself, who is in no sense a sporting man, but who will walk, saw, grub or spade any time he found it necessary.

The remarkable records he has made have in no sense been under test or on wager, but purely as matters of business. One day he found it necessary to go to Corvallis, which is forty-eight miles from here. He left the Southern Pacific depot at 7 a. m. and arrived at Corvallis eight minutes before 12 m. He ran every step of the way at a very nearly ten miles an hour. Leeper says that he is in a hurry he never walks, and that on the same occasion he went on to Albany, about twelve miles, remained there until the next morning at 7 o'clock, reaching home via Salem, where he stopped garden-sawing, at 3 p. m. The distance was nearly seventy miles, and he made it in about eight hours.

Salem is twenty-five miles from here. Leeper went to the city, transacted business and was back in nine hours. Tillamook is likewise about fifty miles away, the road being by no means a level one. Leeper left this place at 4 a. m., stopped an hour at Mountain House for dinner, and arrived in Tillamook at 4 p. m. Leeper desired to see a man living near Newberg about sixteen miles distant. On arriving at the man's home he was disappointed to hear that he had just left on horseback for this city. Leeper started back and arrived here ahead of his man.

It sounds incredible to hear Leeper say that he can travel further in a day than any lively team in the place, and he made that statement, and the livermen all know he has money to back it.

A prominent man of this place had

a tree in his dooryard, and, desiring to have it removed, he asked Leeper what he would charge to grub up the tree, reduce it to stovewood, burn the brush and refit the hole. "Twenty cents an hour," was the reply, to which Mr. Leeper stated that he would not pay such wages for the kind of work a little later he was summoned Leeper and told him he would give him \$15 to do the job. Leeper sliced up the tree and accepted the offer. On the following morning Leeper set to work, and in just fifteen hours the job was completed, and he had made \$15 instead of 20 cents per hour.

Another resident had a piece of ground he wished to have spaded. He asked Leeper what he would charge to do it. "Twenty cents an hour," was the answer, but the old gentleman "wouldn't pay any man such wages for spading." If Leeper wanted to do the job for \$4 he might do it. He accepted and completed the work in twelve hours, more than trebling his 20 cents an hour.

Neither of the two gentlemen mentioned has since given Leeper a stroke of the only reason stated being that they cannot afford to pay such wages. These are not the only ones who have no work for Leeper for the same reason. Leeper is never out of work, there being plenty who patronize him for the very reasons that a few have for not doing so.

On another case of Leeper's left here at 6 a. m. by train for St. Joe, walked the remaining distance of over two miles to Lafayette, sawed two cords of ordinary cordwood into stove lengths, sawing each stick twice, walked the entire distance of five miles home, arriving before 3 p. m.

These are but a few of the phenomenal accomplishments of this man. Every day adds more of the same kind. He will tell you at any time that one very aggressive and enterprising man for certain ones is that he has to do a part of the job and then go to another in order to make the work string out and make a living. It is a common complaint that he has made too much money—that such wages are too large for the class of work he follows.

Leeper is not a fairy, nor is this a fable. He is here, and any man can see him for the pains of coming to McMinnville. He is a man who would be glad to vindicate his record as a pedestrian in quickly coming to him if positively assured of "20 cents an hour."

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, July 8.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Officer.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.9; at 5 p.m., 29.84. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 58 deg. and 78 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 64 per cent.; 5 p.m., 86 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., calm; 5 p.m., west, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 89 deg.; minimum temperature, 57 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 88 San Francisco ... 59
San Diego 85 Portland 59

Weather Conditions.—Clear weather is reported from the Pacific Coast stations this morning, except from the Columbia River northward, where it is cloudy. Rain has fallen in Western Texas and in Colorado since last report. Elsewhere no precipitation occurred. The temperature has risen decidedly in the vicinity of Point Conception. Moderate weather prevails in Southern California and in the interior valleys. It is quite cool for the season on the Northern California and Oregon coasts.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Continued fair, with warm weather tonight and Sunday; north to west winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Weather conditions and general forecast: The following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California today:
Eureka 60 San Diego 74
Fresno 98 Sacramento 94
Los Angeles 88 Independence 94
Red Bluff 96 Yuma 106
San Luis Obispo 92

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 86 deg.; minimum, 50 deg.; mean, 50 deg. The pressure has fallen slowly over the greater portion of the Pacific Coast. The usual summer low pressure overlies Arizona and Southeastern California. The pressure is low over Utah, and a low temperature may develop Sunday in that section. The temperature has risen over California and Nevada. In the great valleys of California the temperatures are from 8 to 11 deg. above the normal. In the vicinity of San Francisco there is a vertical thermal gradient of 1 deg. rise for every 240 feet of elevation. A maximum wind velocity is reported from San Luis Obispo of twenty miles per hour, from the north.

Forecasts made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending at midnight, July 9:

Northern California: Fair Sunday; light northerly winds in the interior; fresh westerly winds on the coast.

Southern California: Cloudy Sunday; fresh northwesterly winds.

Arizona: Cloudy Sunday, with showers in the northern portion.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Sunday; fresh westerly winds in the afternoon.

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, July 8:

July 8—
Barometer 29.90 29.50
Thermometer 85 70
Humidity 60 86
Weather Clear Clear
Minimum temperature, 24 58
Maximum temperature, 24 86
Hours 12 64

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The threatened cyclone at Anaheim, due to contact of the positive and negative railroad polls with divers and sundry brickbats, in their laudable efforts to squelch each other, has not yet materialized, and the canyons are running full tilt, turning out 60,000 cans of fruit daily. The brainy men and women now crowding our cities and towns will center their judgment of us and our resources on just such object lessons, and, in current vernacular, the woods is full of 'em.

Redondo is forging to the front, not only as a favorite beach resort, but as a first-class receiving and shipping point. Millions of feet of lumber, and now thousands of sacks of grain load her piers and make heavy coastwise traffic. So Redondo is sure to be visited by thousands of new people in the next month. These marks of business solidity will teach a better and more certain lesson to Southern California resources than all the street-corner lecturers in the State.

Any curious pirate who thinks Santa Barbara is not "hot stuff" should read carefully the following from the Press: "I am going to introduce a resolution tomorrow," said Supervisor Broughton, "to use hot petroleum on the roads. There is a copper-fastened blessing in this for Santa Barbara. The fumes of hot petroleum are competent to shrivel all other noxious gases, therefore the level-headed Broughton will have killed two stones with one bird—the deadly sewer gas and the profanity-compelling dust-strocco.

The Times Coronado Beach correspondent says: "Fishing has received a slight set-back for the past few days, on account of strong southwest winds." This nails the base canon that the able-bodied lads of that paradise by the sea had, with felonious intent, gone in a body to Avalon to tackle the Tuna Fishing Club, and try conclusions with them in practical and mental fishing. What an unmitigated blessing a southwest wind can be, occasionally. The possibilities in such a test, particularly the latter half of it, are fearful to contemplate.

Long Beach is threatened with a so-called law and order movement, which promises just now to develop into a first-class Kilkenny oat fight, between the business element, who want law and order, and the church element, who also want them, but with the especial brand of sectarianism upon them. The new dancing pavilion is the objective point of churchly wrath and business care, and some of the threatened steps and counter-steps will knock the Highland fling into the shade. This could be settled by arbitration, but that one of the parties is professedly Christian and cries: "That would be endorsing with sin." What a commentary on the claims of the great meeting at The Hague.

Secretary Parsons of the Pasadena Y.M.C.A. writes in favor of a curfew ordinance and says: "I know from personal observation that there are many boys and girls on the streets who ought to be at home long before they are." This gentleman voices a truth unpleasantly prominent on the coast, and laden with sorrow and heartaches for love-blinded parents in the not distant future. The curfew ordinance may or may not be the solution of this troublesome question, but the hearts that would fend foolish parents from shame and sorrow are vital proofs that the true Godlike heaven is abroad in the land, and this fact compensates for much that otherwise distresses good men and women.

FINE UPHOLSTERING, FRENCH
Polishing and cabinet work; mattresses to order, pillows, etc. Feathers renovated. Goods packed and shipped. Broadway Furniture and Upholstering Co., 215 S. Broadway, 2nd floor.

FOR floor paint, window glass, brushes, etc., see Phoenix Paint Co., No. 307 South Main street.

SAN PEDRO.

Lumber Receipts for Two Corresponding Half-years.

SAN PEDRO, July 8.—[Regular Correspondence.] A compilation of the records kept at the customhouse office shows that during the six months ended June 30 the merchandise brought to this port by vessels included 41,717,000 feet of wood products, valued at \$1,171,000. The net tonnage of vessels discharging cargoes or partial cargoes at this port during the first six months of 1898 shows that the wood products brought to this port aggregated the equivalent of 48,325,811 feet of lumber. The net tonnage of vessels bringing cargoes or part cargoes amounted to 59,511 tons and the receipts of merchandise amounted to 2536 tons. The receipts of wood products, classified as lumber during the first half of the present year were by months respectively: January, 6,744,000 feet; February, 7,951,000 feet; March, 6,416,000 feet; April, 6,656,000 feet; May, 4,990,000 feet; June, 8,940,000 feet; total, 41,717,000 feet. The corresponding figures for the first six months of last year were as follows: January, 12,463,446 feet; February, 8,076,238 feet; March, 8,089,438 feet; April, 4,752,000 feet; May, 3,647,825 feet; June, 5,885,874 feet; total, 43,055,811 feet.

POSTOFFICE BUSINESS.

The gross receipts of the San Pedro postoffice for the year ended June 30 were \$270.37. For the six months ended on that date the gross receipts by quarters were \$78.31 and \$61.33, making \$139.64 for the half year. For the year ended June 30, 1898, the gross receipts were \$244.58 and for the first half of 1898 the receipts by quarters were respectively \$59.55 and \$52.99; total, \$112.54. According to the figures given above the gross receipts for the year ended June 30, 1899, exceeded those of the corresponding previous year by more than 12 per cent. and the gross receipts for the first six months of this year exceeded those for the first half of 1898 by more than 27 per cent. Terminal postoffice situated on Terminal Island, was established April 1, 1898. A large part of the business now transacted at Terminal was formerly transacted at the San Pedro postoffice, and, if allowances for that fact were made, the percentages of increase would be greater than above stated.

SAN PEDRO BREVITIES.

Officers of San Pedro Lodge, No. 126, Knights of Pythias, were elected Monday evening by the D.D.G.C., F. W. Nichols, as follows: C.C., F. W. Elms; V.C., E. Evans; M., W. C. Hill; A.M., Dr. J. M. Muller; a M. of F., Oscar Bennett; K. of R. and S. T. G. Schulze; Prelate, E. E. Small; M. of A., A. Nicolai; I.G., A. Erickson; O. S. Sylvester; Gwald, E. Heldmaier, one of the contractors for the harbor breakwater, left for Chicago this morning. He had been here and in Los Angeles for about a fortnight. The contractors have completed the construction of their office building here and have moved into it. The structure is a commodious one, and is neatly fitted up for the several years' use which the breakwater work will require. Mr. Heldmaier will visit this city and Los Angeles before the completion of the work on his drainage canal contract, in Chicago, after which he will make his headquarters in Los Angeles until the work at San Pedro is finished.

Baseball.
The Merchants' baseball team will play with the San Bernardino team at Fiesta Park today at 2:30 p.m. The line-up of the two teams will be as follows:

Merchants.	Position.	San Bernardino.
Settles	pitcher	Cobb
Barris	catcher	Mangarino
Guercio	first base	Whaling
Earley	second base	Thurman
Haynes	third base	McClelland
Bresino	shortstop	Hogan
Moore	left field	Wilding
Tyler	center field	Tucker
Sepulveda	right field	Drum

The Horsehoes and Monograms play on the West End grounds today.

Outdoor Life.
"Outdoor Life" is a magazine, published in Denver, devoted to sports and recreation in the West. Besides the scores of riflemen and trap-shooters, it contains interesting tales of hunting and travel, illustrated with half-tone plates. The June number has some especially interesting half-tones from photographs of great herds of elk in Jackson Lake basin and in Plateau Valley taken at short range. J. A. Ricker, manager of the magazine, is now in Los Angeles on a business trip.

CORONADO COMFORT.
Thursday the thermometer only reached 73 deg.; yesterday only 74 deg. Hotel del Coronado enjoys the best climate on earth.

Rose Purify Water.
Pure Natural Spring Water from Highland (1) in California. The analysis of Rose Purify Water shows it contains the most healthful properties known for Constipation, Indigestion and Kidney difficulties. Delivered to all points in the State. Try it and find as stated. It is cool and clear as crystal as it runs from the Spring Rock Fountain Head. It is not a dead water; its virtues are for Health, Life and Purity. For orders address LAMB & WHITNEY, Pasadena and 49th Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. Sub Sta. 10. Local Agents: Anderson & Chanslor, 136 S. Spring, and First Ward Store, E. Los Angeles.

The United States College of Embalming
Incorporated and Instituted
The National School of Embalming in the Spring of 1900
The National School of Embalming in the Spring of 1900
The National School of Embalming in the Spring of 1900

Embalmers
Incorporated and Instituted
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The National School of Embalming in the Spring of 1900

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.



SILVERWOOD
LOS ANGELES

... Welcome
N.E.A.

There's a gathering of the clans,
But not for war:
Schoolmasters and "Schoolmarm"
From near and far,
May your work be all vicarious,
The youth to train:
Your stay with us be glorious—
And, come again.

ALL DELEGATES and
FRIENDS ...

Are cordially invited to visit our
store (a thoroughly up-to-date
Men's Furnishing Goods House)
and inspect our offerings in
clothing.

Dress Shirts, Golf and Outing Shirts,
Sweat Shirts, Hosiery, Medium and
Lightweight Underwear, Bathing Suits,
Belts, Dress Hats, Straw Hats, Tourist
Hats, Caps and Sombreros.

A CALIFORNIA HOUSE with Eastern
methods, merchandise, styles
and prices.

F. B. Silverwood, Popular Hatter,
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124 S. SPRING STREET.

Largest and Most Varied Stock of

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Parker's,
246 S. Broadway
(Near Public Library.)



Those
Headaches!

They Can Be Cured.

And without a doubt, too, if your eyes
are at fault, as they generally are. And
I'll tell you frankly if they are not, if
they were—it won't cost you a cent,
either.

You may only

Need Sun Glasses.

Then my pretty rimless ones will capture
your fancy, and the price.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Will capture your purse. They're what
you pay 50c and 75c for in the East.

As to Other Prices—

Crystal Lenses, a pair \$1.00
Nickel Frames 25c
Solid Gold Frames from \$1.50 to \$5.00
Gold Frames, filled \$1.00
Gold Frames, filled \$1.00
years (wear better than all gold). \$2.00

J. P. DELANY, EXPERT 300 S.
Graduate N. Y. Ophthalmic College.

Ocean Park.

DO YOU SEE there are only 29
lots in this tract, and
a large number of them
are already sold (four last
week), and it doesn't pay to build
a cottage on leased ground
when you can buy a lot at a low
price with a clear title, including
good fishing at the new
pleasure wharf. If you want
one—a lot—

SEE DAY ABOUT IT.

THE MARQUETTE DENTAL
TOOTH PAIN
SPECIALTIES
"ONCE ADJUSTED—ALWAYS ADJUSTED"

Don't Imagine

You can overcome eye trouble
without the use of Glasses—
the only way is to supply the
deficiency in the lens of the
eye by the lens of the spec-
tacle, thereby making the vision
again normal.

Don't Experiment

With opticians without knowl-
edge and experience. It is not
safe. Come to us and get a
thorough, scientific examina-
tion—free of charge—and let us
explain to you the advantages
of the AUROCON SPEC-
TACLES.

Sun Glasses 25c Pr.

J. G. Marshall, 245 S. Spring
OPTICIAN, Established 1889.
Look for CROWN
on the window.

Prof. Ira L. Guilford,
PHRENOLOGIST and PSYCHOLOGIST,
100 testimonials in this city, 316 S. SPRING ST.

BOSTON DRY STORE

239 S. Broadway, opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

No matter if everything else be provided in abundance for your beach or mountain home, your sojourn there will lose much of its pleasure without plenty of linens, a visit to

our linen department

will reveal many especially tempting offerings just now, of which we list a few.

damask.	napkins.
58-in. unbleached Irish linen damask, extra heavy thread, 35c per yard	5-8 bleached full selvage napkins, extra weight, pretty patterns, per dozen 1.10
60-in. full bleached Irish damask, all linen, pretty designs, 50c per yard	20-in. silver bleached German linen napkins, round thread, for hotel use, per dozen 1.75
58-in. figured turkey red damask in floral and check patterns, 25c per yard	3-4 bleached dinner napkins, a special value, per dozen 1.75
towels.	
18-36 plain linen or hemmed buck towels, special hotel values, 12c each	19-40 soft finish, 3-ply, yarn Turkish towels, extra value, each 10c

among our visitors there may be some who do not know that this is the one, only dry goods store in the city occupying all the floor space in a specially constructed building, this gives us plenty of aisle and counter space, the best possible light at all times and perfect ventilation. It means a cool, comfortable store on the hottest day. There is always a quiet corner where one may rest a bit. The parlor is on the second floor; stationery, paper, telephone and other conveniences for every visitor.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED. BOSTON DRY STORE, AUGUST DELINEATOR

H. JEVNE

The "H.J." Brand.

That is the brand of Hams and Bacon we carry. We consider it the very best. We find that our customers are always satisfied when they use the "H.J." Hams and Bacon, because it is always so clean and so wet.

The reputation of our store—that everything going out of it is of the very best, the very freshest and the very cleanest.

We buy our Hams and Bacon to conform with this reputation, so if you have ordered other things from our store and have not tried our Hams and Bacon you know just what to expect.

Smoke Jevne's Good Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

Reliable Goods. DRY GOODS Spring and Third Sts. Tel. Main 259

Popular Prices.

READY-TO-WEAR

SUMMER GARMENTS.

We are making a display of designs in Wash Waists, Skirts and Suits more than double that of any previous season.

Original patterns, and perfection of fit and finish are features to which we give special attention.

Fine sheer white Lawn Waists with fronts of inserting of lace, embroidery or fine tucks, either bias, vertical or bayadere.

Irish Linen Waists, corded fronts.

Pique Waists of every style and price.

Fancy black Lawn Waists.

Fancy Lawn and Percale Waists from 50c to \$3.00 each.

Fine White Lawn Waists with white or colored all-over embroidery fronts, \$1.50 each.

Pique Skirts cut after the latest models, plain embroidery or applique trimmed.

Linen Suits in Browns, navies and new blues.

Silk Waists in all the newer shapes, styles and colorings, from \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Make yourself acquainted with up-to-date section of our store, it will prove profitable to you.

PURE NATIVE WINES.

Much of the so-called California wine sold is unsound: The dealer may not know it, as he depends upon the growers and often is himself deceived. If you want to be sure of getting pure, old wines we can supply you, as we sell our own products.

We own our vineyards, wineries and distilleries and all our wines and brandies are fully guaranteed.

NOTICE THESE PRICES:

Old Port Wine, per gal. 45c

Old Sherry Wine, per gal. 60c

Old Muscat Wine, per gal. 60c

Old Orange Wine, per gal. 80c

Zinfandel 35c

All other Wines in proportion.

Southern California Wine Co.,

220 W. Fourth St. No bar in connection.

GET IN LINE

Join the crowd, and get satisfaction by ordering a Summer Suit from us. We make THE BEST Tailor-Made Garments in the city for the price.

NEXT TO THE

BAUER & KROHN, Tailors, ORPHEUM THEATER

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.
CARPETS, RUGS, SHADES
225-227-229 South Broadway.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

SUMMER COMFORT IN FURNITURE.

Few people realize how much a furniture store can do to make a hot day comfortable.

We begin with nice, cool, durable, inexpensive matting for the floor, 15 cents to 45 cents a yard.

A rug here and there, \$1.50 up.

Hammocks for the shady place, great, big, roomy ones, \$1.25 to \$4.

Large white maple rocking chairs with double cane seat, \$4.00.

Rattan Rockers, \$3.00 upwards.

Painted Porch Rockers at \$3.50.

Folding Reclining Chairs, \$1.50.

Cane seat steamer Chairs, \$4.00.

Old Hickory Chairs and Rockers, \$2.00 upwards.

Lawn Settees at \$2.25.

Folding Camp Tables, \$1.50.

Wire Camping Cots, \$2.00.

Our store is always cool even on the hottest day—glad to have visitors drop in any time.

Quick Meal Blue Flame and Gasoline Cook Stoves Are the Best.

Cass & Smurr Store Company

314-316 South Spring Street.

From 108 Starters

A. C. Muff won first time and

W. Phillips won first place in the great

Santa Monica road race July 4th on

HOFFMAN

Bicycles.

Williamson Bros. Agents,

327 S. Spring St.

Tons of Fish

Are being hauled in every day at the different beaches.

That sounds like a fish story, but it's true. You had better get in line and tackle them yourself. And, by the way, get your line and tackle from us. We have the largest and best assortment in the city.

TUFTS

*Newmark's
Hawaiian
Blend Coffee*

The coffee that is fragrant, strong, rich and
delightful; the coffee that makes breakfast
a joy and dinner a luxury; the coffee that
is never sold in bulk; the coffee that is al-
ways sold in one-pound packages.

Imported, Roasted and Packed by Newmark Bros.,
Los Angeles.

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The coffee that is fragrant, strong, rich and
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Imported, Roasted and Packed by Newmark Bros.,
Los Angeles.

HOW CORWIN WON.

A TALE OF ILLINOIS AND OHIO OF LONG AGO.

The Defendant's Attorney in the Case of the People vs. Bibb and the Way in Which He Faced His Client.

[Chicago Tribune.] Luther Latif Mills when he was several years younger, but almost as well known, delivered a lecture at Rockford, Ill. Presiding over his meeting was a venerable looking man with a white beard, which hung well down towards his waist. Mr. Mills was told that the chairman's name was Bibb, and that he was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

After he had finished his lecture, Mr. Mills walked home with one of the members of the reception committee. As they strolled along Rockford, the most deserted streets, under the light of the full harvest moon, Mr. Mills asked:

"Who is this man Bibb? They tell me he used to be Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio."

"What?" exclaimed his companion, stopping in the road. "Don't you know who Bibb is? Haven't you ever heard the story of Bibb?"

"No, I never have."

"Why, I thought every one had heard the story of Bibb. And so you really don't know it? Well, you mustn't live another hour without hearing it. Sit right down here, and I'll tell you the story of Bibb."

So the two sat down on the grassy, moonlit bank in quiet Rockford, and their pipes and Luther Latif Mills listened attentively while the farmer told his tale.

And this is the story of Bibb as related to Mr. Mills those long years ago—a story which he loves best of all to repeat because his hero was Thomas Corwin, candidate for President of the United States, noted lawyer, most famous of stump speakers in ante-bellum days, Governor of Ohio, Minister to Mexico and member of Congress.

Bibb, in the early days of Ohio history, was active in politics. He was well liked, though regarded as eccentric. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor after filling minor positions. When Bibb stepped out of this office he had grown tired of the mastery of political life. He loaded his family and household goods into a few wagons and came West, settling down on a farm in Winnebago county.

He grew great in his new home, living a quiet, happy life, respected by all his neighbors. His family grew up about him, sharing the respect in which the father was held. In the course of time Bibb's eldest daughter had blossomed into beautiful womanhood and became engaged to one of the honest young farmers of Winnebago county.

The wedding was celebrated under the Ohioan's roof, in right, good old-fashioned style; but later in the evening a half intoxicated charivari party paid a call, wailing the echoes with horn, pan and drum. Old Bibb had left Ohio to get away from just such noise and confusion, and so, stepping to the door, angrily exclaimed:

"Get off my land!"

The merry-makers laughed at him. "I'll give you just three minutes to leave my property."

There was more laughter and annoyance. Bibb went into the house. "Your three minutes are almost up," he said threateningly, returning an instant later.

More noise, more beating of pan and drum.

Promptly upon the expiration of the three minutes Bibb again stepped to the door—this time with a shotgun in his hand.

"Bang-bang!" twice spoke the old gun.

Bibb had killed two of the first young men in Winnebago county. Quietly stepping back into the house he put the gun back on the old rack, kissed his wife and his daughter, whose wedding night was darkened by such a double tragedy, went to the barn, silently hitched up his rig, drove to Rockford and gave himself up to the Sheriff.

Winnebago county in the space of less than an hour was at fever heat. The fathers whose sons had been shot down led a mob against the jail, but the Sheriff by cool action saved his prisoner from the infuriated farmers, so Winnebago county settled down to nurse its deep wrongs and heap maledictions upon the head of Bibb.

And the newly-made wife spoiled her honeymoon and eyes by weeping.

A special grand jury was summoned and Bibb was indicted on two charges of murder. There was no session of court for six months, so Bibb made himself as comfortable as possible, and the countrymen talked over the tragedy again and again as they worked in their fields.

About a week after the shooting there rode into Rockford a stranger on a roan mare. He was tall, smiling, and wore a black sombrero. He went to the village hotel, handed his mare over to the hostler, and said he intended to stay a while. No one knew who the guest was or whence he came, but each morning he arose at 5 o'clock, breakfasted, saddled his roan mare and rode out into the country and returned in the evening. During the day he made it his business to call on the farmers. He dined with this family, he got a drink of water at that house, he took supper with the next family.

And wherever the mysterious stranger went he made friends. No man had the fund of stories on tap that he did, no man in all Winnebago county could tell stories as he could. The antics he played, too, with his facial muscles were wonderful to behold. Fear, humor, sadness, joy chased over his countenance at will, enlivening and emphasizing each narrative. Happy was the farmer who had the privilege of entertaining the mysterious stranger. The guest kept the whole household in a roar of laughter, made the chills creep up the spine, or the blood tingle at some stirring tale.

In the evening the stranger entertained the loungers about the hotel and soon the lobby of the country hostelry was crowded each night with men who came to laugh or wonder at the guest's stories. At the end of three months the man with the black sombrero had made friends with every man, woman and child in Winnebago county.

He continued his daily visits, he praised the farmers' stock, he paid delicate compliments to the rosy-cheeked daughters, he had words of admiration for the grandmother's needlework, he snatched his lips and said he had never tasted such butter. He swore by all the stars that he had never seen such fine coals as the farmer's boy had raised from coal. His genial ways won the confidence of all. He acted as arbitrator in family disputes and made friends of both sides and chased away the clouds with the magic of his speech.

At the end of five months every man, woman and child in Winnebago would have almost walked through fire and water for the winning stranger.

Six months flew around and Bibb's case was called. There hadn't been a murder trial in the county for years and never one of such absorbing interest as this.

The farmers drove in for miles about. They brought their wives and children and lunch and hitched their heavy farm teams to the Courthouse square railing.

The courtroom was jammed to the doors, and boys hung like monkeys to

the window ledge, trying to get a peep within.

The stern tattoo of the bailiff's hammer silenced the excited tones of conversation. The clerk called Bibb's case. "Guilty or not guilty?" asked the judge.

"Not guilty," said old Bibb. "Are you ready for trial?"

"I am."

"Have you a lawyer?"

"I have none. I will defend myself," was Bibb's resolute answer.

There was a stir in the crowd, and from out of it stepped the man with the black sombrero and the man with the black comb.

"This man has a lawyer!" exclaimed the stranger, in a voice which had almost a challenge in it; "I'll defend him."

"Who are you?" asked the judge. Facing now court, now audience, the man with the sombrero replied in dramatic tones:

"Back in Ohio they call me Tom Corwin—Tom Corwin is my name."

"Years ago when I was a barefooted boy in the toponath, this man Bibb befriended me. He took me by the hand and led me to higher and broader paths. Anything that I am today I owe to old Bibb. He was my friend when I needed friends most of all. He was a friend such as few poor boys have ever been blessed with. And when I told him back in Ohio that old Bibb was in trouble, I saddled my roan mare and I rode at once to Winnebago county, and I have been here ever since."

"And I intend to stay here until the steel doors of your jail are thrown open and Bibb walks out a free man."

The great audience broke into applause at the words of the famous Ohioan.

"Why, that's the man that took dinner with us last week," said one old farmer.

"I swear, if that ain't the same fellow that told such fine stories down there in the toponath," added another. "I always knew he was some great man."

"And so it was Tom Corwin what he had the best hay mare in the whole district."

"We are ready for trial," said Corwin when the gavel had restored some semblance of order, and he laid his hand on the shoulder of his benefactor and with head thrown back and with shoulders squared glanced about as though he had thrown down a gauntlet and looked to see who dared pick it up.

The work of securing a jury commenced at once. Of the twelve men selected every one was Tom Corwin's sworn friend—and it could have been otherwise, as he had bound all men in Winnebago county to him with those magnetic words which had made him most beloved of all Ohioans.

Corwin knew every phase of the shooting and just whom to call to the stand, for he had heard the case discussed and rediscussed in hundreds of farmhouses. He tried the case as a great lawyer can try a case.

The jury, after brief deliberation, fled back to their seats and the foreman said: "Not guilty."

The second murder indictment was quashed and "the steel doors of the jail were thrown open and Bibb walked out a free man."

Corwin had caused a complete change in sentiment in the county, and Bibb was borne home like a conqueror. There was feasting and merry-making at the farmhouse, and the daughter whose honeymoon had been as sad as a funeral laughed for the first time in six months.

Then Tom Corwin saddled up his old roan mare and rode back to Ohio.

Arizona Tourists.
PHOENIX (Ariz.) July 7.—[Special Correspondence.] The following-named excursionists left last night for the coast on special through sleepers for Los Angeles: Frank Allison, Mrs. G. Allison, Willis Anderson, Samuel Rice, Etta Beckenhauer, Clara Wyneken, Walt Witman, Maude Ziegler, Myria St. Paul, Mrs. O. A. Short, H. G. Griffin, Mrs. Nell McIntyre, John McIntyre, Helen McIntyre, for

Diego, R. J. Thompson, H. P. Smith, Mrs. H. P. Smith, H. Eldred and wife, John Dennis and wife, Oliver Dennis, Kate Buckley, P. H. Coyle and wife, W. C. Foster and wife, R. M. Thayer, Charles Ellis, Frank Sullivan, H. P. Blake, E. Collins, A. L. Mix, R. H. Jones and wife, John Maynard, Arch Thompson, H. P. Shumway, Mrs. A. J. Bradley and daughter, F. J. Spencer, Mrs. D. F. Kelly, P. P. Barbara, Hans von Hazenleffer and wife, Samuel Gordon, Miss Anita Sullivan, Miss Myra Todd, Miss Lou Marshall, for Santa Monica, L. Cook, Lou Garrett.

The Governor Denies Responsibility.
A telegram from San José was printed in the Times of yesterday with reference to the appointment of Prof. James McNaughton to the principalship of the Normal School in that city, in which the statement is made that Gov. Gage is responsible for the appointment. The Governor denies this. He says that he was not at the meeting of the board of trustees of the San José Normal School, when Prof. McNaughton was elected, and knew nothing whatever about his appointment until the selection was made.

Stockholders' Meeting.
A call meeting of the stockholders of the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association, incorporated, was held at Riveria, Cal., Wednesday, July 6, 1899, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of getting an estimate from the stockholders of the walnut crop of 1899, and taking action, if deemed best, toward the purchase of warehouse.

By order of the board of directors, J. A. McCOMB, Secretary.
Riveria (Cal.) July 7, 1899.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 S. Broadway.

What Eli Thinks.

[Canton, O. Repository.] When Eli Perkins was asked what was the general consensus of opinion in the United States about the McKinley administration, he looked seriously a moment and said:

"I think it is the church, college and patriotic newspaper belief that McKinley has not made a single mistake. He has been conservative, but has stood like a rock for the honor and prosperity of the country. He has obeyed Congress."

"McKinley said to Congress: 'I am not a dictator. We are not ready for war, even if they have sunk the Maine, but if Congress wills it I will obey,' and he did obey."

"After 140,000 Spaniards surrendered," continued Eli, "to 17,000 of our boys in Cuba, Dewey, had taken Manila and Spain ceded the billon-dollar country inhabited by 12,000,000 Filipinos for \$20,000,000. McKinley said: 'Congress shall dictate, not I. If Congress decides to throw away what Dewey won, let them do so and then settle it with their constituents. Well, Congress acted wisely and kept the \$20,000,000 country, worth today \$100,000,000 and for which England would gladly give \$50,000,000 and throw in the Bahama and Bermuda Islands."

"I tell you," said Eli, "the intelligent, religious and patriotic people of this country are behind President McKinley. They will stand by him when he changes imperial colonies to republican territories with all their liberty of Oklahoma—voting their own taxes and building their own courthouses and schoolhouses. They will stand by him when the territories are made into states, accept Christianity, and McKinley's policy makes them into independent Republican States with all the liberty of Massachusetts. Then all our forty-eight Republican States will point to the new State of 'Philippina,' standing there among the Old World monarchies and say we are behind them. America made colonies into sister republics, and McKinley pointed out the way."

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
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Specialists Who Care!

Consult them when all others fail.

More Extensive Practice than All Other Specialists Combined.

It is needless to tell the readers of this newspaper that Dr. Sterling and his associate physicians have the most extensive practice of any physicians in the West. Indeed, there is little doubt but that their practice exceeds that of all others combined. New there must be a great many people who are not aware of the fact that the hundreds of permanent cures effected by these able physicians at the Homo-Alo Medical Institute, stand as a living monument to the glory which they have achieved in their profession. Each and every cure effected are living advertisements which move from house to house, town to town, and from state to state telling of these great specialists and achievements in each particular case. It makes no difference whether the patient is rich or poor; all are treated with the same skill and consideration. There are few of the reasons why the fame of the Homo-Alo Institute has stretched out to every nook and corner of the great West, until today the practice of these physicians surpass all other specialists together.

They have mastered diseases where all hope had been given up. Not one but thousands of cases are recorded in the shape of grateful testimonials and acknowledgments received from persons permanently cured.

Dr. Sterling's Scientific Homo-Alo Treatment Cures.

The most pronounced cases of any of the following ailments: Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Weak and Undeveloped Organs; also Rheumatism, Heart Troubles, Blood and Skin Diseases, Piles, Fistulas and all Chronic and Nervous Diseases of men and women. CATARRH CURED FOR \$5 PER MONTH. Summer is the most favorable time to treat this dreaded disease.

Weak, Aching Backs—A warning of disease. How often men and women are heard to remark, "I have a weak back" or "my back aches." Little do most of them realize that these are positive indications of diseased kidneys, and that if medical advice and treatment are not sought at once a fatal termination is sure to follow. A dangerous feature of this disease is that there is no pain in the kidneys themselves. Its presence is told by other organs. There is often a throbbing headache, the heart action is irregular, the face is pale and puffy, the appetite is sickle, there is a brick dust deposit in the urine and partial or complete loss of sexual power, there is frequent desire to urinate. If you have any of these symptoms your kidneys are diseased and a prompt action is necessary or it will terminate in Diabetes or Bright's Disease with the usual fatal ending of these maladies.

Diseases of Young, Middle-aged and Old Men.

Which weaken the body and brain, causing Nervous Debility in all its distressing forms, partial or complete loss of vitality, wasting away and atrophy of the organs, unnatural drains, which sap the vitality, weak and failing manhood, aching back and diseased kidneys contracted ailments, inflammation and irritation of the bladder, difficult urination, milky urine, quickness, organic weakness, palpitation of the heart, falling memory, results of error or excess. Men who are nervous, despondent or irritable and unfit for business or married life are invariably, quickly and permanently cured by Dr. Sterling's treatment.

Blood Poison—In all stages cured for life by safe means and positively without the use of mercury or other dangerous drugs. An entirely original method that is guaranteed to remove all poison from the system or no charge will be made. We positively guarantee to cure rupture, piles, hydrocele or varicose veins in five days. Patients can arrange to pay only when perfectly cured, or in monthly payments if preferred.

Electricity—Static, Galvanic and Faradic Electricity scientifically used in all its modern forms in conjunction with special medical treatment in all cases where it can be of benefit.

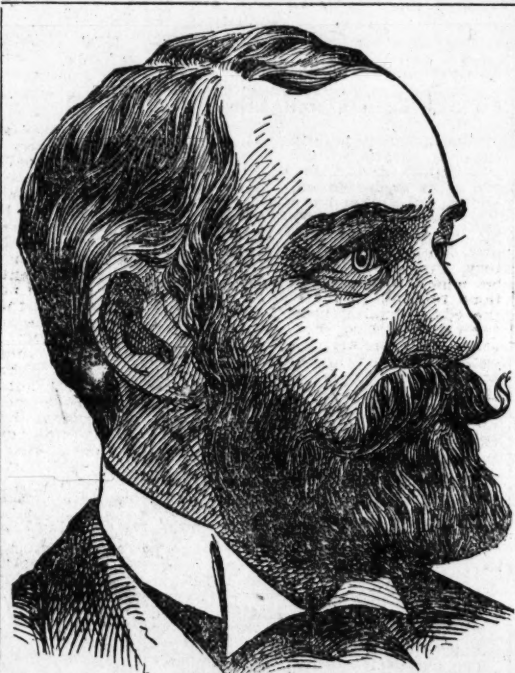
Hundreds of Patients Cured at Home. Call or write for full particulars and information you ought to know. Charges always moderate; consultation and valuable advice free. All letters confidential and answered in plain envelope. When consulting a physician it pays to see the best.

OFFICE HOURS:—8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; evenings 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 12. Address,

HOMO-ALO MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

(INCORPORATED)

245 South Spring Street, - - - - - LOS ANGELES, CAL.



DR. STERLING.

More Cures than All Other Specialists Combined.

Dr. Sterling and his associate physicians have more cures to their credit than all other specialists combined. TREATING a case is one thing and CURING it another. Homo-Alo is destined to revolutionize the practice of medicine and to bring relief to millions of suffering humanity. The result of twenty-five years (a quarter of a century) of careful study and successful practice, it is the highest achievement of medical science.

Dr. Sterling's advice was followed strong and healthy bodies took the place of weak and emaciated forms, happiness to families where formerly sorrow and despair prevailed.

Experience coupled with science is everything in the practice of medicine, and young and inexperienced physician who treats possibly one patient a day with a common ordinary practitioner whose practice is confined to minor ailments, with no experience in Chronic or deep seated diseases, should not be expected to cope with the most difficult cases in the same skillful manner as these famous specialists with their long experience of active practice and experience.

Catarrh, Throat and Lung Troubles.

Catarrh of the nose and throat, when neglected, extends to the lungs, and oftentimes converts what is regarded as a trivial and quickly passing local complaint into that most fatal of all diseases—Consumption. The latter disease is incurable, while the incipient forms of lung troubles are completely and permanently cured. Do you have a discharge of mucus from the nose into the throat, causing you to hawk, spit and gag? Do you have pain in the chest, soreness of the lungs, shortness of breath, cough night and morning, nervous, poor appetite, night sweats, palpitation of the heart, dryness of the passages and gradual wasting away of flesh and strength? If you have any of these symptoms, do not put off consulting these eminent specialists until it is too late.

Blood and Skin Diseases.

There is hardly any affliction of the human body more unsightly and disfiguring than those conditions caused by blood and skin diseases. The poison that lurks within the system is bound to make itself manifest some way, and it generally is shown by itching, burning, scabs, crusts and scurf that form on the skin; sore places on the face and head; falling of the hair, eczema, scrofula and other affections. No form of skin or blood disease should be experimented with. The moment the sore or eruption appears on any part of the body, you should consult one of these eminent specialists. They are skilled in all forms of blood and skin diseases. No man should for a moment consider marriage who is conscious of any blood taint within his system. These specialists are able to check the progress of the disease at once. The source is reached immediately, and the poison is driven out of the body in the shortest possible time. The sore places are healed, inflammation is subdued, and the skin is restored to smoothness and to a healthy color.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and allied diseases cured. Sharp, shooting, or dull aching pains are relieved almost instantly. Lambs back, neuralgia pains are cured to stay cured. Swollen joints become relaxed under this treatment, and stiff joints are made pliable and flexible. Old chronic cases of rheumatism that have failed to find relief in other treatments and alleged cures are especially invited to come and try this remarkable treatment. It is unlike anything ever known for the cure of these diseases; it has cured hundreds of cases of rheumatism and kindred diseases, and is absolutely unfailing in its results.

Chronic Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

Pains in the back, shortness of breath, constipation, bloating, belching or sour eructations, yellow skin, wasting of flesh, lack of ambition, nausea or sick stomach, blind or dizzy spells, tongue coated, bad taste in the mouth, no relish for food, fluttering of the heart, highly colored urine—these are the symptoms that indicate a diseased condition of the heart, stomach, liver and kidneys. The treatment as administered by The English and German Physicians corrects the function of these four organs of the body, removes the distressing symptoms, relieves all pain, promotes assimilation and nutrition, checks wasting of flesh, creates new tissues, strengthens the muscles and tones up the entire system.

Nervous and Physical Exhaustion.

If you are suffering from violation of the laws of health, and experience heart palpitation, nervousness, irritability, weakness, exhaustion of the vital forces, twitching of the muscles, sleeplessness, melancholy, loss of energy, impaired memory, drains, wasting of flesh, you can receive immediate improvement and a perfect, lasting cure by the treatment of these eminent specialists. The treatment of these diseases yields at once to the treatment and the cure is positive and life-long.

Cancer of the Lip, Face or Breast.

All forms of cancer are cured with unfailing success by The English and German Physicians. Patients living in various parts of the State, who were cured years ago, are today living testimonials of the efficiency of these specialists. Every arrangement has been made for the treatment and cure of every disease.

Female Diseases and Weaknesses.

All forms of female weaknesses yield at once to the skill of these doctors. Bearing-down pains, headaches, pains in the back, debilitating discharges, falling of the womb, ovarian disorders, and kindred ailments are cured permanently and with no inconvenience to the patient. Hundreds of grateful women restored to strength and health are recommending this treatment to broken-down women.

Write a Letter

If you live out of the city or call upon one of the staff when they make their regular monthly visits to interior towns. We then send you a card, telling you your disease and one of these skilled specialists will answer you, telling you all about your affliction and all information concerning the treatment—and it will not cost you one penny. Write at once.

English and German Physicians,

A STAFF OF SKILLED SPECIALISTS, ESTABLISHED 26 YEARS. INCORPORATED FOR \$250,000.

218 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

ELEVATOR ENTRANCE—

—HOURS 9 to 12, 1 to 4 daily; 7 to 8 evenings; 9 to 11 Sundays.

Itch! Itch! Itch!

Awful Itching of Eczema Dreadful Scaling of Psoriasis

CURED BY CUTICURA

CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, make the most complete and speedy cure treatment for torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, which have defied the skill of the best physicians and all other remedies.

THE SET \$1.25

On Soap, Set, Ointment, Resolvent, and all other CUTICURA goods, send for a full and complete list of all CUTICURA goods, and a full and complete list of all CUTICURA goods, and a full and complete list of all CUTICURA goods.

HEADACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever used. Last week my wife was afflicted with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and immediately the pain in her head abated immediately. We both recommend CASCARETS."

CHAS. STEDBURN, Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip, 10c. 25c. 50c. CURE CONSTIPATION. Write for full particulars. CUTICURA COMPANY, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 101 N. Dear Street.

4 Days Enough

To restore your gray or faded hair to its natural youthful color, with Mrs. Nettie Harrison's 4-Day Hair Restorer. Not a dye, but a harmless preparation that leaves the hair free from sediment. Cleanly to use. No inconvenience. \$1.00 a bottle, at all druggists.

Superfluous Hair Removed Permanently by the Electric Needle as used by Mrs. NETTIE HARRISON DERMATOLOGIST

40-42 DEAR STREET, San Francisco

BURGLARS SHOOT.

NIGHT MARAUDERS TRY TO SCARE A CITIZEN.

He Chases Them Out of His House and Through the Streets in the Face of Their Fusillade.

Police Theory That the Burglars are Somnambulists and Do Not Know What Happened.

The Censor Tries to Make a Deep Dark Mystery of a Midnight Bombardment That Aroused a Whole District.

The burglars whom, it seems, the police are powerless to catch and whose names the police censor is unable to suppress, are still residing in the public prints. Unfortunately for some officials who appear to devote more time to the suppression of news than to detection of criminals, the censor cannot muzzle the people of a whole neighborhood, whose slumbers are disturbed by volleys of pistol shots, fired by burglars in the attempt to intimidate unarmed citizens, who refuse to lie meekly in bed and submit to being robbed.

Residents on Magnolia avenue, in the vicinity of Fourteenth street, and for several blocks around, had an experience of this kind Friday night, and did not hesitate to talk about it yesterday, in spite of the theory of the police censor, that publicity would make the capture of the burglars impossible.

If a police detective, clad only in his night shirt and unarmed, had chased two armed burglars several blocks in the face of their fusillade, the censor would probably have thought such heroism worthy of mention, and the newspapers would probably have been furnished with plans and specifications of the gallant manner in which the sleuth sallied forth in his shirt-tail and put the villains to flight. But when a private citizen performs such a deed of valor, the department's sole aim appears to be to keep the newspapers from getting hold of the story. At least no intimation of the exploit of F. A. Getze, delivery clerk in the Southern Pacific freight office, reached the public through the police, although the censor when questioned admitted that a burglar had been shot and had taken place. He refused particulars, however, and stated that it was a matter of no consequence. He deplored especially the idea of any mention being made of the shooting.

Delivery Clerk Getze is a peaceable man, not given to tottering around a gun and looking for trouble. He does object, however, to lying still in bed and submitting tamely to robbery. That is why he jumped out of bed Friday night and chased two burglars out of his house and down his street in his night clothes and unarmed, after they had tried to intimidate him by shooting.

Mr. Getze lives at No. 1418 Magnolia avenue. About 1:30 o'clock Friday night he was awakened by footsteps in his bedroom. By the dim light he saw a man in a stooping posture in the room. "Who's there, and what do you want?" Getze asked. The burglar, for such he was, made no reply, but started to run down stairs. Getze jumped out of bed and started after him. At the head of the stairs the burglar fired a pistol over his head, the ball going into the ceiling. Getze, nothing daunted, continued after the fellow, who fired again, the bullet this time going into the casing of a window facing the stairway.

By this time Getze noticed that there were two burglars, and they both made their escape into the street, one of them firing several more shots as they ran. They took with them Mr. Getze's trousers, which were afterward found with the pockets rifled, on a vacant lot in the Lone Star tract, several blocks distant on the north side of Pico street. The shooting and Mr. Getze's screams, she imagining that her husband was being murdered, aroused the entire neighborhood for several blocks around. Getze followed the burglars a short distance toward Pico street, but lost sight of them in the darkness. Then he went back to the house and dressed, and with the assistance of some neighbors, followed the trail of the robbers, which led through the Lone Star tract toward Westlake Park. The courage they took was pretty well indicated by the barking of dogs, but no police were on hand to take up the chase.

An examination of Getze's house showed that the burglars had tried to get in by forcing the door opening from the porch to the dining-room. They entered the screen, but found a western entrance through a window on the north side of the house, which had not been fastened. Once inside, they opened the dining-room door as a means of egress. They ransacked the lower part of the house, but took nothing except two pairs of gold-rimmed eyeglasses and a little money which they emptied from purses. Then they went upstairs and got Mr. Getze's trousers, which they carried away with them in their flight. Mr. Getze had about \$20 in his pockets, which they appropriated.

The burglars went through the house of Mrs. M. E. Chalender at No. 1323 Magnolia avenue, before they tackled the Getze house. Mrs. Chalender's house is rented, furnished, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gunnelt. About 1 o'clock Mrs. Gunnelt, who is a light sleeper, was awakened by the creaking of the stairs. She awakened her husband and told him there was someone in the house. Mr. Gunnelt got up to light a lamp. The burglars heard the conversation between him and his wife and retreated down stairs. Mr. Gunnelt followed, but the thieves were gone before he reached the foot of the stairs. The rear door and a side window were open. A coal-oil lamp, which was in the dining-room had been lighted and left by the burglars on the rear porch. They had followed Mrs. Chalender's secretary and ransacked the rooms on the first floor generally, but nothing was missing except a child's safe, containing \$1.45. This was found unopened in front of the Getze residence, where the burglars left it in their hasty flight.

About 2 o'clock news of the burglary was telegraphed to the Police Station. Detective Auble proceeded to the scene and made an investigation. The only clue so far discovered is the fact that Elmo Meserve, who lives near by, saw two suspicious-looking strangers alight from a late Santa Monica electric car at Magnolia avenue and prow around the neighborhood.

The burglars, who probably are somnambulists, and do their burglary while asleep, according to the theory of the police, detectives, will be surprised if not retired to learn through the columns of The Times that they shot at Mr. Getze and that Mr. Getze is aware of the fact that he was shot at. The police censor earnestly objected to the publication of the facts, almost tearfully declaring that such

Dr. McLaughlin's Great Work.

He Has Lifted Suffering Humanity from Slavery to Heroic Manhood—He Has Enabled Them to Regain Health and Strength and Given a Deathblow to the Use of Poisonous Drugs.

Health is the basis of all happiness. It is worth more than riches, for the rich man is unhappy without it. Money alone will not bring happiness, but will purchase the means to make you happy—health. It has been proven by the greatest scientists that all health depends upon the vital force in the body. This is the power that keeps up the activity of the kidneys, liver, stomach and other vital parts. When it is lost by disease, excesses or dissipation, the vitals grow weak and ill-health follows.

Vital Force is Electricity.

This was known to old physicians thirty years ago, and the fact was used by Dr. McLaughlin upon which to found his now famous Electric Belt. Years ago it was a success, and its cures numbered in the hundreds. Today many thousands praise it. Not a hamlet in the United States but has one or more cures by it.

DEAR SIR: I had lost hope of ever being any better. But since using your Belt my weakness is fast disappearing and I already feel like a man again. How thankful I am for what you have done and that I've found an honest man at last.

DEAR SIR: Your Belt is a wonderful nerve invigorator. It has cured me of what was considered a hopeless case of nervous prostration. I am today stronger and better than for the past fifteen years. Your Belt is a prodigy.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT Is praised the world over for its power to give strength and health to the weakened body. It cures pain by removing the cause and builds up vital parts by restoring the power they have lost—vitality—Electricity.

STOP DRUGGING AND TRY IT.

If you are weak and failing try it today. It costs less than half the ordinary doctor bill and is ten times more effective, as it saturates the weak parts with its vitalizing power. It checks all drains upon the system and brings the nerves up to a vigorous standard. It positively cures all weakness of men, nervousness and kindred ailments. Consultation free.

CALL OR SEND FOR FREE BOOK, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN." This tells about it and gives hundreds of grateful letters. If you are a weak man read it. Sent free, sealed, on application. If possible, call and examine the Belt and test it free.

SPECIAL NOTICE—MY OFFICES AND BUSINESS WERE FORMERLY KNOWN AS DR. SANDEN'S, WITH WHOM I HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED FOR 30 YEARS.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, Cor. Market, Geary and Kearny Sts., San Francisco.

129 W. Second St., Los Angeles. Never Sold in Drug Stores.

Office Hours—8 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.; Sundays 10 to 1.

Biliousness

You're bilious, you have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow with dark rings under your eyes, your lips are parched and you feel ugly and mean, as if you wanted to kick a lame infant or kill a canary bird. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, but send out at once for a box of Cascarets and feel bright and cheerful all the time.

Be sure you get CASCARETS! Don't let them sell you a fake substitute!

THIS IS THE TABLET

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

ANNUAL SALES, 5,000,000 BOXES.

10c. 25c. 50c. DRUGGISTS

CASCARETS are absolutely harmless, a purely vegetable compound. No mercurial or other mineral pill-poison in Cascarets. Cascarets promptly, effectively and permanently cure every disorder of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines. They not only cure constipation, but correct any and every form of irregularity of the bowels, including diarrhoea and dysentery. Pleasant, palatable, potent. Taste good, do good. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. Be sure you get the genuine! Beware of imitations and substitutes! Buy a box of CASCARETS to-day, and if not pleased in every respect, get your money back! Write us for booklet and free sample! Address STEELING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

MUNYON'S INHALER

Science and Common Sense Are Allied.

THE MOST RATIONAL AND MOST EFFICACIOUS TREATMENT YET GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC

IT IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR

Catarrh, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



The health-renewing, germ-destroying strength of a most beneficial combination of life-giving medicaments, is freed in clouds of vapor. These inhaled through the mouth, and emitted from the nose, clear, cleanse, and purify all the air passages; soothe, heal, and restore to their normal condition all inflamed and diseased parts. The bronchial tubes yield up the phlegm it once; every raw sore and tender spot is reached. Stimulating and revivifying effects are felt instantly—a new lease of life has been gained.

Cast All Other Medicines Aside and Give This Wonderful Treatment a Trial.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED.

For sale at all druggists or will be sent by mail from our office. Munyon guarantees his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of Rheumatism in a few days; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure all kidney troubles, and so on through the entire list of his remedies, mostly 25 cents each; all druggists. Write for free medical advice to Prof. Munyon, 1907 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Going Out of Business...

The Parisian will very shortly close up for good. We are now engaged in selling special lots at *Sacrifice Prices*. We do not claim you need these goods right now, but when you do need them you will have to pay three or four times the price we charge *Now*.

Winter Jackets—Third price

Ladies', Children's and Misses' Winter Jackets at just one-third from former price and actual value. This means \$30 jackets for \$10.00, \$25 jackets for \$8.00, \$15 jackets for \$5.00, \$12 jackets for \$4.00, \$9 jackets for \$3.00.

Ladies' Suits—\$3.95

Here is quite a special lot of Ladies' Suits in plain and fancy novelty materials; all of them suits that formerly retailed at \$10, \$12 and \$15. Not all sizes in every style, but all sizes in one style or another; going out of business price \$3.95.

Fur Neck Scarfs—Fourth price

Coney, Electric Seal and Unplucked Seal Neck Scarfs; special at 90c and \$1.39 each. You will pay at least three to four times this price for the same identical things next Spring.

Mackintoshes at \$1.12

Ladies' and Misses' elegant quality Mackintoshes with capes; colors are navy blue, gray, black and tan, goods that actually are worth \$3.00 each, go at \$1.12.

Mackintoshes at \$1.69

Ladies' fine quality, extra heavy Cloth Mackintoshes with capes; elegant shade of navy blue and black, the quality you always pay \$4.00 for; going out of business price \$1.69.

Mackintoshes at \$3.98

Very finest high-grade Ladies' Mackintoshes; double and triple capes, some with detachable capes; in this lot all our \$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.00 garments concentrated; going out of business price \$3.98.

Gossamers at 49c

A small lot of good quality Children's Gossamers; going out of business price 49c.

PARISIAN CLOAK AND SUIT CO.

139 South Spring Street.

don't allow doubt to keep you from the **Ebb Sale** tomorrow. you'll find advertised goods as advertised

YELL FOR A YALE. The \$50 Bicycle for \$35.00. Agents all over the State. **Avery Cyclery,** 410 S. Broadway, L. A.

PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggists, Grocers, and all who sell Remedies in Red and Gold wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations. Refuse dangerous substitutes. Kidney and Bladder troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc., cured by this medicine. In bottles for 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Write for free medical advice to Dr. J. C. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa. Gold by all Local Druggists.

"They fit the feet as nature intended."



"Jenness Miller" Shoes

Always Fit.

Stylish may come and styles may go, but the shape of the famous "Jenness Miller" Shoes will never change. "Jenness Miller" Shoes are the most perfect-fitting shoes ever made for women.

The last on which they are built is scientifically and hygienically correct. It is the only shape that fits a woman's foot as nature intended. Besides fitting faultlessly "Jenness Miller" Shoes are graceful, and stylish. They dress your feet in a becoming and pleasing manner.

You can't buy "Jenness Miller" Shoes elsewhere. We are sole agents.

Price \$3.50, Oxfords \$3.50

Extra quality fit

Innes-Crippen Shoe Co.

258 S. Broadway, 231 W. Third Sts.

500,000 FAMILIES RELY ON PE-RU-NA.



Mr. W. H. B. Williams, Columbus, O.

W. H. B. Williams, publisher of The Farmers' Industrial Union, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says: "I have used Pe-ru-na as a family medicine for several years. I find it of especial use for myself. I have had several tedious spells with systemic catarrh, and before using Pe-ru-na I had tried several other remedies with little or no success. But in Pe-ru-na I found a prompt and sure cure. I always keep the remedy which promptly relieves any attack of the same malady. My wife also uses Pe-ru-na. She finds it of especial use for severe spells, to which she is subject. We always keep it in the house as a family medicine. We think it an excellent remedy for the various ills to which children are subject, especially climatic diseases." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book on family medicine.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious colic, diarrhoea, and dysentery are each and all catarrh of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Pe-ru-na is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never knew a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Pe-ru-na. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

The Latest Proof. Rupture Cured.

Prompted by gratitude and a desire to assist rupture sufferers—I, William Britton of Burbank, Cal., do hereby state that Prof. Joseph Fandrey, 642 S. Main street, Rupture Specialist of Los Angeles, has cured me of rupture. I was ruptured seven years ago in a rolling mill in Pennsylvania, and I have been taken home twice from my work nearly dead. I was in such torture I could not attend to my business properly. Upon hearing of Prof. Fandrey, I called on him, and from the time I started to take his treatment I have not been troubled by my rupture in any way. I have not had any inconvenience whatever from his treatment and no detention from work. If those who go to him for treatment follow his directions properly there will be no reason whatever for a failure. I will gladly answer all inquiries on the subject.

WILLIAM BRITTON, Burbank, Cal.



LONE STAR STATE.

MRS. RICH TO BE SURRENDERED
TO MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

If Convicted of the Murder She Will
Be Shot—United States Author-
ities Guard Against Contagious
Diseases on the Border—Fruit
Crop.

EL PASO (Tex.), July 8.—[Regular Correspondence.] After hearing the evidence in the application of the Mexican government for the extradition of Mrs. Mattie Rich, for the alleged fatal shooting of her husband, John D. Rich, in Juarez, on April 27, last, the Commissioner of Extradition has ordered that the woman be surrendered to the Mexican authorities. A dramatic scene ensued when the sentence was read. The woman ran out of the courtroom sobbing and screaming, and declared her innocence. The evidence made a clear case for extradition. The case will now be made up and all the papers and evidence will be forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington, who must prove the same, under the direction of the President, before the sentence of extradition becomes valid. It is a singular fact that the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico became effective April 24, and on the 27th of that month the crime was committed. In case the woman is taken back to Mexico for trial, as is almost certain, she will no doubt be convicted of the murder of her husband, and the penalty therefor the crime is death by shooting. Pending the approval of the order by the authorities at Washington, the woman will be held in the El Paso County Jail, in charge of the United States Marshal.

That the United States authorities are aware of the importance of guarding against the introduction of yellow fever, smallpox and other contagious diseases from Mexico, is evidenced by the recent appointment of two young physicians of El Paso, Dr. W. H. Vilas, and Dr. H. E. Stevenson, in the United States Marine Service, for duty in Mexico. The former will be stationed at Monterey, the latter at San Luis Potosi, Mex., to aid in preventing the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States. A similar officer is regularly employed in Juarez, to guard against the introduction of contagious diseases from that place. It is claimed that much of the smallpox that has prevailed in this country during the past year is directly traceable to Juarez, and extra precautions are being taken to guard against infection from that place. Last Sunday the large number of persons from El Paso who attended the bull fight in Juarez were, on returning, compelled to submit to the rigid quarantine rules, and were obliged to exhibit a health certificate, or show a scarred arm of recent treatment.

The fruit crop of Western Texas will be rather light this year, and prices will be correspondingly high. The fruit crop of New Mexico, however, seems to be quite promising, and already large shipments of peaches by the railroad from points in the vicinity of Missilla Park are being made. But most of the fruit goes to Kansas City and other eastern points.

Rumors that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is about to extend its line to Amarillo, Tex., thus giving El Paso and adjacent points a short and direct route to Chicago, has served to awaken fresh interest in the future development of the Pass City.

The action of Gen. Diaz, President of Mexico, in refusing to recall the permission to the state band of Chihuahua to take part in the recent reunion of the Rough Riders at Las Vegas, at the request of the Spanish Minister at Mexico, has won the warmest praise for the distinguished head of the Mexican government.

DAIRYMEN IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting of the Southern California Dairymen's Association.

The fifth annual meeting of the Southern California Dairymen's Association was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, with a fair representation of the membership present. All the old officers of the organization were re-elected, and George H. Peck, one of the board of directors, was elected to the office of second vice-president, which office was created at yesterday's meeting. William Niles was chosen to fill the place on the board of directors made vacant by the election of Peck to the vice-presidency.

In the absence of the president, C. H. Sessions, his annual report was read by Secretary James R. Boal. Reports from the various committees were read and adopted. That of the treasurer showed that the association had on hand a balance of \$128.05. The secretary reported that fifteen members had been added to the organization since the last yearly meeting, and that the present membership was 107. A Membership Committee was appointed, consisting of W. Harvey Smith, H. G. Hamilton and J. J. Harshman. George E. Platt, James R. Boal and C. W. Keyes were named as a Committee on Publicity. George H. Peck, W. Harvey Smith and James R. Boal were appointed to represent the association at the meeting of the Forestry Association, which is to be held in this city July 15 and 20. After the adoption of resolutions endorsing the work of the Forestry Association, the meeting adjourned.

The next session of the association will be held on Wednesday on the third Thursday in August.

Park Band Concerts.

Following is the programme of the concert by the Southern California Band at Westlake Park at 2 p. m. today:

Overture, "Le Espoir de Alsace," (Herman).
"Valse Melodie"—Miss Jennie H. Sullivan.
Medley, "Old Time Songs," (Arr. Beyer).
"Today's Songs," (Arr. Mackie).
Caprice "Monastery Bells" (L. Wely).
N. E. A. Convention March "King-zetta"—Marvin Mackenzie, L. A. High School.
Selection "Lily of Killarney" (Benedict).
Medley "97" (Arr. Beyer).
Serenade (F. Schubert).
Medley "Clorindy," (Marion).
"Auld Lang Syne."

HOLLENBECK PARK.
At Hollenbeck Park the Third Regiment Band will render the following programme:
March, "Grand Entree" (Vander Cook).
Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights," (Strauss).
"Ell Green's Cake Walk" (Ells).
Song for cornet (E. Cruth).
Medley Overture, "Up to Date" (Arr. by Reynolds).
"Mississippi Pastime" (Boettger).
"Serenade Nigella" (Wallace).
"Cuban Battle March," by request (Reynolds).

"Fountain in the Park" (Seiple).
Galop "Across the Continent," (Dalbey).

TEACHERS and visitors, procure a copy of the beautiful 100-page Official N.E.A. Souvenir of Southern California and its schools. On sale at book stores and in convention halls. Price 25 cents. The Times Job Office, publishers, 110 North Broadway, Los Angeles.

Dissolution Sale.

\$52,000 worth of high-grade clothing and furnishing goods being sacrificed to raise money with which to pay Joseph Cohn for his half interest in this firm. This sale is a genuine one. We are forced to it, and, as the time draws near when the money must be paid, our prices are lowered to meet the emergency.

NOTICE THESE PRICES:

Men's Clothing.

Step in and be convinced of these values.

Men's S. B. All-wool Cheviot Suits,

Well made, good linings, piped seams, French facings, new patterns, our regular \$8.75 suits.

Now Cut to \$4.35.

Men's Fancy Checked Worsted, Single

Breasted Sack Suits, round or square cut, suits sold regularly at \$9.25,

Now Cut to \$4.75.

Men's Fine Velour Suits,

round cut, excellent linings, these in stylish brown mixtures; regular \$10.00 value.

Now Cut to \$5.10.

Men's Fine Novelty Cassimere

Suits, in beautiful neat checks, piped seams; regular \$11.65 value.

Now Cut to \$7.75.

Men's Double-breasted Serge

Suits, Finest tailored, fast colored silk facing, equal to the best custom work. Sold all over town as bargains at \$18 and \$20.

Now Cut to \$10.75.

Men's All-wool Cassimere Suits.

Oregon Woolen Mills stock in pinhead checks, satin piped Italian linings, never sold under \$14 before;

Now Cut to \$8.95.



A. Cohn & Co.
TEMPLE BLOCK CLOTHING HOUSE.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's silk striped golf shirts; 58c

sold elsewhere at \$1.00, sale price.

Men's French chambray shirts, 2

detachable collars, 1 pair

cuffs, regular price \$1.00; sale price.

Men's French percale shirts, beautiful

new patterns; regular

price \$1.00; sale price.

All other goods at proportionate

reductions.

Men's medium weight undershirts

and drawers, with satin

fronts, all sizes; regular price

75c, sale price.

Men's light weight balbriggan shirts

and drawers; regular

price 50c, sale

price.

Men's Madras outing shirts, full cut

38-in. long, soft collars;

regular price 50c,

sale price.

Men's Trousers.

Men's Hair-line Cassimere

Pants, Well made and proper styles; worth

\$2.00 and \$2.50 a pair.

Sale Price \$1.45

Men's All-wool (guar-

anteed) Pants, Cut in late style, well finished;

were cheap at regular price, \$2.25;

Sale Price \$1.32.

Men's Corduroy Pants.

The celebrated Louisville Ox

Breeches, sold close at \$2.00 a pair;

Sale Price \$1.65

Men's Hair-Line Cassimere

Pants, Well made, stylish cut, regular

price \$2.75 pair;

Sale Price \$1.58

OTHER BARGAINS.

Men's Linen Crash Hats, worth

45c, at..... 19c

Men's Linen Crash Fedora Hats,

worth 75c, at..... 38c

Boys' Bib Overalls, at..... 19c

Children's Bib Overalls, at..... 17c

Boys' All-wool Knee Pants,

worth 50c per pair, for ages

4 to 15 years..... 28c

Junction Main, Spring and Temple Sts.

Mail Orders Carefully and Promptly

Attended to.

THE SACRIFICE OF THE GREY STOCK.

Tomorrow the Big Day, at the Big Sale—Don't Miss It.

Successes follow fast upon the heels of each other at this great sale, but the crowning event of all is the selling of the GREY stock of Dress Goods, a little out of season perhaps, but this is an opportunity no woman can afford to overlook for new elegant goods are on sale at less than manufacturers' cost, it will pay you to buy your fall dress goods now as you will NEVER have another such a chance to save money.

COME AND LOOK—YOU NEVER BEFORE SAW SUCH BARGAINS.



147 Patterns French and English Crepons.

Many of the advance fall styles—42 to 44 inches wide, regular prices

\$1.25 to \$2.50 per yard; we will sell them out quickly at

87c

yard for the \$1.25

grades.

Beautiful Golfing Plaids, Absolutely All Wool.

For skirts—all the latest patterns and colorings, 50 inches wide

and worth all of \$1.25 a yard;

Now on sale at, yd..... 63c

57 French Silk and Wool Suit Patterns—Such colorings and weaves as come

only from the French looms, 48 inches wide and worth

every cent of \$1.50 and \$1.75 a yard;

Now on Sale at, per yard..... 79c

MORE BARGAINS.

Ladies' Pocket Books at 19c. We offer choice of GREY'S 50c and 80c Ladies' Pocket Books

at each 19c. New and desirable styles.

Ladies' Hand Bags at 35c. One lot of fine quality Hand Bags marked in the GREY stock at

80c, and were cheap at that, now they are each..... 74c

Those marked \$1.25 each are..... 71c

The Grey Stock of Ribbons go at the following

actual reductions.

1-in. satin and G. G. Ribbons, yard..... 5c

1 1/4-in. satin and G. G. Ribbons, yard..... 9c

1 1/2-in. satin and G. G. Ribbons, yard..... 10c

2-in. satin and G. G. Ribbons, yard..... 15c

4-in. fancy plaids and polka-dot Taffeta

Ribbons, yard..... 35c

19c

All other Ribbons at same proportionate reduction.

DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS.

Double fold plaids and checks, cut from 15c to

yard..... 7c

Double fold Scotch and checks, cut from 25c to

yard..... 11c

Double fold Scotch and checks, cut from 35c to

yard..... 19c

42-inch all wool plain and fancy goods,

75c to..... 29c

Black/Siellian, worth 35c a yard, cut to

yard..... 19c

DON'T OVERLOOK THESE!

Ladies' Gloves at Sacrifice Prices.

Excellent quality natural and white French Chamols Gloves, sold elsewhere at \$1.00

SALE PRICE, pair..... 69c

Best quality French Chamols Gloves in white, mode and pearl; gloves that Mr.

Grey sold at special value at \$1.38 per pair; SALE PRICE, pair..... 97c

All of the Grey \$1.00 and \$1.25 Glove Kid Gloves in black and colors;

NOW ON SALE AT, pair..... 79c

Ladies' black and colored Taffeta Gloves that were cheap at 35c and 35c;

NOW ON SALE AT, pair..... 19c

Ladies' and children's Silk Mitts, black and colors; Grey's price 25c;

SALE PRICE, pair..... 19c

Mail Orders Carefully Filled—Be Quick if

You Want These Bargains.

Chapin-Tibbot Commercial Co.,

135 South Spring Street and 211 West Second Street.

FOR
FINE TAILORING
PERFECT FIT, BEST OF
WORKMANSHIP, AT
MODERATE PRICES.
GO TO
JOE POHEIM
All Wool Suits
To Order from
\$12 to \$35
Fasts
from..... \$4 to \$10
143 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

RADAM'S
Microbe Killer.

Death to Bacteria in Catarrh,
Malaria, Rheumatism, Blood
Disorders, Eruptions, Skin Dis-
eases, Dyspepsia, Sex Testimo-
nials. C. H. LEWIS, Druggist,
Fourth and Broadway, Los An-
geles, California.

Dan Curo
CURES RHEUMATISM
AND ALL ILLS OF THE
KIDNEYS & BLADDER
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL
Dan Curo
Edward M. Boggs
CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER
535 Stimson Block, - Los Angeles.

Cleveland Bicycles.
ALL KINDS OF
Printing
.....AND.....
Binding
DONE. ESTIMATES GIVEN. LOW-
EST PRICES. Music and works
of art neatly bound. Prompt
service. Out-of-town
work solicited.
Times Job Office,
110-112 N. BROADWAY.
PHONE 433 MAIN

Printing
.....AND.....
Binding
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EST PRICES. Music and works
of art neatly bound. Prompt
service. Out-of-town
work solicited.
Times Job Office,
110-112 N. BROADWAY.
PHONE 433 MAIN

BANKS.
First National Bank
Of Los Angeles.
LARGEST NATIONAL BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Capital \$400,000.00. Surplus and Profits \$270,000.00

JOHN M. ELLIOTT, President.
WM. G. KERCKHOFF, Vice-President. FRANK A. GIBSON, Cashier.
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Asst. Cashier.
Directors.
JOHN D. HOOKER, Pipe Manufacturer. J. D. BICKNELL, Attorney.
F. Q. STORY, Capitalist. H. JEVNE, Grocer.
W. G. KERCKHOFF, Lumber. J. C. DRAKE, Capitalist.
J. M. ILLIOTT.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
At Close of Business
June 30, 1899.
Condensed from report made pursuant to order of Comptroller.
RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$1,448,024.12
Stocks, Bonds, etc.....281,627.09
Undivided Profits.....80,000.00
Banking House, Furn. and Fixtures.....38,750.00
Other Real Estate.....86,728.09
Five per cent Redemption Fund.....2,250.00
Cash and Sight Exchange.....1,374,170.49
\$3,194,510.99
LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock.....\$400,000.00
Surplus.....80,000.00
Undivided Profits.....80,000.00
Circulars.....38,750.00
Deposits.....2,278,417.97
\$3,194,510.99
Issues Letters of Credit available in any part of the world. Buys For-
eign Exchange and sells Drafts and Cable Transfers.
Makes a specialty of collections in this state and vicinity, and remits on
day of payment.

JULY 1, 1899.—STATEMENT.
SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Corner Main and Second Sts.
Resources.
Cash in Vault and Banks.....\$ 355,532.88
United States Bonds.....90,130.25
Municipal Bonds.....11,983.00
Loans on Real Estate.....1,374,190.00
Real Estate.....81,837.75
Furniture, Fixtures and Vails.....8,000.00
Total Resources.....\$1,877,393.88
J. F. SARTORI.....President
MAURICE S. HELLMAN.....Vice-President
W. D. LONGYEAR.....Cashier
Interest Paid on Term and Ordinary Deposits Money Loaned on Real Estate
Liabilities.
Capital Stock Paid in.....\$ 100,000.00
Reserve Fund.....40,000.00
Undivided Profits.....15,454.55
Due Depositors.....1,721,939.33
Total Liabilities.....\$1,877,393.88
DIRECTORS—H. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori,
J. H. Fleischman, F. O. Johnson, J. H. Shank-
land, J. A. Graves, M. L. Fleming, W. L.
Graves, M. S. Hellman, W. D. Longyear.
Interest Paid on Term and Ordinary Deposits Money Loaned on Real Estate
Officers:
J. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman,
Vice-President; H. J. Fleischman, Cashier;
G. Hellmann, Assistant Cashier.
Direct banking connections with and Drafts for sale on London, Paris, Berlin, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manila and Iloilo.
Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vaults.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank
Capital - - - \$500,000.00 Deposits - - \$4,250,000.00
Surplus - - - \$245,000.00
OFFICERS:
J. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman,
Vice-President; H. J. Fleischman, Cashier;
G. Hellmann, Assistant Cashier.
Direct banking connections with and Drafts for sale on London, Paris, Berlin, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manila and Iloilo.
Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vaults.

Adams-Phillips Company, (INCORPORATED.)
Commenced business August, 1894.
Authorized Capital, fully paid up in
cash.....\$150,000.00
Surplus (undivided profits).....10,000.00
LAUGHLIN BUILDING,
Main entrance,
LOS ANGELES.
Transact General Business of Financial Trust for local and non-resident people.
Buy and sell (loan money at low rates) good investment securities, bonds, bank shares, real
estate and mortgages. Would be pleased to make your acquaintance.
W. G. PATTERSON, President. W. D. WOOLWINE, Cashier.
W. GILLEN, Vice-Pres. E. W. COE, Asst. Cashier.

The Los Angeles National Bank.
CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STS.
Capital, \$500,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$60,000.00.
This bank has the best location of any bank in Los Angeles. It has the largest capital of any
National Bank in Southern California, and is the only United States Depository in Southern
California.
STATE BANK AND TRUST CO. N. W. corner Second and Spring
streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
A general banking business transacted. Interest paid on term deposits. Accounts of corporations
and individuals kept. Safe deposit boxes for rent.
OFFICERS:
H. J. WOOLACOTT, President. R. H. HOWELL, Cashier. C. C. ALLEN, Asst. Cashier.
R. H. HOWELL, First Vice President. R. H. HOWELL, Second Vice President.
WARREN GILLEN, Second Vice President. B. F. BALL, J. A. MUIR,
J. W. A. OFFICERS. J. W. A. OFFICERS. J. W. A. OFFICERS.
GIBSON, THOMAS &
HALSTED, Attorneys.
Money loaned on improved real estate.

The National Bank of California,
N. E. Cor. Spring and Second.
OFFICERS:
JOHN M. CARMICHAEL, Pres't.
J. E. FISHER, Vice-Pres't.
JOHN E. CARMICHAEL, Vice-Pres't.
A. HADLEY, Cashier.
R. I. ROGERS, Asst. Cashier.
SPECIAL FACILITIES:
FOR HANDLING
EVERY DEPARTMENT
OF
BANKING.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK.
N. E. corner Main and First streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
Capital Paid Up.....\$100,000.00 Surplus and Undivided Profits.....\$30,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: M. N. AVERY, Pres.; L. W. BLINN, First Vice-Pres;
C. N. FLINT, Second Vice-Pres.; P. F. SCHUMACHER, Cashier; G. W. LICHENBERGER,
Asst. Cashier; E. Eyraud, Dr. Joseph Kurtz, G. Brode, H. W. Stoll, Victor Ponet.
Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Paid-up Capital, \$100,000.
Junction Main, Spring and Temple streets (Temple Block), Los Angeles.
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
OFFICERS:
T. L. DUQUE, President. H. W. HELLMAN, Cashier. H. W. O'Ma-
veny, J. B. Lankersheim, O. T. Johnson, Abs
H. V. DUQUE, Vice-President.
H. W. DUQUE, Cashier.

California Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
OFFICERS:
W. F. BOTSFOED, President.
G. W. HUGHES, Vice-President.
J. G. MO

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, July 8, 1899.
LOCAL CLEARANCES. The exchanges brought to the local clearinghouse last week amounted to \$1,804,143.99, compared with \$1,588,336.48 in the preceding week, and \$1,932,437.35 for the week before that. For the corresponding week in 1898 the figures were \$1,329,020.65.

NATIONAL CLEARANCES. Last week the exchanges brought to seventy-five old clearinghouses in all the principal cities in the United States amounted to \$1,652,294.37, compared with \$1,538,241.17 in the previous week, and \$1,618,215.95 in the week before that. Compared with the corresponding week in last year there was a gain equal to 34.5 per cent.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS. The Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange quotes local securities as follows:

LOS ANGELES BANKS.

Description.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway	100	100
California	100	100
Citizens	100	100
Columbia	100	100
Bank of Commerce	100	100
Farmers and Merchants	100	100
First National	100	100
Los Angeles National	100	100
Merchants' National	100	100
N. B. Bank of California	100	100
State Bank and Trust Co.	100	100
Security Loan & Trust Co.	100	100
German-American Savs.	100	100
Main Street Savings	100	100
Sou. Cal. Savings	100	100
Union Bank of Savings	100	100
Security Savings Bank	100	100

Bank shares are all quoted except dividends.

*Shares \$100, paid up \$50.

BONDS.

Description.	Bid.	Asked.
Los Angeles and Pasadena	100	101
Electric Railway	100	101
L. A. & Pacific Ry.	100	101
San Antonio Water Co.	100	101
Con. Water Co. of Pomona	100	101
San Gabriel Electric Co.	100	101
Edison Electric Co.	100	101
Los Angeles Light & Power	100	101
Los Angeles City Water Co.	100	101
Crystal Springs Water Co.	100	101
Traction Company	100	101
Los Angeles Consolidated	100	101

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Description.	Bid.	Asked.
Title Guarantee and Trust	100	101
West L. A. Water Co.	100	101

COMMERCIAL.

BROOMS LOWER. In spite of the high cost of broom corn, brooms are all lower 50 cents per dozen, excepting top brooms. The reason of this is sharp competition by a large amount of eastern-made brooms put on the market.

CANNED FRUIT.

The combination of Coast fruit canners is a fact. The new association is to be known as The California Fruit Canner's Association. The capital is \$3,500,000, and the following plants are in it: The Cutting Fruit Packing Company, King of the Mountains Packing Company, Sacramento Packing Company, Rose City Canning Company, Southern California Packing Company, California Fruit Preserving Company, Oakland Preserving Company, Marysville Packing Company, A. F. Tenny Company and Pomona & Co.

This is said to be 75 per cent. of all the fruit and vegetable plants in the State.

The trustees of the property acquired are: W. C. de Fremery of the Sacramento Packing Company, William Fries and Sanford L. Goldstein of the Cutting Fruit Packing Company, J. R. Morgan of the Sacramento Packing Company, Percy T. Morgan, president of the California Fruit Preserving Company, A. B. Williamson of Balfour Guthrie & Co., Sidney M. Smith of the Cutting Fruit Packing Company, Percy T. Morgan, president of the California Fruit Preserving Company, Henry F. Allen, director of the Nevada Bank, and of the Union Trust Company; William L. Gerstle, buyer for the Alaska Commercial Company, and William Thomas and William H. Chickering.

The only Southern California canneries mixed up in the combine are those at Colton and at Santa Ana, which belong to the Cutting Fruit Packing Company. At the north these plants remain on an independent basis: The Carquinez Packing Company, Benicia; Hunt Bros. Packing Company, Eureka; Carquinez River Packing Company, Healdsburg; Sebastopol Packing Company, Napa Valley Packing Company, and the Hood Canning Company, Emeryville.

The combination has fixed the following schedule of prices for carload lots f.o.b.:

Item	Price
Apples	\$1.45
Apricots	1.40
B. berries	1.30
W. cherries	1.25
R. Ann cherries	1.20
Currants	1.10
G. berries	1.05
Grapes	1.00
Nectarines	1.00
P. F. peaches	1.00
W. H. peaches	1.00
Sliced peaches	1.00
Pears	1.00
Pineapples	1.00
R. berries	1.00

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Summer Sale of Muslin and Cambric Underwear

Dainty summery styles that first found form in the imagination of French designers' minds, While America leads in the economical making of undermuslins, France stands first in her ability to design and create styles.

Our successful sales of dainty lingerie are due to the fact that all styles which are not perfectly plain are copied from French garments. We do this to give you the benefit of French styles at factory prices. Our buyer selects the styles she wants, and has them reproduced in this country for half what the foreign articles cost. Then, too, we have this underwear made by the "hundred dozen."

Somehow the whole town has learned to look to us for dainty styles and low prices. By buying in immense quantities we are in a position to undersell even those who deal in bankrupt and questionable merchandise. You are economically safe in buying here. If you attend this sale, come expecting to find every garment above the standard of trash. The cheapest one offered is made with care and precision. The prices will tell their own story of true cheapness.



Corset Covers

Fine muslin in two styles, high neck and low neck, felled seams; sizes 32 to 44; at..... **50c**
Made of fine muslin, low round neck trimmed with embroidery; at..... **17c**
Fine cambric, cut blouse effect and trimmed with choice patterns of embroidery; selling at..... **25c**
Fine cambric, elaborately trimmed with embroidered insertion and Valenciennes lace..... **50c**
Fine nainsook, front trimmed with embroidered insertion, neck finished with fine embroidered edge, at..... **98c**
Back and front made of solid insertion joined together with strips of fine nainsook, finished at waist with ribbon; price..... **\$2.00**



Drawers

Umbrella styles, made of good muslin, flounce of fine cambric, 30 inches wide; at..... **11c**
Umbrella styles of fine cambric, deep ruffles of lawn with clusters of tucks, 41 inches wide, at..... **39c**
Fine muslin, cut very wide, with flounce of lawn trimmed with linen lace 3 inches wide, at..... **45c**
Fine cambric, trimmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery, price..... **39c**
A good quality cambric, finely tucked, deep flounce, 32 inches wide, at..... **65c**
Loie Fuller drawers of fine cambric trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace..... **\$1.00**



Night Gowns

Good muslin, with yoke of fine tucks and finishing braid; at..... **39c**
Of good cambric with yoke of fine tucks, neck and sleeves finished with ruffles; at..... **50c**
Empire style of the muslin, elaborately trimmed with embroidery and insertion; at..... **75c**
Empire style, made of fine muslin, elaborately trimmed with linen lace and an insertion; at..... **98c**
Fine cambric, fancy yoke trimmed with tucks and embroidered insertion, edged with ruffles of cambric; at..... **\$1.25**
Of fine nainsook, Kimono style, trimmed with embroidery and tucks, Japanese designs; at..... **\$2.00**



Undershirts

Umbrella style, of fine muslin, deep flounce of cambric, 4 yards wide; price..... **25c**
Good cambric, with deep knee flounce of fine lawn, trimmed with 6-inch linen lace and 2-inch insertion; at..... **\$1.25**
Of fine cambric, deep knee flounce, elaborately trimmed with linen lace and insertion; price..... **\$1.98**
Fine cambric with deep knee flounce, trimmed with two rows of lace insertion and lace edge; at..... **\$2.25**
Fine cambric, with deep knee flounce of all-over embroidery, finished with embroidered ruffle; at..... **\$3.50**
Of fine cambric, elaborately trimmed with embroidered insertion and lace; on sale at..... **\$4.50**



Children's Drawers

Children's Drawers, of a good muslin, with deep hem and clusters of tucks; 2 to 4 years at 1c; 4 to 8 years at 15c, and 9 to 14 years at..... **20c**
Children's Drawers of fine muslin, trimmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery; 2 to 4 years at 20c, 5 to 8 years at 25c and 9 to 14 years at..... **30c**
Skirt Chemises
Fine muslin yoke of tucks and insertion, bottom finished with tucks and ruffle; at..... **50c**
Of fine lawn, yoke elaborately trimmed with embroidery and ribbon; bottom of skirt trimmed with ruffle of embroidery; at..... **\$1.50**



Things for Men

If you're wanting no more than a necktie we are sure that you will find a style to please you in our men's department. When it comes to clothing there is no store on the face of this broad earth that can give you better values or newer styles. Some stores whose trade is ebbing away may offer startling inducements to get you to buy their old stock, and the prices may seem cheap, but are they? You want your money's worth of style and goodness combined. We can supply it.



Nobby Things

We are in receipt of a new line of indigo blue coats and vests from New York's most noted maker. Round cut sacks of splendid quality, all wool serge and best non-fading dye. They are regular \$7.50 quality; were made to sell at that price, and are worth it. A comparatively small lot, but all sizes from 34 to 44; on sale while they last, at..... **\$5.00**

\$6.00 Silk Waists at \$3.49 Without question these are beautiful, stylish and desirable, made of heavy corded taffeta silks that ordinarily sell for \$1.25 a yard. Pink, blue and lavender grounds with white corded stripes, detachable silk collars, pointed yoke backs and finished with crystal buttons; on sale Monday, and while they last, at..... **\$3.49**



Immense Sale of Brushes, Every conceivable kind. Thousands of them. We have just consummated the greatest brush deal that a retail store ever attempted. We went direct to the manufacturer and bargained for these brushes at a trifle above the actual cost of making. They will be sold at one-third or one-half less than you have ever before known brushes to sell for. The best brush factory in the United States made most of them, the balance are imported from France and Japan. Every one is a good brush and is fully guaranteed. No trashy loose-bristle kinds among them. Buy a year's supply now and save fully one-third. On sale in the center aisle, first floor.

Tooth Brushes

3 or 4 rows of bristles, bone handles, 5c.
4 rows of bristles, polished bone handles, 10c.
4 rows of bristles, bone or wood handles, 15c.
6 rows of bleached bristles, bone handles, 20c.
4 rows of bleached bristles, extra finish and quality, 25c.
5 rows bleached or unbleached bristles, English or French make, 35c.

Nail Brushes

Good wood back nail brushes, 24c.
6-inch polished back nail brush, 84c.
Large solid back, fibre brush, 10c.
6 rows solid back, round wood back, 15c.
6 rows of bristles, wood or bone handles, 20c.
6 rows of bleached bristles, bone handles, 25c.

Hair Brushes

9 rows of bristles, hard wood back, 25c.
9 rows of bristles, hard wood back, 35c.
For 11 rows genuine bristles, 50c.
11 rows bristles, mahogany finish solid back, 75c.
15 rows bleached bristles, solid mahogany or foxwood back, \$1.00.

Scrub Brushes

6-inch orange scrub brush, 84c.
4 1/2-inch handy house brushes, 35c.
8-inch Queen's Iron scrub brush, 10c.
7 1/2-inch Daisy milk can brush, 15c.
11-inch hardwood, solid back, scrub brush, 10c.
10-inch hardwood, handled scrub brush, 15c.
7-inch solid back, Alligator scrub brush, 25c.
10-inch solid back, Alligator scrub brush, 35c.

Clothes Brushes

Solid hard wood back, six rows of bristles, 25c.
Very latest pattern thick wood back, seven rows extra lengths bristles, 35c.
Mahogany finish solid back, seven rows bristles, 35c.
Eight rows bristles, beautifully polished back, 40c.
Nine rows of genuine all white bristles, highly polished hard wood back, 75c.

Bath Brushes

Large size, solid back fibre brush, 25c.
4 1/2-inch handy house brushes, 35c.
Twelve rows bleached bristles, solid hard wood back, 35c.
21 rows guaranteed genuine bristles, solid back, 50c.
Eleven rows white bristles, oak back, a beauty at 65c.

Feather and Wool Dusters

10-inch turkey dusters, at 10c.
15-inch turkey dusters, at 15c.
14-inch turkey dusters, at 40c.
6-inch ostrich dusters, at 10c.
8-inch ostrich dusters, at 20c.
10-inch ostrich dusters, at 30c.
7-inch wool dusters, at 10c.

New Black Silk Waists

Three new styles will be shown for the first time tomorrow. Made of excellent black taffeta silk and are..... **\$6.00**

Millinery Reductions

You'll find it hard to believe that we have reduced the price so much, but never-the-less it is true. Not one of these hats is an old style, every one is new this season.

Sailors

\$2.00 genuine Mackinaw cycle hats, at 45c.
\$2.50 mohair tape, Knox shape, (all colors), at 75c.
\$1.00 smooth black, Knox shape, at \$1.25.
\$1.50 smooth black, Knox shape, at \$1.75.
\$2.75 smooth black, Knox shape, at \$2.00.
\$2.00 white rough braids, Knox shape, at \$1.00.
\$1.00 white, rough sailors, at 50c.
\$1.00 mohair tape crewnoses and rough rolling brims, 40c.

Walking Hats

\$2.00 rough white brads, with quills, \$1.50.
\$1.50 smooth white brads, with quills, \$1.00.
\$2.00 smooth black brads, with quills, at \$1.00.

Children's Hats

\$2.50 fine Milan brads, with assorted color bands, \$1.00.
\$1.50 smooth brads, with assorted color bands, 50c.
All 25c and 35c hats, at 10c.

Cool Shoes For Women

No leather is cooler than tan vici kid. No style is cooler than an Oxford or slipper. Our stock is complete, well assorted and cheaply priced. Our shoe stock is our pride. Ever try to count the number of pairs in the big fixtures?

Women's tan and black vici kid Oxfords, made with turn soles, low, common-sense heels and new round toes; all sizes; at..... **\$1.50**

Misses' tan lace and button shoes with kid or cloth tops and new coin toes, sizes 1 1/2 to 2; at..... **\$2.00**

Women's bright dongola kid low slippers, open or common-sense last, all sizes; at..... **\$1.00**

Women's tan lace and button shoes with cloth or kid tops, flexible soles and the newest shape lasts and toes..... **\$2.50**

Rice Bead Portieres

Rice Bead Portieres in a good assortment of handsome colored designs; 3 1/2 x 6 feet in size and adjustable. They are the coolest summer portieres, for they allow a free circulation of air; an elegant line is selling at..... **\$2.50**

Grass Cushions Made of Madagascargrass, for porch and outdoor use. Grass filled, nicely finished and 18x20 inches in size, very cool and soft; price..... **50c**

Japanese Matting We enjoy the largest matting trade in Southern California, the reason is very obvious, our qualities are highest, while our prices are lowest. These are fresh from the Orient, are made from selected straw in pretty carpet designs, reversible and 36-inches wide, extra strong edge. Where will you find 30c their equal selling at..... **30c**

Good Sheets One full case of double bed sheets at an unusually low price. Torn by hand and made with a three-inch hem, sewed on a lock-stitch machine. For one week at..... **39c**

India Silk Parasols India silk covered parasols in assorted colors, trimmed with a deep ruffle of white veiling, artistically twisted and crooked natural wood or enameled handles, very stylish and serviceable parasols, selling at..... **\$1.95**

Something very swell in parasols is a blue, white and black India Silk, with eight ruffles of the same material; on sale at..... **\$3.50**

Belt Buckles A large purchase just from the eastern market; everything that's new and fashionable in women's belt buckles, enameled steel, pansy designs, with stone settings, enamel and steel, gold and jet etc. Priced at \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and..... **25c**

Sample Hammocks Another sensational sale of hammocks. We bought a traveler's entire line of woven hammocks; some of them are perfect beauties, rich in Oriental colorings and deep Valances. Very one is under price, quite noticeable by so. Price range from \$6.00 down to..... **75c**

Dress Goods and Silk Wonders.

50c For Foulard Silks, 1000 yard of Twilled Foulard Silks and Printed Liberty Silks, polka dots, neat figures and scroll patterns on cadet blue, navy blue and black grounds. An unusual change to secure a very serviceable summer dress. Patterns at pretty as any \$1.00 foulards; on sale at 50c a yard.

69c For \$1.15 Corded Silks The great sale of the Corded Taffeta Silks has been a tremendous success. We have strengthened the line with 1000 more yards, received Saturday. A grand assortment of all the new styles of wide and narrow cords; new shades of turquoise blue, cadet blue, red, cerise, dahlia fuchsia, cream, pink, etc. Usual \$1 and \$1.50 silks; at 69c a yard.

98c For 4-ward Skirt Lengths. 500 skirt lengths of novelty suitings in all wool fancy mixtures and checks, two-toned bourettes, illuminated mixtures, etc. desirable fabrics for summer or beach wear, not a skirt length but would be cheap at \$2.00; on sale at..... **98c**

25c For Bathing Suit Brilliantines—5000 yards of brilliantines in black, navy blue, cadet blue, red, green, cream, etc., good lustrous colors suitable for bathing suits, 38 inches wide and regular 40 cuffs; on sale at 25c a yard.

50c For 75c Black Sicilian. 30 pieces of black 42 inch, grosgrain Sicilian and 15 pieces of black 42 inch brilliantine; both are pure mohair wool filled, suitable for gowns, separate skirts or fine bathing suits. Usual 75c grade as sold about town; selling here at 50c a yard.

\$2.39 For \$3.50 Black Crepons Beginning tomorrow we offer our \$3.50 black silk crepons, \$2.00 silk mohair crepon or any of the black crepons that we had at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a yard. There are some very handsome blistered effects in the lot; at \$2.39 per yd.

Wash Goods Surprises.

10c For Solid Colored Organdies. An hundred pieces of the regular 15c grade of plain colored organdies will be on sale at 10c a yard, received from New York. All shades of light blue, Nile, pink, yellow, cerise, cream, shrimp, orange and emerald; also black.

12c For Printed Dotted Swisses. The season's most charming thin stuff. Dotted Swisses printed in all sorts of pretty designs. Plaids, stripes and figures in dainty colorings. A regular 30c quality selling at 12 1/2c a yard.

35c For 50c Fancy Piques. An assorted lot of fine imported figured piques has just been received direct from the importer, hence we saved from 10c to 15c a yard. Beautiful patterns selling at 35c a yard.

35c For 50c White Organdies. Plain white organdies that are sheer, cool and dainty. 62 inches wide, about twice the width usually sold for the price. Instead of 50c they are 35c a yard.

Corns Painlessly Removed

Maincure, Complete Service..... **25c**
Shampoo and Hairdress..... **50c**

Copper Plate Engraving

We are prepared to do the very finest engraving at much lower prices than is usually charged. Samples of all styles of invitations, monogram stationery, etc., can be seen at our stationery department. To illustrate the way prices range we quote: One line engraved copper plate, similar to the picture and 50 calling cards, for..... **\$1.00**

Another big shipment of cotton Torchon Laces has just been received; over 2150 pieces in all. Beautiful patterns, with neatly scalloped edges, used for trimming wash goods, about 50 designs in the lot; they are selling at 10c, 6 1/2c and 3 1/2c a yard; there is also a very neat 1 1/2 line on sale at..... **12c**

Women's Hosiersy We have just received a large shipment of women's stockings: plain blacks in all styles of ribs and drop-stitch patterns, stripes, fancy embroidered ankles, clocks and lace effects; also a big line of plain opera shades; in the lot are 50c, 75c and \$1 grades, on sale at 35c pairs for \$1, single pair..... **35c**

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ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

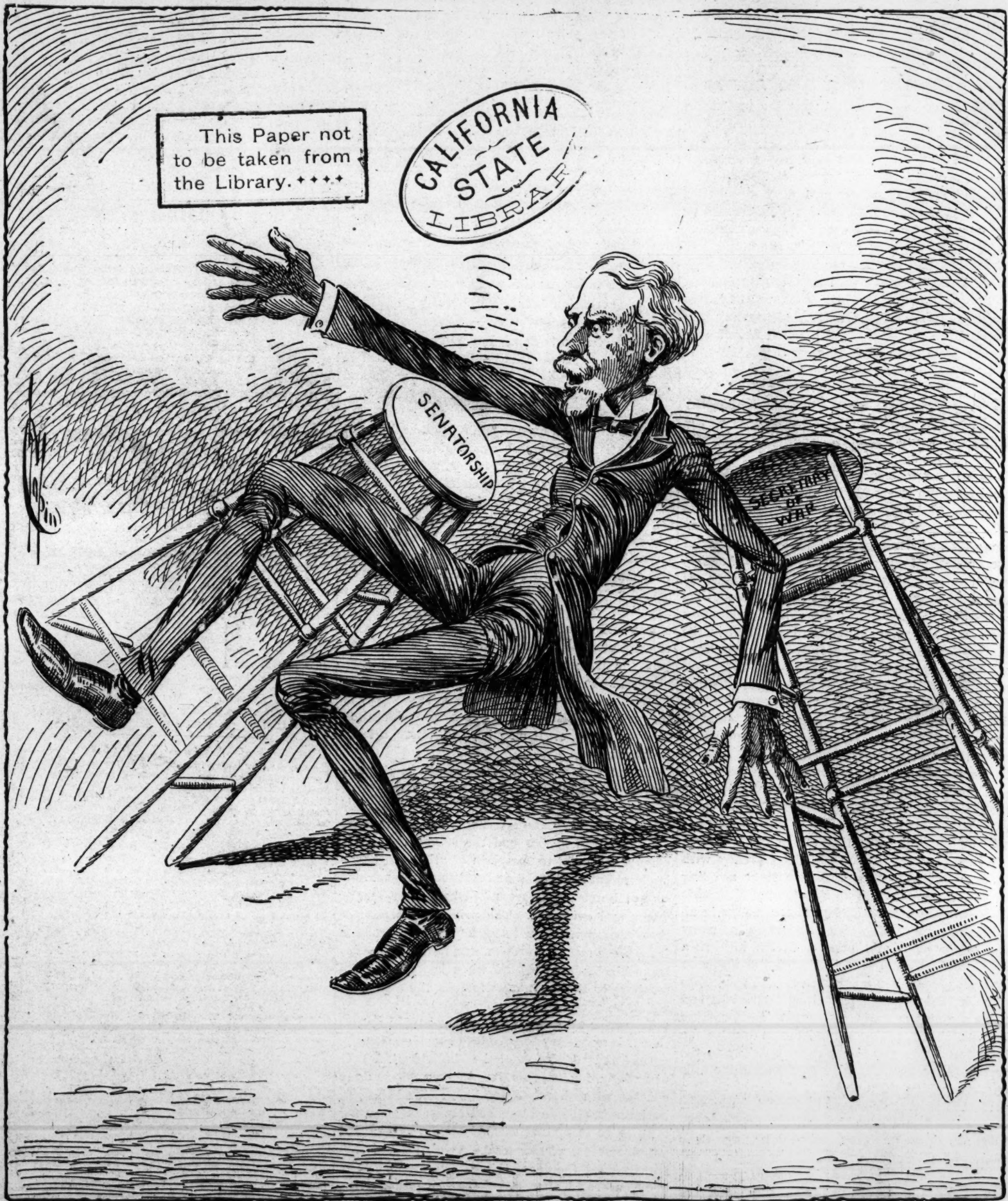
Los Angeles Sunday Times

Part I.—32 Pages.

JULY 9, 1899.

Price, 5 Cents

HE WILL FALL TO THE GROUND.



While trying to sit on two stools Mr. Alger will come to grief.

THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

[ANNOUNCEMENT.]

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in itself, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 28 large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and California color and a piquant Southwestern flavor; Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials, Music, Art and Drama; the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

Subscribers intending to preserve the magazine would do well to carefully save up the parts from the first, which, if desired, may be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.



ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

A WORD WITH OUR SUMMER VISITORS.

OUR eastern visitors are coming to California when, as far as the face of nature is concerned, it is the winter of our year. The grandeur and greenness of newly resurrected life, born of the early winter rains, has vanished. The hills and plains show none of that intensity of color that comes with the heavy rains. There are now only browns and soft grays upon them, "a deep, quiet chord of color," one long, low monotone, with no thrilling interludes. Though as we look at the sky with its intensity of blue, at the green orchards, their millions of leaves flashing in the sunlight, at the blossoming gardens and green lawns, and catch afar off the crystal flashes of the shining sea, the effect is as thrilling as the swelling crescendo of some grand and sweet old harmony.

And yet with merely a glimpse of this, our good friends from the East have no idea of the delights of a summer out of doors in California, under the bending blue of her cloudless skies. Nature was intent on doing a good thing for her children when she made this Golden State, and built up its lofty mountains, hewed out its cañons, sketched out its fair plains, and spread along its western edge the wide, blue waters of the Pacific. If our climate was an experiment—and it seems exceptional enough to be such—it was a successful one, perfect in its exemption, particularly along the coast and in the mountain regions, from sultry summer heats, and in the southern portion from winter's cold. Its long, rainless summers invite to gipsying, and well may her children rush to the lap of Mother Earth, and enjoy her golden rain of sunshine, her delicious sea breezes and the rainless calm of her starry nights. But it was no experiment when this mountain-guarded and sea-sentined land was made, for we see everywhere the beneficent hand of a wise Creator, pouring upon us the lavish blessings of His wisdom and His creative skill.

There is nothing that tires one in an out-of-door life in this State. Nature is always ready with fresh surprises. Now and then there are tiny white clouds that steal up into the unfathomable blue, drifting masses of fog whose shape is always changing, and which at last slip away mysteriously and are gone. Every hill has a shape all its own, and the lights and shadows on its sides change like a kaleidoscope. The plashes of color lie low sometimes along their sides and there are intervals of cool grays and somber browns. Then, perhaps, the browns drop to the base and the bright colors creep up clear to the top, and their summits glow as the sunshine falls on them with golden floods, and they make a perfect borderland of beauty for the meadows. In the broad meadows the patient cattle feed. They are a study as they stand chewing their cud, while the sun outlines them against the low-falling horizon. There is something suggestive of restfulness even in the slow sweep of the tail lifted to brush off the summer flies.

Then there are hills that have a friendly droop to their shoulders, and which lean toward one in a companionable way as if they had a secret

they would like to tell, or a kindly hint that would help one on his way; other hills loom up stately and tall, as if they had nothing to do with the commonplaces of existence, while others are set with sharp points and angles that cut even the sunshine. There is everywhere variety in the landscape, with cooling breezes and golden dawns and sunsets, and always along the coast, the breath of the sea.

So let the strangers who come to us for the educational gathering that is to be held in our midst, live as largely out of doors as possible if they would learn the attractions of this section, the charms of climate and of scenery, and the delights of real out-of-door life, to be found here for twelve months of every year without interruption, but with even more alluring attractiveness in our so-called winter than now. Let them remember that this is Nature's season of rest, but when she is awakened by the coming of the winter rains it is to the glory of added freshness and bloom, and the perfection of natural loveliness, to a succession of days of which one may say today is, if possible, more perfect than yesterday.

VACATIONS, USEFUL AND OTHERWISE.

THE vacation season is once more upon us. The observing citizen who has visited our fashionable summer resorts has had convincing evidence that many of those who are to be found at those places are from the classes which have least need of vacations; that they are persons whose principal occupation, in fact, is the taking of vacations the year round. Nevertheless, the vacation habit is, generally speaking, one to be commended, and perhaps even the class referred to is doing humanity a service by encouraging those who actually need rest to desert the "daily grind" at home for a while and indulge in the *dolce far niente*.

The greater part of the American people are engaged in a rush and struggle, such as those of other nations know nothing of. Most of us are rushing after the almighty dollar, gold standard; some in order to meet a much-felt want in the stomachs and on the backs of dependent families; some in order to wear better clothes and drive in finer equipages than their neighbors; some apparently for nothing but the mere excitement of the struggle, and, it may be added, some in order to get enough ahead to be able to take a vacation. This struggle shuts us up for some eleven and a half months within the walls of an office, a store or a shop. The result is, very naturally, a tremendous draught on the vital energies, and the man or woman who does not take recreation of some kind the other two weeks of the year will, before many years, be looking into an open grave, or, it may be, still worse, a lunatic asylum.

Except with those whose vocations involve only physical labor, it is the mind rather than the body which needs rest. The physical ills which the banker, the merchant, the professional man, the book-keeper and the stenographer feel when they begin to complain of "that tired feeling" are but the local manifestations of a nervous system becoming disorganized by mental strain, worry and overwork. The principal purpose of the summer vacation to such persons is release from these mental burdens, and he who does not leave his business behind when he goes to the seashore or the mountains forfeits the object for which he goes.

To escape all worry and find the needed recreation it is necessary to take into consideration the needs and condition of the individual. It is utter folly, for instance, for the man whose daily contact with hundreds of his fellow-beings in business has made him tired to death of seeing men, to go to a great seaside hotel or a crowded popular resort of any kind. There he will constantly meet the very thing he most needs to avoid, a crowd of men. What he needs is the solitude of the mountains and the forests, with only a friend or two, and a dog and a gun for companions. On the other hand, there are those who, by reason of their surroundings when en-

gaged in their regular occupations, need the enlivening and animating influences of the pleasure resort, and who will be benefited physically as well as mentally by mingling with the crowds that find pleasure in fashion and gayety. The dull, monotonous humdrum of their daily lives will find the change it needs in the light diversion to be found at the resort.

And so each individual will do well to consider his own needs in the way of recreation rather than to be guided by what may be pleasing to someone else. The one prime consideration should be a pronounced change of conditions, complemented by absolute abandonment of all thought of one's regular employment. It is change rather than idleness that is the essential of recreation, taking that word in its literal sense. Few men ever lived who labored as hard as did Gladstone; but the Grand Old Man found recreation from the cares of state sometimes by chopping wood, and sometimes by reading Greek. Not all men are Gladstones, to be sure, and all need not look for recreation in the occupations in which he found it; but all will find the principle upon which he acted—that of seeking a change—a safe guide by which to be directed. Let such change be found in a place and in occupation such as will best gratify the taste and appreciation of the individual and the purpose of the vacation will be best accomplished.

CURRENT EDITORIAL THOUGHT.

[Cincinnati Enquirer:] To send reinforcements to Gen. Otis, and not enough of them, would be a mistake.

[Minneapolis Times:] We can overlook a great many of Russia's faults as long as orders for steel rails, guns and things keep coming our way.

[Baltimore American:] There seems to be an impression that the political business Gov. Pingree is dealing in just now is very small potatoes.

[Milwaukee Sentinel:] It is now expected that negotiations for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary line question will fail. The natural supposition is that England feels too friendly to make demands and not quite friendly enough to make concessions.

[Philadelphia Press:] The demand for some legal prohibition of the new companies and combinations organized in the past two years steadily mounts and grows. It is not deterred by the failure of every previous attempt at home or abroad to accomplish a like purpose.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press:] The use of the automobile as a public conveyance may open a new avenue of activity for women. The physical strength required is not great, agility of movement she already has, and there isn't any line of promotion in the business with which she can possibly interfere.

[Buffalo Times:] Senator Depew voiced the sentiments of a whole lot of thinking people when, in response to a request for an opinion as to the progress of the conference at The Hague, he said: "I am sorry to be obliged to think what most practical men told us would be the case, that the peace conference will most probably end in failure at present."

[Chicago Inter Ocean:] The loving and indulgent father who carries home a bundle of death-dealing dynamite bombs so that his children may have "a good time" on the Fourth, is only exercising the right of every free-born American citizen to make a nuisance of himself if he wants to. But that right does not relieve him of the responsibility that attaches to his foolishness.

CAN YOU NOT TRUST?

Can you not trust? Why fret and why repine
Because the sequence meets not wish of thine?
Ages have traced their panoramic flight,
Night followed day and day succeeded night,
And years on years succeeding scenes have thrown
On earth's grand canvas, 'ere thou yet wert known:
Can you not trust?

Can you not trust? Then why essay to live
When all must come from who hath power to give
Thy life, thy breath, all that thou hast or art,
Comes from that source of which thou formest a part,
And millions found therein a glad supply
Long ere this earth had heard thy feeble cry:
Can you not trust?

Can you not trust? Then farmer hold thy hand,
Disturb no more the quick, responding land;
Plant not the seed with hope of harvest's hour,
Of sunshine's quickening kiss, or freshening shower;
But hark! In all the ages gone before
Each annual harvest has poured out its store:
Can you not trust?

Can you not trust? Then let no word of thine
Go forth to lift thy brother to a plane divine,
Grovel in dust! Look downward, come what may,
And heed naught but the sorrows of today;
Yet, through the years, man's glory hath been wrought
By what of good each day's sweet life hath brought,
Can you not trust?

Can you not trust? When now throughout the earth
We see the travail of a mighty birth?
Oppression tottering to its downward fall;
And Justice sounding forth her trumpet call;
And Peace her snowy pinions spreading o'er,
And Love stands pleading that man war no more:
Can you not trust?

Can you not trust? Where Hope illumines the way,
And Faith points ever to the brightening day?
Yes! Thou canst trust, for all is safe and sure,
Time's march is ever upward, strong, secure;
For one grand thought are all our thoughts arrayed,
In one grand anthem all our parts are played:
And thou canst trust.

W. H. BDDW.

CORNSTALK ARMOR.

THE NEW MATERIAL TO BE USED IN CONSTRUCTING WAR VESSELS.

By a Special Contributor.

A NEW device in warship construction has been found, which, it is believed, will make the American navy, ship for ship, the superior of any other in the world. Curiously enough, the material for this improvement comes, not from our seaboard products, but from the waste of western farms. Its value lies in the fact that it will prevent a vessel's fighting ability from being destroyed even after she has been pierced in a dozen places.

Lewis Nixon, formerly a United States naval constructor, and who is now engaged in building warships for the government at Elizabethport, N. J., says of the new invention:

"The value of some light substance that will preserve the stability of light armored vessels by displacing water that might enter after a projectile, has been appreciated by naval constructors ever since we began to build steel armored vessels.

"To meet this need the French originated the use of cellulose, which, when fired into, swells up under the influence of water and prevents further inflow. After various trials it was adopted in our navy. Thus, in the Columbia, the New York and the Olympia, there are protective decks of ample strength to keep out the shells of any vessels they are liable to engage, while their stability is protected by belts of cellulose several feet thick along the edges. The English armored cruiser Blake has no such protection for her stability, and would not have the same chances as the above vessels of our navy in a sustained engagement.

a few moments. Besides, as soon as it was wet it decayed and rusted the ironwork of the ship. In Italy and Germany a cork conglomerate has been employed for this purpose, and in France a seaweed called zostire has been used. None of these substances has proved fully satisfactory.

First Suggested by Prof. M. W. Mersden.

The use of corn pith for this purpose was suggested several years ago by Prof. Mark W. Mersden, who had observed its remarkable absorbent qualities. He brought the matter to the attention of the Cramps, and at their suggestion devised an apparatus for separating the pith from the stalk. In 1895 the naval authorities were induced to make a test of the new product. A 250-pound projectile was fired through a steel coffer dam packed with cellulose three feet thick. The shell made a hole a foot in diameter through the structure. The water was immediately turned on and continued for an hour. At the end of that time not a drop had come through, and the packing at the hole in the rear of the plate was not even dampened. The cocoa cellulose, tested at the same time, failed to come up to these requirements, and since then the use of corn pith has been adopted in all of our naval construction.

The cellulose is packed in the coffer dam space between the outer and inner walls of the ship. A belt of it three feet thick backs up the armor belt, extending six feet above and six feet below the water line, entirely around the vessel. Fifty tons of it is required to equip a vessel of the Illinois class, and this is computed to equal 500 tons of steel in addition to the defensive strength of the ship. It takes about fifteen tons of the raw material to provide one ton of cellulose. To supply this important feature in the construction of each of our new battleships, therefore, requires 750 tons of stalks, or the product of more than two hundred acres of corn land.

Use of Corn Pith on Merchant Ships.

In the same way that the corn pith enables our fighting vessels to keep afloat, even after holes have been punched into their sides, it may be used to add to the safety of merchant and passenger ships. Most ocean disasters result from collisions between two ships or

States army. All this reads like the claims of a patent medicine cure-all, but they have all been tried, and proved by practical experience. These uses and others which will probably be discovered, raise the maize plant from the position of a nuisance to the farmer to one of proud importance as a source of revenue.

Three factories now in operation are employed in turning out the various products mentioned above. The largest of them is at Owensboro, Ky. The others are at Rockford, Ill., and Chester, Pa. Later in the season another factory for the manufacture of the navy product is to be opened near Newport News, Va.

Machinery for Its Manufacture.

Since the whole process of this manufacture is a new one, the machinery by which it is carried on had to be especially devised. The problems which it presented baffled the inventor for some time, but he has at length succeeded in perfecting machinery which make it possible to turn out the finished products on a large scale.

To be useful for manufacturing purposes, the stalks must be well ripened before cutting, and must be thoroughly cured. After stripping off the ears the farmer hauls the stalks to the factory, where they are paid for at the rate of \$3 per ton.

The piles of stalks, just as they come to the factory, are fed into big cutting machines, which chop them into short lengths. Elevating shafts carry them to the roof of the factory, where they pass over great screens with fans to separate the leaves and lighter parts.

An ingenious machine, with upright knives, strips off the "shive," the hard outer portion of the stalk and the tough fibers that run lengthwise of the stem. Only the soft inner portion is left.

From the stripping machines the whole mass falls upon long traveling strips of canvas. The elastic nature of the pith causes it to bound up and down on the canvas until it falls off into a receptacle prepared for it. The chopped up stalks and leaves go on to the end of the traveling curtains, where they are dumped into cribs.

The pith goes next to the compressor, where it is packed to about one-fourth its former bulk. Even then it is so light that only about three tons can be packed into an ordinary freight car. The other products are carried away for mixture into the prepared food in which they are used.

For a new industry the cornstalk business is remarkably active. By the end of a decade the statistics of the cornstalk industry will probably be counted in millions, and its influence in adding to the prosperity of the great corn belt should be very marked.

A. J. MORGAN.

THE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

The various governments of the world own together 880 cables, having a total length of 14,480 miles, and containing 21,560 miles of conductors. The French government, which takes the lead as to the length of cables, has 3460 miles in fifty-four cables. As to number, the Norwegian government comes first with 255 cables, having a total length of 248 miles. Finally, as to the length of conductors, the English government comes first with 5468 miles of conductors, divided among 115 cables, having a total length of 1588 miles.

Private companies to the number of twenty-eight own 288 cables, having a length of 126,864 miles and containing 127,632 miles of conductors. The French companies, only two in number—the Compagnie Française du Télégraphe de Paris à New York and the Société Française du Télégraphe Sous-Marins—have eighteen cables, with a total length of 7249 nautical miles. The most important of the private companies is the Eastern Telegraph Company, which operates seventy-five cables, with a total length of 25,347 miles.

The total number of cables in the world is 1168, with a total length of 140,344 miles and 149,193 miles of conductors. This is not sufficient to reach the moon, but would extend more than half way there.

HAVANA'S GHASTLY BONE-YARD.

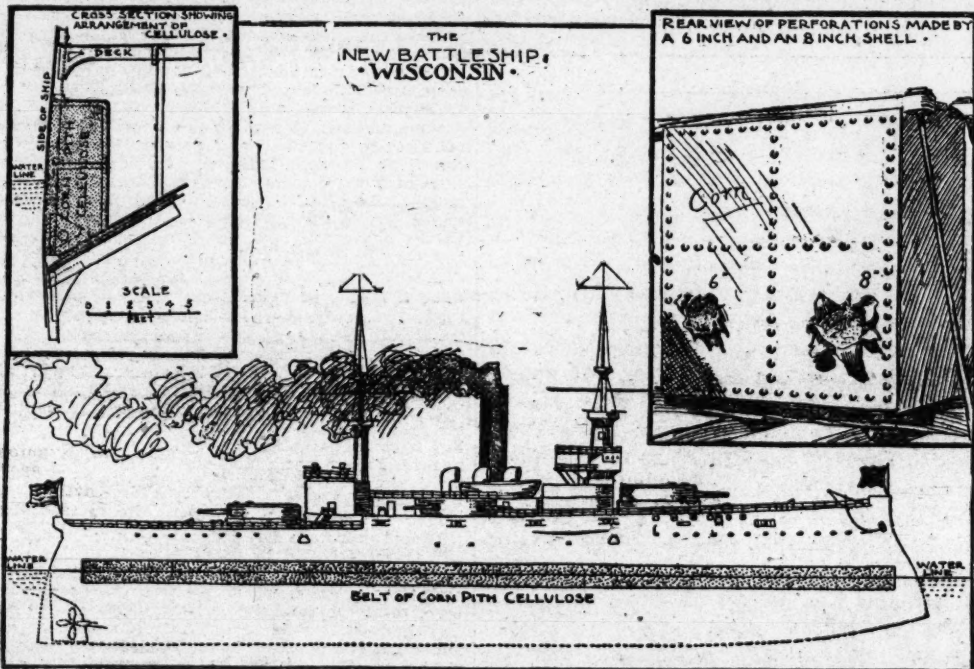
[Scribner's.] Away off in a far corner of the unused part of the cemetery was an inclosure about seventy-five feet square and fifty feet deep, with ghastly skulls and bones in all conditions of preservation, and piles of burial cases of all degrees, from a costly casket down to a cracker box or an oil can. This is the inhuman manner of disposing of the bodies buried in a plot upon which the rental is not renewed every three years. There is ample room that is unused, so it is not the lack of space that causes the disturbing of the rest of the dead; it must be merely for gain for the cemetery corporation. In many cases the bodies of the poor are never buried at all, but at one side of the cemetery is a building, called the "Dead-house," in which arrangements are made for burning the bodies with lime until there is nothing left but the bones, which are then thrown into this pit. Thousands upon thousands were here in a pile that was fully forty feet deep and as large as the area of the pit.

ART.

O Art, thou wordless poet of all time,
Truth lives with thee and breathes divinest air;
Greatness is thine, and beauty thou dost share
With sky and earth and blooming things, divine
In loveliness. All things are thine,
And to the soul thou givest speech as fair
As its own whiteness, wordless thoughts, which art
Hidden in beings deep to thrill and stir
Our inmost self to waking and delight—
That inmost self that we so little know,
That holds our human godhood as the burr
Holds the live seed whose life shall overflow
In tree or flower. What witchery is thine
That puts the world on canvas, hills and me
With sunlight, and, in palpitating glow,
The broad lush meadows in the noonday heat
Lying a-dream, the river's onward flow,
Mirrored in ripples that so oft repeat
Themselves the river seems to smile and know
Itself alive with motion; 'tis the same
That bubbles to the sky outside our door,
The same sweet stream with willows bending o'er,
With yellow butterflies o'erwinging it,
While, birds within the happy sunshine flit,
Yet Art, somehow, has seemed to give it soul,
Of sky, field, river made a perfect whole.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

The Queen of England is by no means fond of jewelry. She simply wears two enamel bracelets, each containing a portrait. The one worn on the right hand contains the portrait of the Prince Consort, and on the left that of her youngest great-grandchild.



PITH CELLULOSE ON OUR NEW BATTLESHIP.

A Perfect Obturator.

"No thoroughly satisfactory cellulose material for this purpose was discovered, however, until the pith of cornstalks was utilized in its manufacture. Corn pith is a perfect obturator. It absolutely prevents water from coming in by the opening made by an 8-inch shell. When chemically treated it is thoroughly fireproof and in every way it meets the requirements of the situation. Maize is exclusively an American product. This gives us an immense advantage over other nations. We have in the waste matter of our western fields the very best material in the world for imparting this sort of strength to our warships.

"For keeping out water, a cellulose belt of three feet may be said to be about as efficient as a 6-inch belt of steel, so that we can protect our stability, when we have a good protective deck back of it to protect the vitals, with 100 tons of cellulose, where we should require 1000 tons of armor.

"In vessels of high speed, where weight is needed for machinery and an armor belt cannot be carried, cellulose is used to preserve the stability. In battleships thick armor is used amidships and a protective deck and cellulose belt beyond the limits of this armor. In accordance with this plan, the Navy Department has provided for cellulose protection in the Kentucky, Kearsage, Alabama, Wisconsin, Illinois and other new ships of the navy.

Efficiency Vastly Increased.

"Our cruisers of the Baltimore type, if they are provided with a cellulose belt, would be warranted in engaging many of the second-class ironclads of other powers; without it they are liable to be sunk by a well-directed machine-gun fire. This product of American farms affords a cheap and ready means of vastly increasing the efficiency of our cruisers, and the unarmored sides of all our vessels should have these belts without delay. This discovery and application of cellulose is of as vital importance to our navy as the development of Harveyized armor and smokeless powder.

"This follows from the fact that, without adding very much to the cost of our vessels, we can greatly increase the efficiency of them all by making their sides automatically resist the inflow of water, and as our cruisers carry heavier batteries than similar vessels of other nations, they would, when so protected, be able to give battle to ships far heavier than themselves."

At one time a cellulose made from the fiber of cocoa was used in American ships. The cocoa cellulose was useful, but it would not resist the water for more than

from a vessel's striking upon hidden rocks. As the cellulose packing swells to nearly ten times its original bulk under the influence of water, it would serve to close up even the yawning hole torn by a liner's prow when she strikes a weaker ship. Even though the cellulose did not hold long enough to float a ship back to port, it would suffice to let her passengers escape, and would thus remove the most horrible feature of ocean catastrophes.

The two new passenger ships, the largest ever constructed in this country, which the Cramps have undertaken to build for the American Line, will probably have the corn pith packing to add to their buoyancy and safety. Mr. Cramp himself is an enthusiastic believer in the new device.

In trying to find a product that would answer the needs of the navy, Mr. Marsden unwittingly stumbled upon a product that is useful in a greater variety of ways than any other growth of our fields. Since the manufacture of cellulose for the use of the navy, two years ago, it has been applied to a dozen other practical uses, which ultimately will utilize the whole product of our cornfields. It is estimated that 150,000,000 tons of cornstalks go to waste every year now. When this amount is all utilized, it will add three-quarters of a billion dollars to the yearly resources of American farmers, and will increase the annual business of the country by considerably more than a billion.

Most Useful in Making Powder.

The absorbent qualities which make the corn pith cellulose so valuable as a packing for warships, also make it the cheapest and most useful material for the manufacture of smokeless powder. All such powders are made by dissolving guncotton and nitro-glycerine in a solvent and then mixing them. Corn pith makes a cheap and successful guncotton, and a company has recently been formed, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to manufacture this form of powder. The company's works are located in New Jersey, and are now under operation on government contracts.

It is not alone to warlike uses that the humble cornstalk is to be devoted. The absorbent pith makes the best sort of a bath brush. It has also been used as a packing for steam pipes, boilers, refrigerators, and car journals. The fibrous portion of the stalk is manufactured into paper and paper boxes and the residue, the leaves and the outside of the stalks, is chopped up into a prepared food for horses and cattle, that has been adopted for the cavalry and artillery of the United

CHINA'S GREAT WALL.

THE STUPENDOUS STRUCTURE WHICH
MAY SOON BE DESTROYED.

By a Special Contributor.

THE great wall of China has been for centuries an object of great interest to Europeans, and though few travelers have visited this famous structure in comparison to those who visit other less interesting places, the reason is plain and has been unsurmountable. The fact that the Chinese empire maintained closed ports to foreign nations, since the Manchoo subjugation until within this century, explains the apparent lack of interest that the natural traveler so long exhibited toward this wonderful work of man. When, at last, China allowed foreigners the freedom of her ports, hundreds rushed to visit the curious and interesting old realm, and among the many strange and different objects met with, there surely was none so peculiarly interesting to the traveler as the great wall of China. There is now little doubt of the contemplated destruction, by the present government, of this wonderful wall, since representatives of large American firms, as recently noted in the Associated Press dispatches, are now en route to China to investigate the cost and make plans to tear down this ancient relic of a mighty mind; but the project of destruction seems as senseless as that of construction, and in this enlightened age it seems improbable that such a thing will occur.

Owes Its Foundation to Chi Hoang-Ti.

Before the subjugation of China proper by the Manchoo Tartars of the north, the great wall was the northern boundary of the empire; and it owes its foundation to Chi Hoang-ti of the fourth Tsin dynasty, who ascended the throne 237 years before Christ, and was

exactitude that a nail could not be driven between them. The style of building resembles greatly that exhibited in the walls of Peking and other fortified cities, the dimensions, however, being considerably greater. The average height of the great wall is twenty feet,

mount them. In the province of Pechili, the wall is terraced, and cased with brick; but as it enters Shensi the workmanship is inferior and much of the wall entirely of earth; but on the side of Cha-hon-Keon, to which the Muscovite merchants come direct from Selingsko, in Siberia, the wall is again of stone and brick, with large and strong towers. From this point southward, following the banks of the Hoang-ho, it is again made strong, with military posts in which guards are maintained, to protect the boundary between the neighboring provinces and prevent the navigation of the river by hostile tribes. Passing the Hoang-ho, traversing the country to the north and west, the wall is generally of earth, and in some places quite obliterated, but, in important passes it is defended by either towers or towns, such as Liang-chau and Kan-chau, where military mandarins with a strong force are usually stationed.

Once a Means of Protection.

This mighty masterpiece extends not far beyond the town of Kan-chau, and terminates abruptly at a place called Suh, in the extreme northern part of the province of Kansu. In the time of its construction it was no doubt a great means of protection from the hostile hordes on the north, but the union of the countries on the different sides of the wall, under the same dynasty, has rendered its utility void, and occasioned its total neglect. There was a time when 1,000,000 cimeters glittered along its ramparts from east to west, but now the government is content with guarding the main passes that communicate with foreign countries. The principal gates are fortified only on the side of China, and there protected by large flanking towers.

At intervals of every 100 yards along the wall stand embattered towers, which are forty feet square at the base, thirty at the height of the platform of the wall, and having sometimes one, sometimes two, stories, above it. The platform is sufficiently wide to permit of six horsemen riding abreast. Wherever a river was to be crossed, an arch or arches of solid masonry were built across, protected by iron gratings, that dipped a little into the waters, effectually obstructing navigation at this point. Where mountains were met, the great wall was made to climb their most rugged fronts, like a huge serpent, and at one point it reaches the elevation of 5000 feet above the sea. Wherever the barbarians were most troublesome and the ground easy of access, the wall is double, treble, and even more, as the necessity of the case seemed to demand.

The "Traitor's Gate."

The first gate, or first at the sea termination of the wall, is called Chang-hai-Keon, or "Traitor's Gate." It is beautifully situated, but is memorable in history for the perfidy of its commandant, who was the first to invite the Tartars of Leano-tong to invade his coun-



MAP OF THE CHINESE WALL.



AN INTERIOR SECTION OF THE WALL.

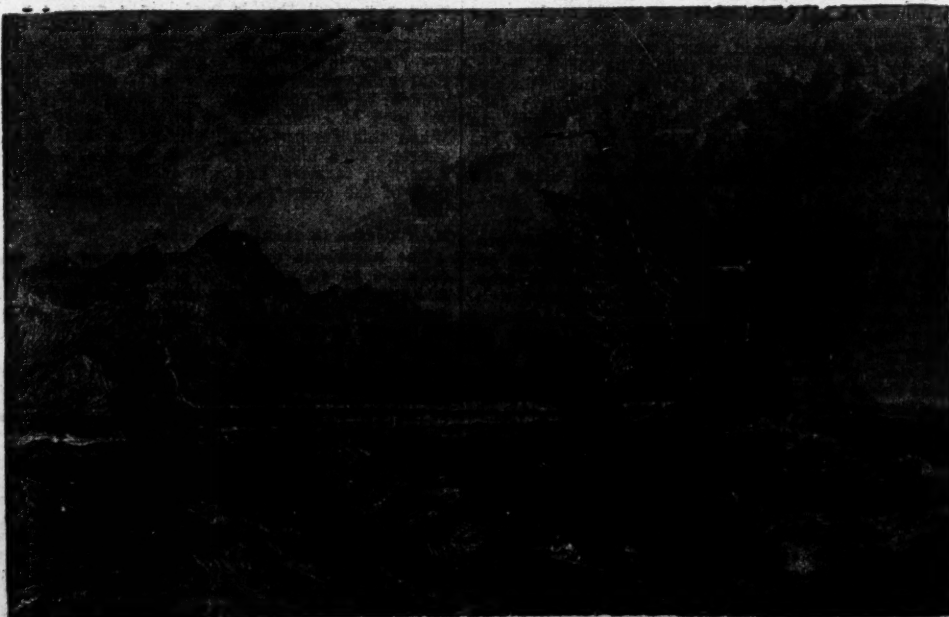
the first universal monarch of China. Finding the petty princes of the north troublesome to his frontier subjects, he sent an army against them and drove the intruders far back into their mountains. Then he conceived this gigantic and senseless conception of building a rampart, along the borders of his empire, that would exclude all barbarians in the future. It is said that every third man in the empire was drafted, and obliged to assist in the construction of this colossal structure. The men being scantily supplied with food, 400,000 died of hunger, ill-usage, and excessive fatigue. The Chinese sentence which commemorates these miseries, characterizes the work itself as "the annihilation of one generation, but salvation of a thousand." The wall was completed about 211 B. C. It extends from the coast in the gulf of Liao-Tung into the interior, over mountains and passes, rivers and gorges, 1250 miles. No fair conception of this stupendous work can be gained without some comparisons, such as one writer gives who says: "The mass of matter in this stupendous fabric is more than sufficient to surround the circumference of the earth, on two of its great circles, with two walls, each six feet high and two feet thick." Another writer says: "The materials of all the dwelling-houses in Great Britain, allowing them to average on the whole 2000 cubic feet of masonry, would be barely equivalent to the solid contents of the Chinese wall."

The eastern end of the great wall dips into the gulf of Liao-Tung in the same latitude, nearly, as Peking. Here it consists of huge blocks of granite, resting on piles or pedestals said to be hulks of ships filled with iron, which Chi Hoang-ti caused to be sunk deep in sea as a secure foundation. Lord Macartney gave the opinion from his description of the wall at this point that it ended or came down abruptly into the sea; but later surveys have corrected this statement, and it is found that the wall traverses a low flat or plain for some miles from the foot of the mountains before entering the town of Shan-hai-kwan, which stands upon the water's edge. Lord Jocelyn's journal says that "this great work can be seen from this large town, scaling the precipices and topping the craggy hills of the country, which have along this coast a most desolate appearance."

Wonderful Workmanship.

The fronts, as they extend westward, are finished with most perfect accuracy, the workmen having been warned, on pain of death, to close the joints with such

including five feet of parapet rising from the platform or rampart, which is fifteen feet from the ground level. At the base the thickness is twenty-five feet, tapering as it ascends to fifteen feet on the platform. The structure consists of two front or retaining walls, two feet in thickness, the space between being filled with rubble-stone, earth or other loose material. To the height of six feet the fronts are of hewn granite; the upper part is entirely of sun-dried brick of a blue color. The platform, which is paved with brick, is approached by stairs or incline of the same material, or of stone, ascending so gradually that horses will readily



END OF THE GREAT WALL AT PECHILI.

try. The other remarkable entrances or gates are Hifong-Keou, Tou-che-Keou, Tchong-kia-Keou, the two latter guard the customary routes taken by the Tartars who visit Peking, and Kou-pe-Keou, through which the Emperor Kang-hi generally passed to his summer palace at Zehol, in Tartary. It is through this gate that the embassy under Lord ... the good fortune to be conducted en route to the same royal residence.

It is a remarkable incident in the authentic history is known of this ... work. The time consumed in its construction is estimated at ten to twenty years, and the number of workmen employed is put at ...

Few maps or illustrations of this great wall have ever been given to the public, and now that it is nearing its destruction it becomes at once a highly interesting object.

The French missionaries who visited China in the eighteenth century, brought home a perfect representation of the whole of the Chinese wall, beautifully drawn on satin. The original has been mislaid, but copies are preserved in the public libraries of Paris. Besides this one there are two other views of the great wall that have been carefully taken by European travelers—the one at Koo-pe-koo or Kou-pe-Keou, which is given with this article; the other by the draughtsman accompanying the Dutch Embassy under Isbrand Ydes in 1705.

The Author of the Great Enterprise.

Of Chi Hoang-ti, the builder and undisputed author of this gigantic wonder, Chinese historians differ greatly. Those who abhor the memory of this fierce despot will admit only that he built the portion that bounds the province of Shensi, and that the other parts were built by the different potentates whose provinces they inclosed, while others give him the entire glory, arguing that the deeds by which he is remembered, and his wondrous ambition, justify their belief. Having put all the Tartary princes and their ma'e relatives to cruel deaths, with the exception of the King of Tsi, whom he inclosed in a pine grove and left to die, he united all of their kingdoms to his own. His next great work was the colonization of the Japan Islands, whither he sent 300 young men and women, under a naval officer, who soon overthrew his allegiance and made himself lord of the territory. The construction of the great wall would have been sufficient to perpetuate this monarch's fame, but his insatiable ambition led him not only to immortalize his own name, but annihilate those of his predecessors. To accomplish this at a single blow, he caused all books in which the lives and deeds of all former Emperors were recorded to be burned. It is with a peculiar irony of fate that this great wall of China, monument to the masterly conception of Chi Hoang-ti, shall in its turn be obliterated.

Other Walls.

Wen-le chang-tching, "The Great Wall of the Ten

Thousand Li," must not be confounded with the numerous lesser walls of China, built from time to time by petty rulers, and for individual purposes, as, for instance, when the Emperors of the Ming dynasty had succeeded in expelling the descendants of Kubhli Khan, the Mongol conqueror, a second wall was built to the west of Peking, and a considerable distance within that of Chi Hoang-ti. Then, again, there is a stockade or palisade, some seven feet high, which extends from the sea extremity of the wall and incloses the Mougon district of Leao-tong; but these defenses, scarcely sufficient to check the midnight marauder from a private garden, cannot be compared with the great wall of China.

THE LIMIT OF SPEED IN NAVAL VESSELS.

[Engineering Magazine:] The 420-ton destroyers lately ordered by the United States government are an improvement on the usual type, but we must go a good deal further in the same direction to obtain a vessel meeting all the conditions that such vessels must meet in sea service. Recent acquisitions of territory by the United States makes it necessary that such vessels for its navy shall have a much greater radius of action and shall be treated differently. In fact, if a speed of thirty knots or more is aimed at, a sufficiently staunch sea-going vessel cannot be produced in the present state of the art. To obtain thirty knots within the boats now credited with that speed, a supreme effort under expert management is required, which is seldom repeated in the life of the boat. If the thirty-knot torpedo-boat destroyer's machinery were more substantial so that full power could be exerted at any time without risk, and if the hull were sufficiently strong to stand a moderate sea without danger, its speed would be about twenty-seven knots. Yet I venture to say that such a boat, if ordered to reach a point at sea, say, 100 miles distant, would, under ordinary conditions, reach that point in less time than would be required by the regulation thirty-knot boat, which is said to go a horse-power with less than fifty pounds of machinery.

PROGRESS OF MORMON CRUSADE IN LONDON.

[London Telegraph:] Already the Mormon crusade in London is producing its harvest. The first fruits, consisting of three rather elderly and angular spinsters, left town last week for Liverpool en route for Utah. Quite an affecting farewell was taken of them by their friends, most of whom were weeping, and a missionary gave them his blessing at the railway station. One of the converts confided to an inquirer the fact that she was going to Utah on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread." For years she had waited for an offer, but none came, and to her mind a share of a husband is better than none at all. So the three departed with a hopeful mind.

AN AMERICAN RUIN.

THE STORY OF THE "MELROSE ABBEY OF THE WEST."

By a Special Contributor.

THE story of the old Franciscan mission of California has been told often and well; depressing chapters have been added as to their deplorable and ruinous state since the edict of secularization in 1833. There is now an afterword.

In these latter days, when the vandal-tourist, the unreasoning relic-gatherer, and the single-thoughted chaser of dollars have become so numerous, it is certainly a matter of surprise, as well as of gratification, to learn that there are those who care enough for these old mission buildings to seek to preserve them from further and utter ruin—to restore them, in a degree, to their original beauty and picturesqueness.

The photographs shown are of the famous old San Juan Capistrano Mission (founded in 1776), "the Melrose Abbey of the West." Several of the cloisters have been re-roofed with tiles, walls have been strengthened in weak places; and the sunny courtyard is again beautiful with bright flowers and sweet with the odor of blossoming orange trees.

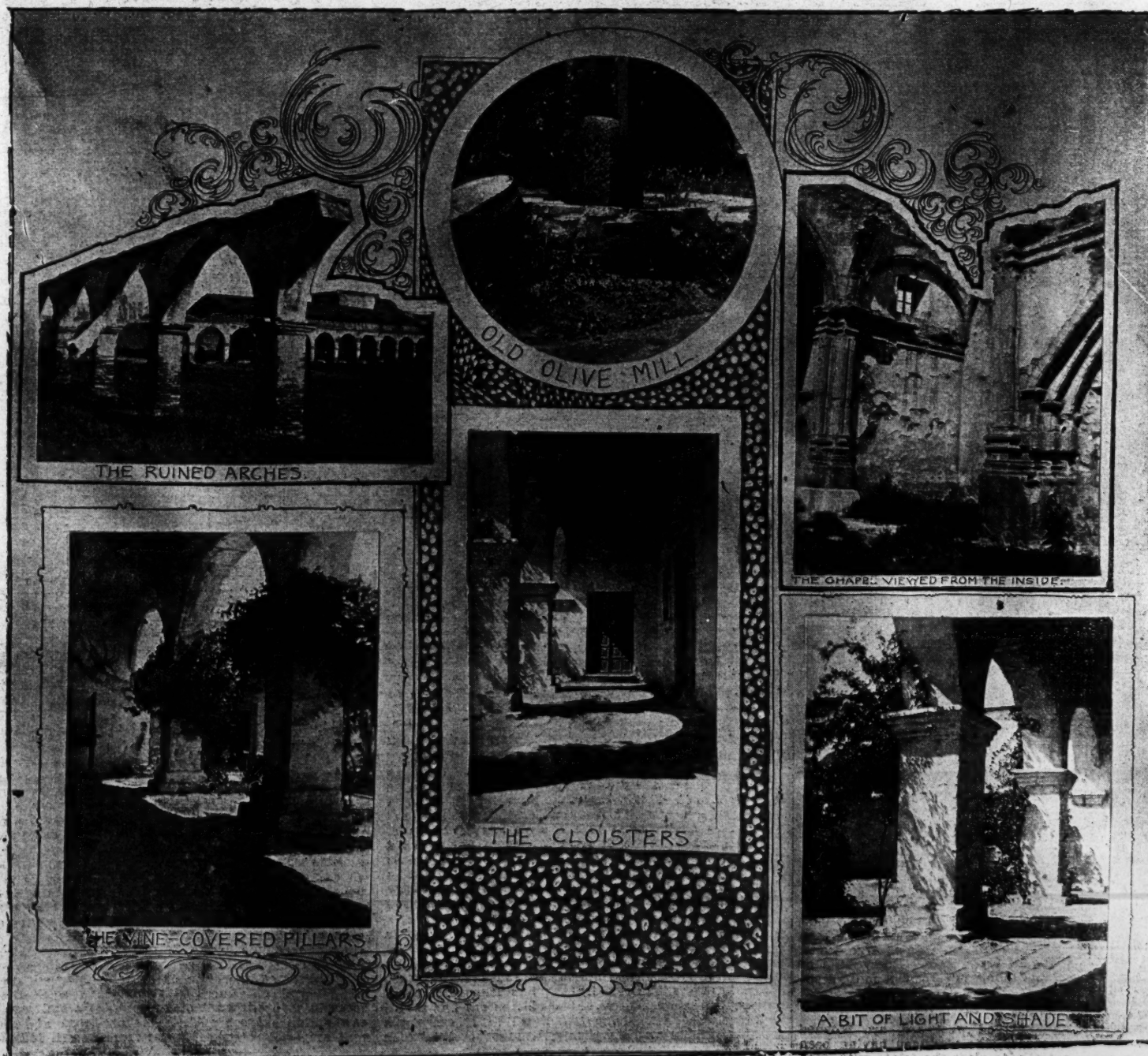
It is not the plan of the Landmarks Club to restore the one-time splendid chapel, which was totally wrecked by the great earthquake of 1812; but the debris which fell on that morning nearly ninety years ago (injuring and killing so many of the worshippers) has been recently cleared away. Some idea of the original appearance of the interior is now possible. Sections of the massive walls still stand, showing many quaint niches and curious frescoes, done by the Indian neophytes in native mineral colors. From the altar end and a side wall still standing, one can judge how well the old friars builded.

The amateur photographer at San Juan Capistrano, with but one day and a limited number of plates, may well despair. At every turn, through every old Romanesque archway and along every cloistered walk, he is confronted by pictures already "composed," charming not alone in color and values, but in line as well.

Only a meager idea of the extent of this interesting American ruin, of the serenity, the solemnity of its beauty, can be gained from anything except a sojourn in the sleepy little village in the shadow of the hill upon which it stands.

San Juan Capistrano is, perhaps, the most interesting remnant of a pioneer work unquestionably great, the mission plan of Alta California.

OLIVE PERCIVAL.



OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

SOME OF ITS MORE CONSPICUOUS DEFECTS POINTED OUT.

By a Special Contributor.

Do our high schools prepare for college and life in accordance with the present requirements of both?—[N.E.A. programme.]

THE trend of popular education is to develop three distinct classes of humanity, men, women and freaks, but the freaks are so rapidly gaining the ascendancy that we may well stop to investigate the cause.

The average American girl, born and reared in the typical home, and educated in the average American school, has doubtless much cause for self-gratulation. Nevertheless, after her education has been subjected for a decade or more to the crucial tests of wifehood and motherhood, she will, if she is a thoughtful woman, tell you in all candor that it has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

The first obligation of wifehood demands the intelligent supervision of the home, for the woman who marries and wilfully spends her life in a boarding-house is too far below the average to receive recognition, and the man who submits to such petty tyranny is unworthy the name of husband.

The first year of marriage lays the foundation for the entire superstructure of life, and nothing can be more pathetic than the struggle of the ignorant young woman to meet the demands made upon her in this period,

daily food supply, and what materials to employ to make it adequate as well as appetizing? Was she told that by skillful nutrition and average care it was quite possible to live in absolute independence of physicians and drugs, and that illness, being chiefly the result of ignorance and heedlessness, should be considered humiliating?

What has she been taught of physiology and hygiene? She learns, indeed, that there is a framework of bones and a superstructure of nerves. The organism of brain, stomach, liver, etc., has been cursorily dwelt upon, but there is never a hint given of the existence of subtler organs, or the mysterious, wonderful and holy process by which is woven day by day "the outer garb which the hand of God has thrown around the soul." Why should not parents and teachers take the hand of the little child and lead it tenderly and reverently along the mysterious paths of life, instead of relegating this sacred duty to the ignorant, and oftentimes vulgar, chamber-maid or stable-boy. Many a young girl becomes a mere physical wreck because of the culpable silence of the mother, and conditions that should be fully understood and provided for, come as a source of chagrin and agony; the simplest laws of health are ignored and life-long invalidism too often is the result.

Why grant the diploma, leaving the young person in ignorance of the influence of pre-natal environment? Why not teach her how the warp and woof of the little soul may be wisely chosen and deftly fashioned? The mother would gladly exchange all she knows of attribute complements and prepositional phrases could she but have known before it was too late that she was shrouding her baby's soul in a garment of gloom by enduring for courtesy's sake the constant daily companionship of some uncongenial guest, or tolerating the exasperating incompetency of a servant. The father, too, should understand all this, as well as the mother, for what Herbert Spencer said more than twenty years ago is, alas! equally true today, for "while the raising

beauty which far transcends that which is merely physical.

You will say that all this should be taught in the home, not in the school, which is quite true, but we dare not ignore the fact that it is a "condition and not a theory" which confronts us, when we see our homes and schools combined, yearly graduating a horde of soulless, aimless women. They have become to a certain extent unsexed by their environment, and if they marry at all, do so merely with a view to making the husband the source of supply. They are extravagant and wasteful, care nothing for home, and frustrate every effort of Dame Nature to pronounce the benediction of maternity upon them. Their own lives are wretched, and yet they go on year after year wasting perhaps the best years of a patient husband's life. Pitiable human freaks, more sinned against than sinning! Small wonder that the query, "Is marriage a failure?" is such an oft-recurring one. Such a wife, perforce, makes it a dismal failure, and as a result the divorce courts are thronged, the men's clubs crowded and a race of abnormal women are leaving husbands and an accidental baby or two, and clamoring for economic independence.

To recapitulate, then, our public-school curriculum might be improved by teaching more applied science and less theory, adopting a more practical system of physical culture; adopting universally the Sloyd system of manual training, after eliminating much of its trash; teaching, if possible, oral English, and consigning English grammar to the more advanced grades. Higher mathematics should be made optional, and the dividing line drawn between that which is put in practical daily use by the average business man and that which merely serves as mental calisthenics. More of history, language, and literature might well be introduced. Many a person makes daily practical use of what a linguist would contemptuously call a "smattering" of languages, whether agreeing or not with Ralph Waldo Emerson, who averred that he would as



LOCAL N.E.A. OFFICIALS.

which will in after years come back to her as the most trying ordeal of life. (I must confess the keenest sympathy for the poor, little gladiator who enters the arena expecting to play with big purring kittens, and finding that she has awakened hungry lions instead, scampers out at the open door of divorce.) She finds, to her dismay, that housekeeping, which perhaps seemed so very simple a matter in her girlhood home, involves a knowledge of many branches in which she is absolutely unskilled. To succeed in the most material branches of homemaking she must be a competent housekeeper. Not only understanding the routine of each separate day's work, but she must also be somewhat of a financier, and a practical caterer, cook, butler, laundress, chambermaid, lady's maid, seamstress and nurse, beside filling a dozen or more minor offices, whether one deft pair of hands is to do all the work, or she is to have the added care of training servants, which is quite a separate profession. What of all this has she been taught in school? If, fortunately, she has lived in a progressive city she has had an opportunity to learn all of needlework that she will ever require to know for the genuine sloyd system is most practical and comprehensive. She has also learned much that is useful about the preparation of food, but what does she know of its chemistry? Her school education is very apt to bring to mind in after years merely a laboratory in which were amusing classmates, red and blue litmus paper, noxious gases and mysterious symbols. The thought that she had an opportunity to learn what would be of the most vital importance to her in years to come never entered her mind.

Why was she not taught in what proportion the fats, proteids, and carbohydrates should enter into the

of first-rate bullocks is an occupation on which men of education bestow much time, inquiry and thought, the bringing up of fine, human beings is an occupation tacitly voted unworthy of their attention." Let us be done with mawkish sentimentality, both in our homes and in our schools, and teach our young women that the highest pinnacle of humanity is alone reached by the ideal wife and mother. Let us teach our young men to be husbands who shall at least devote as much thought to the rearing of their own children as they now bestow on the hutch of Belgian hares. It is the divine right of every woman to be winsome and lovable. Beauty is the last element that makes woman magnetic, and many a slight of old Dame Nature may be atoned for by a grace that can be cultivated. A winsome manner, a well-modulated voice, a musical laugh, an intellectual face and a becoming gown may lend a well-defined charm to every woman, and in many instances proper physical culture will be rewarded by a graceful carriage, a well-developed figure, and a beautiful complexion.

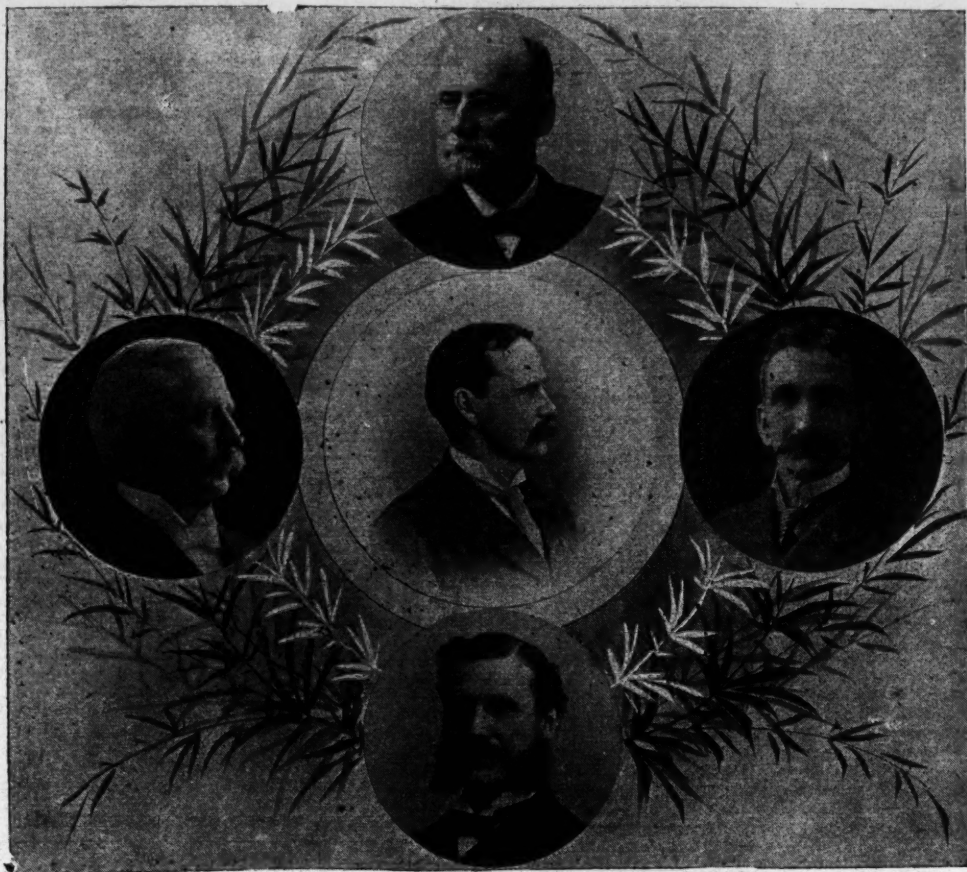
Since personal magnetism, then, has become an exact science, by all means let us teach our young women to be magnetic, and the men and women of the future will thank us for substituting something practical for the insane system of physical culture now in use. A perfect familiarity with the conventions of well-bred society will send a woman forth far better armed for the battle of life than will an exact knowledge of the geographical facts concerning Siberia or farther India; for these she can investigate at her elegant leisure, while elegance is quite foreign to an ignorance of due conventionality. Above all else let us inculcate Christian courtesy, for purity of character and nobility of soul lend a subtle charm and illumine the face with a

soon think of swimming Charles River to go to Boston as of reading books in originals when he could obtain translations in his mother tongue. There are, nevertheless, plenty of streams that have no bridges, and people must either swim, go across in their own little wobbly canoes, or stay behind. It must be an exception to the rule that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," since in this case a little leads to the acquirement of more.

The ideal college for women does not exist. Let us hope, in these days of colossal wealth and princely bequests, that some benefactor of independent thought may lay the corner-stone for its evolution.

It must recognize the capacity and need of woman for the higher education, never losing sight of the fact that it is being acquired to meet the demands of the perfect wife and mother. Then we shall cease to hear the complaint that college-bred women are freaks who have lost all interest in home life, and are incapable of adapting themselves happily to their surroundings.

The ideal college will involve a kindergarten course, a course in housekeeping, which shall include the ethics of home, develop more fully the physical and esthetic part of woman's nature, and above all else cultivate to the utmost the individual faculties of its pupils. Each graduate should be required to give satisfactory evidence that she can earn, in her chosen profession, an income sufficient for the maintenance of a family—to be used only in case of an emergency. Such a woman will know her power, but despite to use it, feeling that in usurping her husband's prerogative of supporting the family she is not only placing him in an undignified position, but is wasting brain tissue that is given her for a higher and holier use.



A GROUP OF PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE N.E.A.

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She will not scorn her simple household tasks, accepting them as the most perfect system of physical culture yet evolved. She will sweetly accept and wisely dispense the income her husband's provides, skillfully prepare and graciously preside over the "dinner of herbs," if need be, never rushing forth to drag in, by her own might, the "stalled ox" with its proverbial sauce.

She will have the courage of her convictions in matters political, and inspire her sons to think independently and vote conscientiously, but will she clamor for the unlimited extension of the franchise? Will she not rather hope for a day to come when it may be limited to citizens of intelligence and honor, regardless of sex? Then may she cast her vote without the misgiving lest it may be the drop on the house-top to be swept away into the gutter by a deluge of other votes which have been cast by candy-purchased simpletons.

Such a woman will neither be moved by the economic theories of certain of her sex, nor awed by the threats of the Harry Thurston Pecks, being serene in the consciousness that since the days of Eve man has been as plastic as potter's clay in her hands, and if the conditions of the world are not, today, what woman would have them, it is simply because womankind is by no means unanimous concerning what she really wants.

Let our colleges, in fine, develop not the freak, but the ideal of Tennyson:

"Not undeveloped man,
But diverse. Could we make her as the man,
Sweet Love were slain; his dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet in the long years liker must they grow;
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thence that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fall in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
Till at the last she set herself to man
Like perfect music unto noble words."

CHARLOTTE W. BAGG.

OCEAN DRIVING A LIGHTHOUSE INWARD.

[New York Journal:]. Owing to the encroachments of the sea, the beach between Yarmouth and Harwich, Eng., is slowly disappearing. So alarming has this encroachment grown in the neighborhood mentioned that it has been found necessary to remove bodily the Lowestoft Low Lighthouse 250 feet further inland. As illustrating the rapid inroads which the sea is making at this place, it may be mentioned that this is the third time the lighthouse has had to be removed further back. The former foundations, together with a number of cottages which adjoined it, are now mostly under water. The present removal is being carried out by a local contractor under the supervision of a representative of the Deptford authorities. Two engines are engaged in the work, and as the lighthouse weighs 120 tons, the undertaking is one of considerable difficulty.

The light was frequently surrounded by water, imprisoning the keepers within. So great had the inconvenience and sometimes positive danger grown that the Trinity Brethren finally decided to remove the structure enblock. The Low light was originally a frame of woodwork, and was shifted from the Denes to the beach in 1832, being superseded by the present more substantial structure in 1866. It stood parallel with the High Light, which is situated on the cliff above. By keeping the two lights in a direct line ships are enabled to pass in safety through the Stanford Channel, which is about a quarter of a mile broad and lies between the Home and Barnard sands.

The recent addition to the Czarina's family is the third daughter of the Emperor. She will be the Grand Duchess Maria. Her eldest sister, born in 1895, is the Grand Duchess Olga. Next comes the Grand Duchess Tatiana, born in 1897. Not unless every male member of the house of Romanoff were eliminated would one of the Czarina's baby girls have any chance of succeeding to the throne, and until the Empress gives birth to a boy the Grand Duke George will remain Czarowitch and heir to the crown. He is an invalid.

AN ENEMY TO ELECTRICITY.

THE WAY MISS SALINA EMMONS WAS CONVERTED TO THE USE OF ELECTRIC CARS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

If Miss Selina Emmons had known just a little more about the company, their tracks never would have crossed her land.

When there was a rumor that the electric cars were coming through Brookton, she disapproved very strongly. When the rumor was confirmed, and the additional information given that the cars were to run by her house, Miss Selina was indignant and a little alarmed. She wondered if it would be safe.

But when the company wrote and wanted to know if they might buy a strip of her land along the river, about two acres in all, on which to lay their tracks, thereby avoiding the building of two bridges and a half mile or more of unnecessary track, she was decidedly and unmistakably angry.

Sell her land for an electric line, forsooth! She wouldn't have the horrid things within sight or sound of her if she could help it. What if it wasn't anything but sandy pasture land, growing up to huckleberry and bayberry bushes. They shouldn't have it. It was nothing to her if they had to build a dozen bridges and go twenty miles out of their way.

She thought of all the scathing replies she might make to them, repudiating their proposal. Then a happy thought struck her. She got her pen and wrote on the bottom of the company's letter:

"You may have the land for \$500 an acre. Yours truly, Salina Emmons."

She smiled when she had done this. How they would feel when they got that answer! Five hundred dollars an acre! Why, she wanted to sell the whole ten acres for a hundred dollars, and that had been thought too much. For a day or two she smiled whenever she thought of her answer, and she wished she could have seen the faces of the company when they opened it.

Then came the shock of discovering that her offer had been accepted. The company had her statement in black and white, with her name signed to it, so there was no possible escape for her.

This was in the fall, and work on the electric road would not begin till spring. Miss Selina felt thankful that the evil day was so far off. Perhaps there was a chance yet that the road would not go through. Nevertheless she worried and fretted over it all winter, and it was the worry, the doctor said, that brought on the spell of sickness in March. She was not seriously ill, and by the 1st of April, when work on the road began, she was around doing her work as usual.

"I'm not going to have folks say I got sick on account of that company," she said. "Anyway, it won't do any good to worry. Let 'em come, but if they expect me to patronize them, they are mistaken, that is all. I wouldn't ride on one of those cars not if Queen Victoria or the President of the United States told me to. If other folks want to risk their lives they can."

The thought of the thousand dollars was a great comfort. It seemed like a fortune to her, and she planned what she would do with the interest money. She would have a new carpet for the parlor the very first thing, and have the room papered and painted.

By the middle of April the workmen came in sight of the house, and for a day or two Miss Selina watched them with a hostile eye. Then in spite of herself she began to be interested in the work, and as it came nearer she spent more and more of her time at the windows. When the men wanted to eat their dinners out under her chestnut tree and get water from the pump in the yard, she gave a willing consent. "They are not to blame for what the company does," she said.

One of the men carried in a pail of water for her one day, and got to talking with her. He found out that she wanted her little garden spaded up, and the next day the men shortened their noons and did the work

in a little while. The day after that Miss Selina carried out to them a huge dishpan full of hot doughnuts, which melted away like snow before the sun.

When the rails were all laid by the house and the work was no longer in sight, Miss Selina felt very lonesome. Still she could see the men go by at night and morning, and the young man who had carried the water for her always smiled and waved his hand.

The 1st of June the cars were running, and Miss Selina saw them go by crowded. It was amazing. "I didn't know there were so many reckless folks in the world," she said. She had to admit that there was a certain companionship in seeing all these people.

On warm days the motormen and conductors would stop nearly every trip and get a drink of water at her pump, and she took pride in the coolness of the water and in having the tumbler out there clean and bright. After a time these men, seeing her always at the window, would speak to her, wish her good morning, or comment on the weather. There was one young motorman who was her especial favorite, and he was the first one to discover her aversion to risking her life on the cars.

"Any time you want to try it," he told her, "just come along on my car, and I'll be extra careful of you."

Miss Selina laughed and told him that she would go on his car when she went, but that she didn't think either one of them would live long enough to see the day.

In August he told her one day, "You'd better go with me tomorrow. It's my last day on this line. I've been transferred."

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Bally," said Selina.

"So am I," he answered.

On his last trip in the afternoon he said, "Be ready at 7 sharp," then laughed and swung onto his car and clattered away. Miss Selina watched it across the pasture. The she took a long breath, straightened up and said, "I will do it."

She looked about her. "It's as good a time as any. I've got the washing and ironing and sweeping done for the week, and everything is in good order. And besides, I have faith in that young Bally, and it'll be my last chance to go on his car."

The next morning at a quarter of seven, she was all ready, her work done and the door locked behind her as she sat on the step waiting. Bally could hardly believe his eyes when he saw her.

"Going?" he called. "Well, that's good. Sit on the front seat here, then you can see, and get the air." He noticed that her hands shook and that she was a little pale. A mile further on he looked around at her.

"Like it?" he asked.

She nodded. Her eyes were very bright.

On their return they had to wait at a turnout for another car, and Bally sat down beside her. Her hair was blown about her face, and her expression was animated. "She must have been pretty when she was young," he thought.

"Do you usually go faster?" she asked.

"Oh, just about the same, I guess."

"I was going to say you needn't go any slower on my account. It doesn't scare me a bit. I like to go fast."

When he stopped at her house, she sat motionless. "I guess I won't get out yet," she said, "I think I will ride a little more."

The next time there was a wait she seemed abstracted. She was busy with a problem in mental arithmetic, namely: How many car rides can be got out of the interest on a thousand dollars?

The solution seemed to please her.

"I can get along without the carpet," she said to herself, "and the paint and paper don't look very bad, anyway."

SUSAN BROWN ROBBINS.

MEN OF NOTE.

The University of Colorado has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Brig.-Gen. Irving Hale.

Verdi is busy with his new opera, "King Lear," upon which he works at least five hours each day.

When Capt. Coghlan was in command of the Raleigh he was the smallest man in stature on that ship.

Capt. Bermer, who is arranging a new expedition to the North Pole, is a well-known Canadian officer.

Prof. Hadley, the new president of Yale, recently described himself as "the most nervous man on earth."

Sidney Cooper, now 96 years old, has had four pictures on exhibition at the London Academy this year.

In his younger days Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, was an athlete, and could lift a thousand pounds.

Lieut. Widner, a nephew of Admiral Dewey, bears so striking a resemblance to his famous uncle that he is often mistaken for him.

Verdi denies that he is writing a new opera. He says "Falstaff" is his last work, and that his labor in this world has come to an end.

Superintendent E. Benjamin Andrews of the Chicago public schools has had his life insured for \$10,000 for the benefit of a pension fund for teachers.

The Pope takes a keen interest in photography, and up to the time of his late illness was himself an amateur photographer of no mean ability.

Gen. H. W. Lawton is a splendid swimmer, and now, while on duty in the Philippines, takes a morning swim whenever the chance presents itself.

There is circulating in Berlin a report that Emperor William is about to shave off the mustache which has long been the admiration and despair of all Germany.

Gov. W. D. Bloxham of Florida, has frequently navigated his own yacht about Cuba, and is now said to have a knowledge of those waters better than that of most pilots.

Gen. John B. Gordon has made considerable money as a lecturer in the past year or so. He intends to invest a good share of it in a sheep-raising venture on his Georgia plantation.

Robert R. Hitt, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the last Congress, began life as a newspaper reporter, went to Washington as a correspondent, and then entered the diplomatic service.

Mark Twain's lawyers have bought for their client the old frame house in which he was born at Florida, Mo. It is said that the new owner will renovate the place and restore it to the condition it was in during his boyhood.

STRANGE GAME.

LASSOING SEALS IN THE CAVERNS
OF SANTA CRUZ ISLAND.

By a Special Contributor.

A UNIQUE industry, and one little known, is carried on across the blue water of the Santa Barbara Channel, in the great sea-caves. The hidden darkness of these caverns, where the light never comes, and where the tide rushes in and out with terrific violence, is the home of myriads of seals, and the dangerous work of capturing them alive is plied by certain daring men of the mainland.

In the summer of 1898, Capt. Larkin, of the schooner Shooting Star, had contracted to deliver a certain number of seals at Santa Barbara, to be sent to New York, for distribution in various aquariums and circuses in the East, while a few were to be unwilling passengers across the Atlantic to Germany.

I gained a reluctant permission from the captain to join him on the seal-catching trip.

"This here is mighty risky business!" he assured me, warningly. "A young tenderfoot like you would only get in the way."

"If I get in the way, you can put me overboard," I said, with proper humility.

"All right! That's a go!" And the captain laughed loudly.

The next morning I boarded the Shooting Star, bound for Santa Cruz Island. We set sail early, for the breeze was fresh, and Capt. Larkin well knew the caprices of the channel winds. In an hour the mainland peaks began to grow pink and hazy, and those of the islands to be more sharply defined.

Whales Encountered.

We had aboard, besides the crew, five brawny men, Spaniards every one, and skilled in the difficult feat of seal catching. They lounged in the bow of the boat, smoking and laughing, playing cards, and strumming, by turns, a guitar; idling gracefully, as the native Californians do. As I sat near the wheel, I saw all

but as the boat pulled off, José Cota, the head sealer, showed his glistening white teeth in a broad smile.

"Señor is not afraid? No? The day it is very good. Nobody can get hurt when the day it is good."

So we glided along over the smooth, dark water, around the towering headland, toward the caves.

The early light gave the yawning, black caverns an unearthly aspect, and I held my breath as we neared a great Gothic-arched opening.

"You see? No, señor? The seals! We must be still."

The outlying rocks were literally alive with huge, motionless figures, brown-black, like the rocks themselves. We rowed swiftly and silently, and drew near enough to see the queer, mustached faces and big, round eyes. All at once a huge old fellow on the highest rock gave a loud bark and plunged into the water, when there rose a deafening chorus, like a thousand dogs barking at once, and in two minutes the rocks were deserted. From the cave came answering roars and barks, which echoed and reechoed in a swelling volume of discordant sound, and from this moment the cries did not cease while we were there.

We swept through the lofty entrances to the cave, and on through a lower arch that can only be made at low tide. Here we came to a dark amphitheater, with sheer precipitous walls, and the tide churned in short breakers on a tiny, crescent beach, while everywhere on the rocks lay the lumpy forms of the seals. With a few deft strokes the men beached the boat, and I stood by a moment, dazed by the roaring and the uncertain light.

The First Capture.

Suddenly José raised his lariat. He had sighted a treasure. With the lassoing movement, the circling hand of a cowboy, he swung the rope round and round above his head; with unerring aim it fell well over the head of a huge, sleepy, old fellow. A quick jerk, and the seal was held securely, though he plunged frantically, barking and snapping like an angry dog.

Now came the exciting and dangerous feat of tying his "flippers." There was only one man who dared attempt this—Juan Espinosa. With a short rope he cautiously approached the seal, and while the men pulled hard on the rope at his head, Juan held and tied the tail flippers, then the long front ones were caught and pinioned, in spite of the frantic lunges of the animal, now snapping and roaring in new fury at this further insult.

It took the combined efforts of all the men to draw

twinkle in his blue eyes that said "I told you so!"

"Never mind, my boy!" he went on, cheerily. "I'll soon fix ye up."

And he did, as well as a surgeon might, though it was an ugly, torn wound the desperate creature had given me.

"We'll get ye to mainland yet tonight," he said, as he gathered up his little medicine case, and was leaving me propped up in a sheltered corner.

"But the seals!" I said. "You have only seven."

Hurried Homeward.

"Oh, we ken take what there is along now, and I'll make another trip for the balance. I don't want no blood-pizen case on my hands."

I winced, but said nothing. This was a new idea, and one not especially agreeable.

A fresh breeze had sprung up, and in half an hour the schooner lay alongside the crates in the kelp bed.

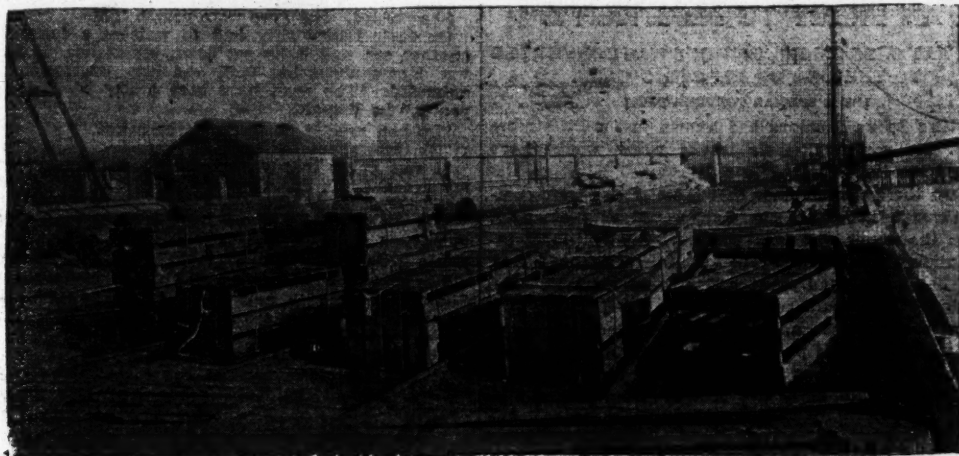
"I don't like the looks o' those rocks so near. Ye might say the schooner was a-riskin' her life this minute. I don't generally run inshore like this, but it's nearly sundown a'ready—I guess we'll make it!"

The captain seemed to be talking to himself more than to me. Then men were lowering the boat, and I watched them as they disentangled one crate after another from the sheltering seaweed and hoisted them to the deck, each captive still wailing and barking and tossing madly to and fro. When the last one was safely on board the sun was just going down in a path of crimson and gold, and before the afterglow had changed to gray the Shooting Star was fast speeding toward Santa Barbara.

I shrank from going into the close cabin, and the captain tucked me up cozily in warm blankets, and I remained in my corner on deck, where I sat, bearing as best I could the increasing pulsations of pain in my arm, and trying to forget it in the glory of the night. Then, through the long hours that followed, I heard occasionally in the bow a great dashing of water. The men were throwing seawater over the seals to refresh them.

The night wore away at last, and the captain himself pulled me ashore at daybreak. Neither of us spoke until we reached the landing.

"Sorry ye come to grief yer first sealin'!" said the



SEALS CRATED READY FOR SHIPMENT.

at once ahead of us a huge bronze-brown shape rise out of the water and disappear, then, nearer by, a fine spray of water was spouted high into the air, then another and another fountain of white mist arose.

"Those fellows better move on!" said the captain, frowning.

"What are they?" I asked.

"Whales! And if one of 'em should take a fancy to come up under us, it would be good-by!" he added, grimly.

But the school of marine monsters swam away, leaving us safe, and presently a fairy fleet of the dainty Portuguese men-of-war floated near us, their gossamer wings spread to the light wind. Strange birds soared over our heads, and one dark sea-pigeon perched high on the mast.

Suddenly the wind rose to a gale, and showers of cold spray dashed over the deck with each bound of our flying boat. The sails were reefed, and in an hour Santa Cruz Island showed before us, high and clear. The western cape was our destination, and as we neared it, the lofty cliffs of naked basalt seemed like a great rampart, and I began to distinguish dark cavernous openings close to the surf, and imagined that I could already hear the barking and roaring of the seals. But, to my disappointment, the schooner veered toward the point, instead of making for the caves.

"Where are we bound for?" I asked.

"Forney's Cove, around the point."

"How about the seals?" I ventured.

The captain gave a short laugh.

"With this here sea a-thunderin' into those caves, how long d'ye suppose a boat would live? Jest about a jiffy!"

So we weighed anchor in a sheltered nook around the great west cape, and from here we saw the rolling uplands of another island, Santa Rosa, ten miles distant, while the steep, golden slopes of Santa Cruz showed through a thin, yellow cloud of dust and sand. The captain called me at daybreak next morning, and I came from the small, stuffy cabin to look out upon a sea as smooth and shining as glass.

"The boys is waitin' fer ye!" shouted the skipper, and he motioned me to the side of the vessel.

Chills Up and Down the Spine.

The Spaniards had already lowered the rowboat, and each had his long rope for lassoing the seals, coiled and ready. Larkin smiled grimly as I clambered down to the boat.

"First rate day fer sealin'. Good luck to ye!"

"Aren't you going, captain?" I called back.

"Me? Not much! Ye don't catch me prowlin' round seal dens! I think too much of No. 1 fer that!"

I felt a strange chilliness in the region of my spine,

him to the water, when the boat pushed off, and we towed him, still roaring, to an open space on the shore, where the crates were waiting. The seal was again drawn to the beach and pulled and shoved into the big square cage, and the heavy slats were securely nailed down. Then the ropes were loosened from his body, with long hooks made for the purpose. And now began a fearful and pathetic struggle for liberty! It seemed as though he must either kill himself or demolish the cage.

A stout rope was tied to the crate, and it was quickly pushed out over the surf, when the boat towed it to a safe place in the great kelp bed, a short distance from the shore. The men twined and wove the long, shining seaweed around it; and here we left the poor fellow to reflect on his fate and regain his composure, while we returned to the cave for a new "catch."

Seven crates floated in the kelp, each with its struggling captive, and the men were wet to the skin from their battle with the breakers and the seals, when Juan Cota pulled his heavy nickel watch from his pocket.

"The tide, it is soon up," he said. "The door it get very small, see? No?"

And he pointed to the opening, which was now only a long, narrow crescent, while the surf boomed and roared far into the cave, now nearly pitch dark.

A Thrilling Experience.

We all scrambled into the boat and had almost gained the arch when Juan Espinosa quickly raised his lariat. "No! No! No!" shouted José, but it was too late, for the daring Juan had already thrown his rope at a big seal lying on a shelf of rock almost above our heads. Instead of reaching the seal, the rope was flung against the rock, and the animal plunged full across the boat.

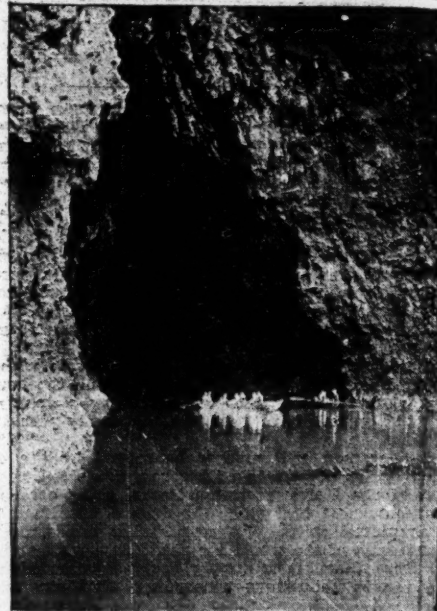
There was a terrible moment, when the dimness of the cave seemed to turn to blackest night, and a frightful struggle in the water, when the roaring of the seals and the tide seemed far away. The next I knew the boat was close under the side of the schooner, and the men were unshipping their oars with a noisy clatter. I suddenly became conscious of a throbbing pain in my left arm.

"By glory!" shouted the captain. "What's up?"

"A big seal he jump into the boat and catch señor's arm, and the seal he tip us over! Caramba! It is only the blessed virgin bring us out," explained José, with many gesticulations, which jerked the boat and hurt my arm.

"Get the lad aboard! Don't ye see he's bleedin' like a stag? Be quick!"

Strong arms lifted me to the deck, and the captain leaned over me with a fatherly look of sympathy on his weather-beaten face, though I imagined I saw a



SANTA CRUZ ISLAND.

skipper, as he handed me up the swinging steps. "I told ye it was ugly work, ye know!"

I was sure that "I told you so!" would come sooner or later!

"Yes, but it was worth getting bitten in both arms to see what I have!" I said, stoutly.

"Wal, glad ye think so! Say, if ye're able, just come down a week from today and ye can see the crates go aboard the steamer fer Los Angeles. I'll have twenty more on the wharf by that time. Wal, good-by to ye. Be good to yerself!"

And he pushed off again toward the schooner, while I took a carriage for the hospital.

The next week, to a day, I went to the wharf with my arm still in a sling, and watched the great crates—there were more than thirty—hoisted into the hold of the coast steamer Santa Rosa, where the seals were to begin their long journey to New York.

The next time I look into the seal pit of an eastern aquarium, I am sure I shall see one big, old fellow with sharp teeth, that I shall recognize as having tasted my blood in a California cave. I. M. A.

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SMALLPOX INCIDENT.

EMBARRASSING SITUATION IN WHICH
A CITIZEN FOUND HIMSELF.

By a Special Contributor.

THE woman rose abruptly and left the men to themselves.

There were two. One was a short, ruddy-faced man with expressionless eyes; the other, of a clerical cut, and up to his neck in silence.

As the woman disappeared the short man heaved a sigh and drew a cigar from his pocket. He was the woman's husband.

"You came since the smallpox scare, I believe," said he and turned sociably to his companion.

The clerical man looked up and murmured, "Oh yes, indeed."

"It never was more than a scare," pursued the little man, bent on being nice, "but it was a large success as a scare. All sorts of stories floated about, of people being quarantined in houses where a case was found. Boarding-house keepers were in abject terror and their guests were in no less a state, for everyone felt that if smallpox was discovered at his lodgings, every door would be locked and every lodger fed through the key-hole for twenty-one days, that being the limit of quarantine."

"How dreadful," murmured the saintly one, cocking his feet on a convenient railing.

"It certainly wasn't a welcome proposition," remarked the other, rising from his chair. "This very house had its turn," he continued as he stepped down on the lawn and fastened his eye on a second-story window.

"My wife was mostly responsible for it, too," he went on, in a low voice. "She's a queer woman, as perhaps you have already noted, and generally has her way."

"I have, indeed," murmured the other, and raised his coat-collar, for the night was cool.

"Just about the time this smallpox bugaboo was at its worst, I shuffled into the room one evening and found my wife hurrying our traps into satchels and grips, and wearing a desperate look on her face."

"Henry," said she in a low, hissing tone as I threw up my hands in amazement, 'the worst has happened.'

"My God! I cried, 'have they turned us out.'

"Would to heaven they had," said she, bitterly. Worse than that, Henry. There's smallpox in this house!"

"Well, sir, when she told me that I caved completely. Everything I had ever heard of the horrible disease came to my mind. I felt we were as good as dead to the world, with a big, ungainly health officer standing guard over our chancel house."

"Henry," snapped my wife, bringing me suddenly to rights, 'don't stand there like an ass. Do something. Can't you see what I'm up to? Help me get our clothes in these grips.'

"What's the use," I muttered absently, 'we're in for three weeks at least, I—'

"Shut up, you simpleton," snorted my wife lovingly, 'we'll be out of this house in half an hour, you mark my word. Pay attention and I'll tell you how we'll do it. Tell me, though, was there a man sitting on the front steps when you came up just now?'

"I called to mind the outlines of a man crouched there in the darkness and said as much."

"That's the health officer," hissed my wife, 'curse him.'

"Why the deuce didn't he say something to me as I passed? I queried helplessly."

"Oh, goshie!" exclaimed my wife impatiently, 'the brute is waiting till all the boarders get in for the night.'

"It was plain to me I was no match for my wife at cunning, so I blurted out, 'Well, tell us your plan for giving them the slip,' and she outlined it."

"Take this rope . . . tie it to the bedpost. . . I go down first . . . satchels and grips next . . . you last . . . take street car for Uncle Hiram's."

"Very good," said I, when she had finished, 'but supposing the landlady sets the police on us for her board bill?'

"That's easy," she chirruped, 'leave what we owe her on the dresser before we go.'

"Just as you say, Jane," I murmured, already resolved."

"Well, we made the rope fast, though I had my misgivings about its strength, for my wife was heavy and the distance was great."

"Jane stuck her head out of the window, and looked all around. 'Here goes,' said she and swung off into the night."

"I could hear her going down hand and hand, thumping the side of the house as she made the descent."

"I was proud of my wife then. I thought to myself, 'Surely, she was built for adventure.'

"The night was calm—chock full of peace; but the rope was rotten."

"I heard it snap, and a rousing bump, and a suppressed feminine squeak split the darkness. Jane had landed."

"From that on, all was tumult. I lost my head. The house dog grasped the situation and tore around from the back steps bringing his loud voice with him."

"Henry!" I heard my wife gasp excitedly, 'Hurry, Henry, for heaven's sake!'

"That put the finishing touch to my highly-wrought condition, and I did hurry. I overdid it."

"There were three satchels. Grabbing them up one at a time, I flung them from the window and swung myself out immediately."

"I afterward learned that the first satchel felled my wife and bowled her into an innocent rosebush, where she made fast and her temper exploded. The other baggage simply undid and spread around promiscuously."

"All the time I was having troubles of my own. The rope held me up, as far as it went, but when it came to an end my agony began, and I dangled there trembling with terror, positive there was enough distance yet to break every bone in my body if I let go."

"Inside the house all was commotion. The landlady with a lamp in her hand, was marshaling her forces. Then the advance began; every boarder in the house followed her out into the night, and around to our heart-rending tableau; and there, with lamp aloft and every eye upon me, she bade me drop. It was a matter of only a couple of feet and I dropped."

"What followed I was too excited to take notice of. Both sides had worked up considerable ire, and explana-

tions were long and varied, but it cost me just \$30 in theater parties and oyster suppers to remove all odium."

The little man tossed his dead cigar away and stretched.

"But how about the smallpox?" queried the listener, with a yawn.

"Oh, there wasn't any," drawled the other, "the bald-headed boarder had an attack of the douloureux, and my wife jumped at a conclusion."

RALPH KLAGES.

A MANILA LMBEUR YARD.

THE NUMEROUS USES TO WHICH THE BAMBOO
IS PUT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

A Manila lumber yard consists principally of bamboo poles, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Bamboo is used for everything, from a canteen for the Filipino soldier to a ship's mast, or the principal timber in the native houses. A canteen is made by sawing off one joint of a pole about three inches in diameter and putting an ordinary hemp string at each end to carry it over the shoulder. This same device is used for carrying milk also. The imitative natives, in the present war, have even made "make-believe" cannons of bamboo. Early in March last one of our army "tin-clads," in pushing up the Pasig River, toward the town of the same name, suddenly approached what looked like strong fortifications with enormous guns. At the sight of them our soldiers were amazed. Where in the world did the Filipinos get the guns? Why didn't



A FILIPINO LUMBER YARD.

they fire one of them at the little "navy of the army" and annihilate it? But inquiry only turned amazement into amusement, for the formidable-looking guns were but joints of bamboo several inches across, painted black.

Bamboo poles, 20 to 40 feet long, are used to propel the cascos (like our canal boats in size) along the rivers. A native on each side of the boat puts the pole to the bottom near the bow, rest his shoulder against the end of the pole, and pushes with all his might until he has run the length of the casco, the same as his companion has done on the opposite side. This is repeated until the boat has reached its journey's end. The "navigator's" family, usually a large one, lives on the casco, in a little cabin constructed of bamboo poles.

J. MARTIN MILLER.

THE NEW ARGONAUT.

[Charles S. Clark in Lippincott's:] "All the world has now heard of the little Argonaut which has moved under water over a thousand miles and which has ascended and descended over a hundred times with perfect ease and safety. But very few, possibly, are aware that the first Argonaut is only the forerunner of an infinitely more wonderful boat of the same type which will be launched shortly, the new Argonaut."

In designing this new boat, Lake has again made a radical departure from all accepted theories. It has been argued out that a submarine boat must be shaped like a cigar or melon or fish. But Lake, who placed a very small yacht-hull on top of the cylindrical steel hull of the original Argonaut, found that this appendage neither diminished speed nor in any way deprived the Argonaut of her (under) sea-going qualities. The boat-like upper section added to her stability and increased her speed when submerged, while it afforded the crew a deck upon which to stand when the boat was on the surface.

The work of submarine torpedo-boats, even could such boats be made practical, would be only to sink a warship. It could not do a wrecking business, recover anything from the bottom, lay stone walls under water, or clean a ship's bottom. The new Argonaut will be able to do all these things and many more. It will, in the first place, be useful in giving us a definite and accurate knowledge of the bottoms of our harbors and in removing obstacles to navigation, including sand bars. It will enable the wrecking companies to recover from the depths the entire contents of a ship's hold, and its divers issuing from the sea-door can easily stop gaps and leaks in sunken vessel and enable those on the surface to raise them. It will make the use of dry-docks unnecessary to a great extent, for it can rise under a vessel and send out divers, who, standing on

the Argonaut's deck, can scrape the barnacles and sea-growths from a hull.

It will also revolutionize the oyster industry. When in Chesapeake Bay, cruising, the old Argonaut frequently settled down on oyster-beds, and, with the permission of the owners, procured all the oysters desired by reaching down through the sea-door. The new Argonaut can employ this method of gathering oysters, rising to the surface when her diving-room is full, or send out divers who can place the oysters collected in baskets or receptacles, which those on the surface can haul up. When bays or rivers are frozen over and oystermen cannot ply their trade, the Argonauts can go under the ice. Fishing can also be carried on easily on the bottom with nets, for the fish have no fear of the object they evidently consider a whale, and swim from every direction toward the glare of the electric lights shining through the ports.

Sponge-fishing will engage the attention of the first successful submarine voyagers. Good sponges are becoming dearer, for the supply in shallow water is running short. The divers cannot go deeper than twenty-five feet, and the best sponges are found in deep water. To this deep water the Argonaut will go, and, gathering the finest sponges, put them on the market at a price no greater than that paid for the common varieties. She will also try pearl-fishing, now conducted at an enormous expense of life, for by a strange freak of nature pearl-oysters are generally found in localities where bad weather prevails and hurricanes and typhoons are frequent. These the Argonaut, under the water, need not fear, and her divers, instead of gathering up the oysters by the single handful can gather them by the bushel.

MANILA'S COSMOPOLITAN NEWSBOYS.

[Manila Freedom:] The Manila newsboys are a cosmopolitan lot, Filipinos, Chinese, Japs, Hindoos and representations of races from all the islands of the sea, but newsboys are newsboys, no matter where they are from or where they take up their abode of business. They are a comical sight and it is an amusing sight and a study to watch them come for their morning supply of papers with which they tramp off, some to the streets, some out to the trenches, others to the various business houses, the dwellers in the suburbs and even to the ships far off in the bay; everywhere their coming now fills a daily want. With the coming of the American soldier came the daily newspaper and sprung into being the newsboy. These urchins are rapidly picking up and acquiring an English phraseology which is surprising, but an equal amount of curiosity is aroused in an American when he suddenly hears such tunes sung and whistled as "Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," "After the Ball" and all the other popular and unique airs of the Americano and then sees a little Filipino youngster doing it all. We are amused and laugh at the ragged, yes, here the almost naked newsboy. We are within sight and earshot of the occurrences and events that are making history for the nation, but often the newsboy making haste up the street with his papers give us the first intimation of such notable happenings and events as "Malabon has fallen," "Malolos has been taken," "All about the Americanos at Pasig."

Our pet, Manuel de Lalinde, a young Spanish lad of 14 years, whose father was killed in the war, supports his mother, four sisters and one brother by his earnings as a newsboy and by doing office work at odd hours. His earnings have averaged \$20 gold per week, which equals \$40 Mexican. Each night he hands his earnings to his mother, and already is counting the months till they can all return to their old home in Spain.

A JUVENILE STRATEGIST.

[New York Journal:] "Got an orful lickin' last night, didn't yer?" said little Sammy Brown to his playmate, Johnnie Smith.

"Naw!" was the scornful reply. "Didn't get no lickin' 't all. My paw never licks me."

"Mebbe it was yer maw that done it, but I know yer got a lickin' coz I heard ye holler. Sounded like killin' pigs."

"That was me hollerin' all right, but I didn't git no lickin'. I always holler like that when paw gits ready to lick me. Then he gits scared fer fear the neighbors 'll think how cruel he is, an' he lets me go. It's a bully scheme. Try it some time."

Lady Randolph Churchill is still a very pretty woman. Her raven-black hair does not show a single thread of gray; her figure is slight and svelte, and the deep, dark-blue eyes have all their vivacity undimmed by their years of tears. She is certainly one of the most widely-accomplished women of her time.

THE TELEPHONE.

PROF. BELL FOR THE FIRST TIME TELLS
OF ITS BIRTH.

By a Special Contributor.

THE iron, steel and copper wire used by one great telephone company in the United States of America alone is of more than sufficient length to loop the earth to the moon. In fact, if it were possible to make the connections and to support the 772,989 miles of wire which this company reports as being used throughout its various circuits on January 1, 1899, three different wires could be stretched between our planet and her lunar satellite.

America is the birthplace of the telephone. Its discovery was made generally known in Philadelphia during June, 1876—100 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and at the Centennial Exposition which commemorated that event. The story of the invention of the telephone is in many respects the most marvelous and interesting part of this one of the world's wonders.

Alexander Graham Bell, the genius who gave it scientific birth, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847. His father, Alexander Melville Bell, was the inventor of what is known as "visible speech"—a system of teaching deaf mutes how to speak by indicating to them through visible characters the combinations of the vocal chords necessary to produce articulate sounds. To the life work of his father young Bell decided to devote himself. After a preparatory training he entered London University in 1867, but his health failed him and he left shortly afterward. In 1870, in company with his parents, he went to Canada.

Realizing that the United States offered a broader field for the work that he had in view, young Bell in 1872 came to the United States and settled in Boston, where he introduced his father's system of visible speech for the education of deaf mutes. He supported himself at first with private classes.

First Electrical Work.

Meanwhile, and even before he left England, young Bell had commenced experiments in that branch of physics and electricity which embraces sound. To the task of an inventor in this line he brought a life-long training for the profession of a teacher of vocal physiology—a profession involving a knowledge of how to produce and perceive articulate sounds. The groundwork of the system which he taught consisted in instructing deaf mutes to recognize by sight the motions of the organs which produce speech, and from this to understand the meaning of spoken words. He became an expert in sound, which embraces among its other branches that of harmonics. Some time before he left England, Bell, following the natural bent of his genius, commenced experimenting in harmonics. The art of telegraphy then afforded an alluring field for research, and, about the time he came to this country, he conceived the idea that a system of multiple telegraphy might be evolved from the principle that the various chords of a musical instrument are sensitive to sounds of different pitch. While in Canada he worked out a system of multiple telegraphy on this basis, and upon locating in Boston he interested Gardiner Hubbard and Thomas Sanders, two gentlemen of wealth, in his experiments.

They had confidence in the young man and the three entered a partnership, it being agreed that Messrs. Hubbard and Sanders should defray the expenses of the experiments necessary to complete Bell's system of telegraphy, and for taking out the necessary patents on it.

Teaching was absolutely his only means of support. He spent all day in the class-room, and when night came devoted his time to study and experiment.

As the young scientist proceeded with his work he noted with ever-increasing wonder the adaptability of the electric current to the transmission of sound. Some time in 1874 there occurred to him the idea that possibly the human voice itself might be reproduced by means of the electric current.

There are many persons now who remember with what interest they read the first press accounts of Bell's discovery of the telephone. Some people even refused to believe, after they had heard spoken words issue from the receiver of the telephone, preferring rather to think that their senses cheated them, or that they were the victims of some clever and ingenious hoax.

But the idea of the telephone had been born in the brain of young Bell, and come weal or woe, he was determined that it should be carried through to an exhaustive experimental conclusion. In the fall of 1874 he communicated his elementary idea for a speaking telephone to his friend, Dr. Clarence J. Blake, an eminent physician in Boston, and an authority on acoustics.

Bell received from him some encouragement for the further prosecution of this original idea. His partners, Messrs. Hubbard and Sanders, preferred, however, that the young man should devote himself to the completion of his system of multiple telegraphy, and rather

discouraged his seemingly impracticable idea for the transmission of speech by the electric current.

"Get It," Prof. Henry's Advice.

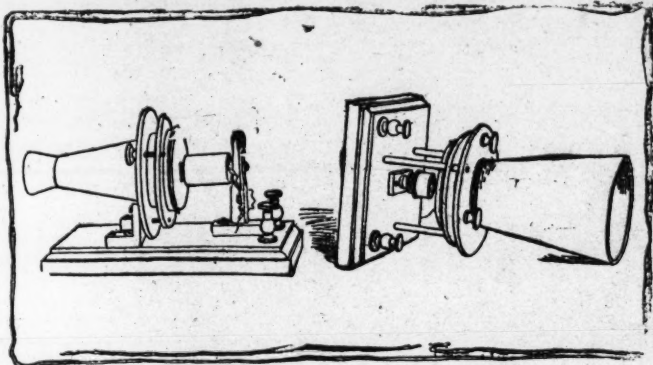
The year of 1875 dawned dark and gloomy enough on the struggling young inventor to have discouraged almost any one other than Bell. After he had completed his system of multiple telegraphy and applied for his patent, he was thrown into consternation by finding that his title to an original invention was contested by the distinguished scientist, Elisha Gray of Philadelphia. He went to Washington to look after his interests, and while there called on the veteran physicist and electrician, Prof. Joseph Henry, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

In the course of his interview with Prof. Henry he explained his ideas for the construction of the telephone. He then wrote to his father and mother in Canada, telling them of his talk with Prof. Henry, which it will be seen had a vital bearing on the future of Bell's ideas for the telephone.

"I felt," said he, "so much encouraged from his (Prof. Henry's) interest, that I determined to ask his advice about the apparatus I have designed for the transmission of the human voice by telegraph. I explained the idea, and said:

"What would you advise me to do, publish it and let others work it out, or attempt to solve the problem myself?"

"He said he thought it was the germ of a great in-



INSTRUMENT THROUGH WHICH THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL AND LORD KELVIN FIRST SPOKE AT PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL, 1876.



Alexander Graham Bell

vention, and advised me to work it out myself instead of publishing.

"I said I recognized that there were mechanical difficulties in the way that rendered the plan impracticable at the present time. I added that I felt that I had not the electrical knowledge necessary to overcome the difficulties. His laconic answer was:

"Get it."

"I cannot tell you how much those two words encouraged me. I live too much in an atmosphere of discouragement for scientific pursuits. Such a chimerical idea as telegraphing vocal sounds would, indeed, to most minds seem scarcely feasible enough to spend time in working over. I believe, however, that it is feasible, and I have got the cue to the solution of the problem."

The letter was written after his return to Boston, and he started in on his experimental work with renewed energy. He tried to accomplish with limited resources and under conditions the most trying, an amount of work which would have staggered the strongest of men. He taxed his resources, financial and physical, to the

limit, and then he resolved on a bold step. On March 18 he wrote to his father and mother:

"I have put off my pupils and all my classes until the 1st of April. Flesh and blood could not stand much longer the strain I have had upon me. Professional work is all in confusion, and the only way is to cut the Gordian knot and throw up everything until the end is achieved."

In Love, but Poor.

Bell worked on now day and night, studying and experimenting. Meanwhile the situation had become complicated and even perhaps a little more difficult for the young man. In the course of his association with his partner, Mr. Hubbard, he had met the charming young daughter of that distinguished philanthropist, then Miss Mabel Hubbard. They had fallen in love with one another. The pride of the Scotch gentleman of small means, which has been so charmingly characterized in the novels of Sir Walter Scott, was exaggerated in young Bell. The expense of his actual experiments in multiple telegraphy had been defrayed by his partners in the enterprise. But that of the telephone experiments fell entirely on him, and his slender purse was taxed to the utmost to meet the calls upon it. He was unwilling to go to the father of his fiancée and ask a loan to help him defray his living expenses, and those incident to the purchase and construction of expensive apparatus. Neither was he willing to turn to his parents for aid; and with his sole source of revenue cut off by the dismissal of his classes, he found himself reduced to the verge of actual want. At this juncture a friend came forward and loaned him a small sum of money on the security of his prospective earnings from teaching during the coming winter.

With this he struggled on. The date of the real discovery of the telephone might be said to be June 2, 1875. On that day Bell was standing by one of his harmonic instruments when his assistant accidentally tapped the connecting instrument with his hand. The slight noise proceeding from the near-by receiver would have escaped the attention of a less skilled observer than Bell. To him it sounded as distinct as the crack of a pistol. Again and again the excited young scientist made his assistant repeat the tapping with his finger on the connected harmonic instrument, while he stood with his ear to the receiving instrument, listening delightedly to the sounds that issued from it. He repeated the experiments until he had satisfied himself that the sound which he heard from the one instrument was due to electric impulses generated by the sonorous vibrations of the other. Within the hour he gave orders for the construction of exactly such a telephone as in the preceding fall he had described to Dr. Blake. The electric speaking telephone was then a practical certainty!

In July and August, when his invention was ready to patent, Bell's assistant, Mr. Watson, became sick, and Bell himself broke down. He went to Canada to visit his parents, and in the fall of 1875 drew up specifications for his patent. These he gave to Mr. Hubbard to take to Washington and file in the Patent Office. But owing to delays with the English patent, it was not until February 14, 1876, that the application was filed with the Commissioner of Patents. One hour after it was filed, Elisha Gray of Philadelphia also filed in the Patent Office a caveat warning inventors against any attempt to patent an instrument such as the telephone, as he was doing some work looking to the transmission of speech by the electric current. Had this been filed before Bell's application, there is a possibility that he would not have been granted a patent.

Patent No. 174,465, perhaps the most important ever allowed by the United States Patent Office, was issued on March 7, 1876, to Graham Bell for his original invention of an electric speaking telephone.

Meanwhile, Bell was at work harder than ever conducting his classes in Boston, and in trying to make such improvements in the telephone as suggested themselves. He sent the rude instruments which constituted his first telephone on to the Centennial Exposition, which was being held that year in Philadelphia. They were placed in an obscure corner of the Massachusetts exhibit, and attracted little or no attention.

Miss Hubbard's Commands.

Gardiner Hubbard was attending the exposition during the latter part of June. He learned that on Sunday, June 28, the board of judges of the exposition, including Prof. Henry and Sir William Thomson, since Lord Kelvin, would, in company with the Emperor of Brazil, inspect some of the inventions in harmonics of the distinguished scientist, Elisha Gray. As a special favor Mr. Hubbard obtained from them a promise to allow young Bell to show his telephone contrivance to the party. He then telegraphed Bell to come to Philadelphia.

The young man was undecided as to whether he should go. Perhaps the coldness with which the invention had so far been received and the hardships which had attended its inception, had disheartened him and shaken his confidence in himself. Anyhow, class work was pressing, and he determined not to neglect his scholars again for the chance of advertising his already too expensive and unremunerative invention.

He had about made up his mind to let the night train for New York and Philadelphia leave without him when someone knocked at his door and announced that Miss Hubbard was awaiting him outside in her carriage, and desired to see him immediately. He seized his hat and went down to meet her.

"Why, aren't you ready to go to Philadelphia?" was the question which greeted him.

The young man began to explain about his classes and other duties which would deter him from taking the trip.

"Well, come take a drive with me," said his fiancée. This was an invitation which he could not refuse. He got in the carriage immediately and was driven to the station. There Miss Hubbard descended. Mr. Bell did likewise.

Compelled to go to Philadelphia.

The New York train was already waiting on the track, with steam up, ready to pull out.

"Mr. Bell, you are going to Philadelphia to exhibit your invention," was the decided order that the young man received. And go to Philadelphia he did, although there was little time remaining to waste in making his decision and none in which to make other preparations for the trip than to buy a ticket. Miss Hubbard saw him safely on the train and returned triumphantly home. The next morning Bell arrived in Philadelphia and prepared to exhibit his telephone. The 25th of June proved a very warm day, and the distinguished party of judges and notables, including the two world-famous scientists and inventors, Sir William Thomson and Prof. Henry, and the Emperor of Brazil, had taken a

long time in examining the really remarkable invention of Elisha Gray. They must have felt considerably bored when young Bell finally gained their attention and commenced to explain his apparatus.

But he had not proceeded far before Sir William Thomson and Prof. Henry became intensely interested. After explaining the theory of the telephone, Bell placed Sir William Thomson at one end of his instruments, and stationing another member of the party at the other, he told them to go ahead and talk to one another.

"To be, or not to be, that is the question," began Sir William. "Do you hear me?" The answer came back, "Yes, quite plainly." The members of the party were simply astounded. The Emperor of Brazil was then stationed at one of the instruments, and he carried on an animated conversation with Elisha Gray, who stated his wonder at the marvelous invention of Bell's.

Before Bell left Philadelphia that evening, a note of congratulation was delivered to him from Sir William Thomson. For a week Sir William, Prof. Henry and others experimented with and examined the telephone instruments. When they had satisfied themselves as to the great scientific and practical value of the invention, no words of praise from them for Bell and his telephone could prove too strong.

Accounts of the telephone were published in the press and were cabled and telegraphed all over the world. In a short while the name of Bell was on every tongue, and the young man awoke to find himself famous beyond his wildest dreams. It might be stated parenthetically that the Boston press shortly afterward announced the marriage of Miss Mabel Hubbard to Alexander Graham Bell.

Perfecting His Great Work.

But the telephone which Bell exhibited at the Centennial Exposition would scarcely be recognized as the parent of the wonderfully complete instruments used today by the great company which bears his name. It is true, however, that the basic principles of the instruments which now transmit messages amounting into the billions annually are identically the same as those first applied by Bell. The remainder has been a matter of evolution and of adaptation. Of late the principal movements have been effected along the line of long-distance telephony until conversations can now be carried on between stations 2000 miles apart.

How far the telephone has exceeded the expectations of its first friends in this one matter alone can be judged best from the official report of Sir William Thomson and the board of judges of the Centennial Exposition. In it is described as well the construction of the first telephone. It says:

"A. G. Bell exhibits an apparatus by which he has achieved a result of transcendent scientific interest—a transmission of spoken words by electric currents through a telegraph wire. To obtain this result Mr. Bell perceived that he must produce a variation of strength of current as nearly as may be in exact proportion to the velocity of a particle of air moved by sound, and he invented a method of doing so. A piece of iron attached to a membrane and thus moved to and fro in the neighborhood of an electric magnet has proved perfectly successful. The battery and wire of this electric magnet are in circuit with the telegraph wire, and the wire of another electric magnet at the receiving station."

"This second electric magnet has a solid bar of iron for core, which is attracted at one end by a thick disk of iron tube surrounding the coil and bar. The free circular end of the tube constitutes one pole of the electric magnet, and the adjacent free end of the bar core the other. A thin circular iron disk held pressed against the end of the tube by the electric magnet attraction and free to vibrate through a very small space without touching the central pole, constitutes the sounder by which the electric effect is reconverted into sound."

"With my ear pressed against the disk I heard it distinctly speak several sentences. I need scarcely say I was astonished and delighted. So were others, including some judges of our group who witnessed the experiments and verified with their own ears the electric transmission of speech. This, perhaps the greatest marvel achieved by the electric telegraph, has been obtained by appliances of quite a homespun and rudimentary character. With some more advanced plans and more powerful apparatus, we may confidently expect that Mr. Bell will give us the means of making the voice and spoken words audible through electric wire to an ear a hundred miles distant."

Others Making Improvements.

By the time this report was published, thousands of the brightest minds of the country had been turned in the direction of experimentation and improvement on the telephone. Bell himself had discovered that a far more convenient form of receiver than the "piece of iron attached to a membrane" was one which substituted a circular iron disk firmly clamped in front of a magnet. This was found to vibrate in much better unison with the transmitter into which words were spoken at the other end of the circuit.

Although a precisely similar contrivance to the Bell receiver, as it is now generally called, will serve for a transmitter as well, an improved form of transmitter, known as the Blake carbon transmitter, has now been generally adopted. This form of transmitter substitutes for the magnet behind the iron diaphragm a number of small pieces of loose carbon placed between a carbon diaphragm and a solid support. Carbon was found to be preferable to metal on account of its peculiar properties for transmitting sound. So delicate and susceptible to sound is the carbon transmitter that the footfalls of a fly crossing the carbon disk produce a perceptible sound in the telephone.

The carbon transmitter substitutes for the impulses of electricity, which were induced in the original form of transmitter by the action of the iron diaphragm on the magnet, an electric current which passes directly through the carbon diaphragm and the loose carbon behind it. In this case, the vibrations of the voice falling on the carbon disk, affect the current directly. The electrical impulses are accentuated by the motion transmitted through the disk to the loose carbon. In this shape they are transmitted to the wire, and a series of impulses corresponding exactly in rapidity and shape or quality to those sent out are then reconverted into facsimile sounds at the receiving instrument. As electricity travels with the velocity of light, which is much swifter than sound, the telephone carries and delivers the words spoken into it much more swiftly than the voice unaided by the electric current could send them.

The method described is known as the battery system and is in general use at present on all lines of any great

length. In the most improved instruments the Blake carbon transmitter is used in connection with the Bell receiver.

Specially contrived batteries are now used for reinforcing the current on long-distance lines, and magnetic coils are used to convert the electric vibrations caused by the voice into suitable form for long-distance transmission. A thousand improvements in call bells for attracting the attention of the central station, in the arrangement and construction of the transmitting and receiving instruments themselves, in the system of switch boards and switches employed at the central stations, and in methods of making connections, have been added since the telephone was first put into practical operation by Graham Bell and his associates. These are all more or less familiar to the millions of persons who have occasion daily to make use of the greatest time and labor-saving device of the century—the electric speaking telephone.

JAMES M'ILHANY THOMSON.

TRADE EXPANSION.

EXPOSITION TO TEACH IT WILL BE
HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

By a Special Contributor.

BEGINNING on September 14 a novel and unique exposition will be held in Philadelphia. It will mark a new era in the commercial policy of the United States, being devoted entirely to showing what trade expansion has done and can do for us. It will be a display for and by the American export manufacturer and will be known as the National Export Exposition.

The exposition will be marked by some notable gatherings. It will be formally opened by President McKinley. Official representatives will be sent by nearly all foreign countries. President Diaz of Mexico has accepted a special invitation to attend, and it is expected that he will be present sometime during the month of October. About the middle of October a great International Trade Congress, the first of the kind ever held in this country, will assemble in Philadelphia. It will be composed of delegates from all parts of the world and all sorts of questions relating to international trade will be discussed by authorities in the various lines of commerce and industry.

Notwithstanding the great gathering of foreigners that is expected to attend the exposition, it will be distinctly an American display. There will be no foreign exhibits. Foreign goods will be on exhibition, but they will be displayed as samples and for the purpose of comparison.

The primary object is to show the American manufacturer and exporter exactly what he must produce in order to compete with foreign nations in the markets of the world. By displaying thousands of samples of goods now used it will show what is demanded in these markets. By placing before him the exact cost and selling price of these articles it will show whether he can compete successfully against them. In short, it is designed to be a great school of trade instruction and will impart its teachings by the object lesson method. The enterprise will undoubtedly result in giving a big boom to the cause of national trade expansion.

Under Federal Patronage.

The new expansionist display is to be held under the patronage of the United States government and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the Franklin Institute, two commercial bodies in the city of Philadelphia. At its recent session Congress appropriated \$350,000 for the project. For the local advantages expected to accrue from it the State of Pennsylvania has given \$75,000 toward it and the city of Philadelphia has donated \$200,000 to the same purpose. Individual citizens have subscribed an additional \$150,000.

The enterprise is backed by many prominent financiers. Its president is P. A. B. Widener, the street railway magnate, and among the directors are Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder, William L. Elkins and Thomas Dolan of the street-railway syndicate, and others as well-known.

Mr. Widener says in explaining the purpose of the exposition:

"While practical demonstration has proved that American manufacturers are superior to those of foreign countries in most lines of production, it is true that European nations, like England and Germany, for example, enjoy a certain advantage over our own exporters through their greater familiarity with foreign markets and trade conditions."

"Such a condition of affairs is natural enough. Great Britain, for instance, has been a great exporter for half a century. In that time her dealers have become familiar with the requirements of trade in all parts of the world. They know just what is demanded in South America and Africa and the Orient. Moreover, they have learned by experience the best form in which to ship their goods to these countries. The same thing is true to a greater or less extent of the other European countries."

"The United States, on the other hand, is new to the business and is somewhat handicapped by that fact. Until the panic of 1893 this country was of small importance in the commerce of the world, except in supplying food products and raw materials to the manufacturing nations. The surplus manufactures left on hand, by that period of depression naturally sought a foreign outlet. Our manufacturers found that in certain lines there was no question of the superiority of American goods. In other lines, particularly those sent to South America, Africa and the Orient, the particular form or appearance or preparation of our goods prejudiced them in the minds of buyers not familiar with them."

"In spite of these drawbacks our foreign trade has grown and it has received a remarkable impetus from the events of the past eight months. The superior producing power of American machinery and American workmen makes it possible for us to compete with foreign exporters. But the competition is close and if the American is to take and hold a foremost place he must

know his markets thoroughly. For each exporter or manufacturer to study this matter independently would require a great deal of expenditure of time and money, but when done on a large scale and on the collective principle it becomes a simpler matter."

What the Exposition Aims to Do.

"It will bring together within small compass and place at the disposal of American producers and exporters all that our competitors have learned from their long years of experience."

"That is to say the American boot and shoe manufacturer will find gathered here all the kinds of footwear now sold in the countries affording a market for that class of goods. He will see, for example, just what kinds of shoes are supplied to Central America. He will see also the cost price of these articles and the price for which they sell. With a very little effort he will be able, therefore, to figure out whether he can profitably make shoes to compete with those of European manufacturers in the Central American market."

"Of course this is only one small phase of the work contemplated by the exposition, but it serves to show the purpose of the undertaking. From the letters and inquiries already received we know that it will attract to this country a great number of foreign dealers who are prospective customers. It will be no less interesting to the American producer and the American consumer as showing what his own country, and his fellows are doing to meet foreign competition in the markets of the world which will benefit our trade to the extent of millions."

Character of Exhibits.

The exhibits displayed at the exposition will be unique and highly interesting in character. They will all be articles of commerce. Side by side will be shown, for example, the various forms of headgear worn in different parts of the world. Each display will be marked by a card indicating where it is produced, what the cost of production is and for how much it sells. The cloth manufacturer will see exactly what styles and qualities of print cloth go to adorn our new subjects in the Philippines and whether they are sold at a price that he can meet in competition. On account of the divergent character of the exhibits and the world-wide area which they will represent, the display will be highly interesting to the curious visitor and student of customs as well as to the seeker after practical information.

Even in the efforts to make the exposition's displays attractive to the ordinary visitor, the practical is not lost to sight. Instead of a midway and similar attractions there will be a Chinese street reproduced exactly with people, customs and costumes. There will be a Filipino village and other up-to-date features calculated to be of value to the persons interested in the possibilities of traffic with these countries.

One of the most practical of the exposition features will be a display showing how goods should be packed and prepared for shipment to different countries. One complaint that has frequently been made against American goods has been that they were not packed properly to meet local conditions in the countries to which they were shipped. Goods sent to interior points in South America, where it is necessary to convey them by pack mules, have been shipped in 300-pound package cases. In other instances goods have not been prepared properly to withstand the severe handling or the climatic changes that they encounter.

To remedy this a practical demonstration will be made at Philadelphia by men familiar with transportation conditions in the different countries showing how goods are to be prepared for shipment. There will be many other features of an equally practical nature in the progress of the exposition.

The exposition grounds are located on the banks of the Schuylkill River well within the city of Philadelphia. They comprise ninety acres, and the main buildings cover eight acres. After the close of the exposition the principal building will be used as a permanent home for the Philadelphia commercial museum.

The Commercial Museum.

The exposition is in fact an outgrowth of the work of the commercial museum, of which Charles H. Cramp is the president and Dr. William P. Wilson the managing director. The museum has been actively in operation for two years. Its work consists in collecting and distributing commercial information for American exporters, and in calling attention of foreign buyers to American products. The museum maintains a permanent exposition in Philadelphia, where it displays all the trade products that are likely to be of practical interest to Americans. For example, its wool exhibit contains over one thousand specimen fleeces, including samples of every variety grown in any part of the world.

Another part of the institution's work is the investigation of credits. It keeps a list of the principal dealers in all foreign ports with all available information as to his credit trustworthiness and the extent of his business. This information is at the disposal of American shippers and is of great convenience to them.

The museum collects and keeps on file all current information regarding the progress of our export trade.

Dr. Wilson says on this subject:

"The investigations which we keep constantly on foot show that there is a steady, rapid and healthy growth in the export of general manufactures. For instance, nobody will be surprised by the statement that we shipped abroad \$82,000,000 worth of iron and iron manufactures last year, but it may occasion some surprise to know that we also exported \$9,000,000 of agricultural implements, \$9,000,000 of chemicals, \$7,000,000 of bicycles, \$13,000,000 of oil coke, \$2,000,000 of carriages, and the same amount of railway cars, \$8,000,000 of oleomargarine, and \$2,000,000 of boots and shoes. This list is sufficient to show that there is considerable variety in the products that we send abroad."

"American manufacturers are likewise making inroads on fields which the British or Germans have heretofore had exclusively to themselves."

"American manufacturers are pushing out in every direction. What they most need at present is information as to foreign markets and products. The museum and the forthcoming exposition will furnish this and will form a school of commercial expansion by which our exporters and manufacturers can profit to the extent of millions."

H. H. M.

Richard W. Thompson, "Uncle Dick," of Indiana, who on Friday observed the ninetyeth anniversary of his birth, served in Congress with Lincoln, John Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Clay, and Webster. He was born in the year that produced Darwin, Longfellow, Gladstone, Tennyson, Holmes, and other great men who are now all dead.

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

Why His Teeth Were not Filled.

IN ONE of the rural districts of the Borough of Brooklyn is a little church which pays to its pastor a salary of fewer hundreds a year than the average city clergyman gets thousands. His women parishioners, especially one who poses as the Lady Bountiful of the church, but whose contributions scarcely fit the part, attempt to make up to him in cordiality what he lacks in financial support. They surrounded him at the picnic of the Sunday-school of the church the other day and urged him to eat dainties from their baskets. Finally Mrs. Bountiful pleaded with him to try a piece of fruit cake that looked as hard as the heart of a summer girl in October.

"I—I really can't," said the minister. "My teeth are not good."

"Oh, why don't you get your teeth filled?" burst forth the sympathetic architect of the cake.

The underpaid clergyman fastened his eyes on her and said, with a voice as dry as a Long Island truck garden at the end of the drouth:

"Generally I have a hard-enough time to keep my stomach filled."—[New York Tribune.]

Would Rather Be a Presbyterian.

A PRESBYTERIAN father and mother who are somewhat lax in their attendance upon church services sat in their summer cottage last Sunday afternoon and overheard the following conversation between their seven-year-old son, Hugh, and his playmate, who lives in the cottage next door.

"I don't like Baptists," said Hugh.

The playmate's parents are Baptists, and he protested indignantly with, "Ah, get out! You don't know what a Baptist is."

"I do so," retorted Hugh. "They stick people under the water and pretend that they are soaking their sins out."

This was a poser, and seemed to admit of no answer. Gradually the conversation drifted to the two Irish maids whom Hugh's mother employs.

"Is Katie Rafferty a Catholic?" asked the playmate.

"You bet she is. Why, she goes to church every Sunday morning."

"Is Katie O'Hoolihan a Catholic?"

"No, I think she is a Presbyterian, because I never see her going to church."

"Courtney," called a woman's voice from the next cottage, "come get dressed, dear; it's time for Sunday-school."

"Oh, my!" sighed the playmate, with an air of rebellious submission; "I wish my mamma was a Presbyterian."—[New York Tribune.]

Not Necessary.

A YOUNG woman of Sheffield came into a fortune and promptly hunted up a country house, where she played the role of chateleine to the manner born according to her own ideas of the part. One day some of her old-time friends came to see her, and she condescended to show them all over the place.

"What beautiful chickens!" exclaimed the visitors when they came to the poultry yard.

"Yes. All prize birds!" haughtily explained the hostess.

"Do they lay every day?"

"Oh, they could, of course; but," grandiloquently, "in our position it isn't necessary for them to do so."—[New York Sun.]

Not Up to Date.

"W HILE I was over in Springfield the other week," said the Boston grocer, "I was casually introduced to a farmer from Vermont. As he was sending butter, cheese and eggs to the market in large quantities, I thought it might be a good thing to do business with him. He was willing, and we were getting figures down to our satisfaction, when he suddenly inquired:

"John L. Sullivan, the prize-fighter, lives in Boston, don't he?"

"Yes, I believe so."

"What street does he live on?"

"I can't say."

"Haven't you ever met him?"

"No."

"Don't even know him by sight, eh?"

"No."

"Well, that's funny! You may live in Boston all right enough, and maybe everything would be all right if I shipped stuff to you, but I guess we'll call the deal off."

"Because I don't know John L. Sullivan?" I queried.

"Mostly," he soberly replied. "I rode 200 miles to see him once, and if you don't care to even go a mile to shake hands with him, I'm afraid we might not just hit it off in business."—[Utica Observer.]

Expensive Hotel Life.

W HEN the convention met yesterday there was a great thinning out of the faithful, who had not come to Louisville prepared to fight it out if it took all summer. Many of them long before yesterday morning were in a frame of mind and pocket to sympathize with Col. W. of Kentucky, who paid a visit to New York some ten or twelve years ago and put up at a European hotel. He hustled into an American-plan hotel shortly afterward, accepted a rate of \$5 for a room and four meals a day, and had the clerk send a nigger instantly to the other hotel for his baggage.

"I've been payin' fo' dollars a day for my room alone over there," he explained, "and they've been a-chargein' all my meals extry. Yes, sir! they've been a-chargein' me 20 cents apiece for roastin'-years, and I've been just fairly eatin' my damned head off."—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

An Odd Bible Text.

THEY are criticising Parson Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, because he takes texts from novels. The former Chicagoan is a decidedly progressive divine, and he declares he will take texts from where he pleases. Consequently, a church squabble is confidently expected.

Which reminds a Plain Dealer reader of a humorous incident that happened here in Cleveland several years ago. A certain pastor, widely known and greatly beloved, was not as careful as he might have been in the preparation of his sermons. He was hampered but little by his manuscripts, and had a way of wandering far from the written creed. However, he had the good sense to submit his texts, and usually his manuscript sermons to his highly intelligent wife. He usually did this Saturday night, but on one occasion the lady happened to be away from home all the evening. So on Sunday morning she asked him for the chosen text.

He gave it very glibly.

"Book, chapter and verse?" she queried.

The pastor hung his head.

"The fact is, my dear, I was in such a hurry that I couldn't turn to it, but I've built up a most interesting sermon around it."

"And you couldn't find it?"

"No, my dear."

"Well, it isn't very much to be wondered at," said his helpmeet dryly. "That text of yours is from 'Robinson Crusoe.'"

"No!" gasped the shocked pastor. "What will I do?"

"Give me the Bible," said the wife.

And it was but a few moments before she had picked out a text that fitted the sermon almost as well as the Crusoe quotation.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Where are the Love Birds?

"W E TRIED to keep the railway carriage to ourselves from Liverpool to London," writes a young bride. "The steamer was so crowded we really had not a moment to ourselves. At Busby, I think it was, the guard opened the door, and, in spite of Fred's scowls, lifted a small girl into our apartment, making a lot of apologies about having no place else to put her. She was a real little tow-headed English girl about 7, and she sat down on the edge of the seat and stared about her."

"What's the matter, Miss Victoria?" asked Fred, who is the most good-natured man in the world.

"I don't see the birds," said the small girl, plaintively.

"Birds? What birds?" asked Fred.

"When I came from my other train your guard said to my guard, 'Shove her in along with the love-birds.' Where are they?"—[Troy Times.]

Couldn't Fool Him.

THE late Lord Cairns, when Lord Chancellor, was, of course, an ex-officio visitor of lunatic asylums.

An old "chestnut" says that he went down one Wednesday when the peers did not sit, to Hanwell, knocked at the door and asked to be admitted.

"Can't let you in," said the janitor, "days for visitors, Tuesdays and Fridays."

"But I have the right to go inside," said His Lordship. "I insist on doing so."

"Read the regulations," and the janitor pointed to them.

"Do you know who I am?" asked Lord Cairns.

"Don't know, and don't care," said the menial.

"I am entitled to admission at any and every hour; I am the Lord Chancellor of England."

"Ah! ah!" laughed the janitor, as he shut the entrance gates in the noble lord's face; "we've got four of 'em inside already!"—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

A Solicitous Widow.

THE other day a woman shipped her husband's remains and a dog over the Central. At Albany she appeared at the door of the baggage car to see how they were getting along.

"How does he seem to be doing?" she asked with a sniff.

"Who, the corpse?" inquired the baggage master, kindly.

"No, the dog."

"Oh, he's comfortable," replied the baggage man.

"Anybody been sitting down on him?"

"Who, the dog?"

"No, the corpse."

"Certainly not," answered the baggage man.

"Does it seem cool enough in here for him?"

"For who, the corpse?"

"No, the dog."

"I think so," grinned the baggage master.

"Does the jolting appear to affect him any?"

"Affect who, the dog?"

"No, the corpse."

"I don't believe it does."

"You'll keep an eye on him, won't you?" she asked, wiping a tear away.

"On who, the corpse?"

"No, the dog."

And having secured the baggage man's promise, she went back to her coach, apparently contented.—[Drake's Traveler's Magazine.]

Diamond Cut Diamond.

"T HAT reminds me," said a Chicago man in a reminiscent group, "of an old story that is good enough to repeat. Some years ago three book-makers put up at a hotel at my home and handed a large package of money to the chief clerk. They told him that they would leave it with him every night, and were particular in saying that it was to be delivered only in the presence of all three. It was evident, you see, that they didn't quite trust one another. Well, a week or so rolled around, and one morning one of the trio came down rather early and called for the cash. Without thinking of the conditions of the delivery, the clerk handed it over, and the bookmaker promptly skipped. His two partners were furious and brought

suit against the hotel for \$25,000, the amount in the bundle. A smart young lawyer volunteered to take the defense, which other attorneys frankly regarded as hopeless. When the trial came off he waited until the bookmakers had submitted all their evidence and then arose with a large bundle in his hand. 'We stand ready,' he said, 'to fulfill the letter of the agreement you have just proven. This package contains \$25,000 in cash. As soon as the three owners apply for it together we are prepared to turn it over.' Of course, the third man couldn't be produced, and the case immediately collapsed. The parcel really contained an old pair of pants.'—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

True as Gospel.

F ATE, with wonted levity, had thrown the sour and taciturn man into the company of the talkative citizen in the railway car.

"That was quite an interesting game of football, wasn't it?" said the latter, as he shoved a newspaper into the inside pocket of his fur-trimmed overcoat.

"I never read about football," was the solemn reply. "How true it is," he added almost tearfully, "that this world is but a fleeting show."

"Of course. That's one way of looking at it. I've felt that way about it myself. But let me ask you something. Are you putting in your money and hustling around to make this world any better?"

"What's the use?"

"Well, you'll excuse me for questioning you, but you referred to the world as a fleeting show. I'm a theatrical manager, and I'm interested in anything in the show line. Now, I notice that you ain't in any hurry to get out of this world, are you?"

"No, I can't truly say that I am. The instinct of self-destruction—"

"That's all right. You didn't pay anything to get into this fleeting show, did you?"

"Certainly not."

"There you are. There's the old, old story right in a nutshell. I never in my life saw a deadhead who wasn't a kicker."—[Columbian.]

Remarkable Brand of Whisky.

O NE of the minor candidates was asked yesterday how his race was getting along. "Well," said he, "I can tell you better by telling you a story. Two of my good friends up home had been out a little later than usual, and as they walked down street one of them happened to look up into the skies."

"By gracious, Bill," said he, "there's the sun shining."

"Jim, I'm 'shamed of you," responded his companion; "that's the moon."

"They entered into a bet with each other, and determined to leave it to the first man who came along."

"Finally a man came reeling toward them, and they said: 'Mister, what is that shining up there?'"

"Friends," said he, "I'm sorry, but I'm a stranger in town and don't know."—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

A Natural Mistake.

A STORY which John Sherman relates of the Speaker of the House has to do with a visit made by Mr. Reed to Lake Champlain, N. Y. Mr. Reed, Senator Sherman and Congressman Foote were being shown around by a native, who had the story of that region at his tongue's end, and who, much to the amazement of his listeners, was throwing in a lot of historical fiction as embellishment to his tale. The native seemed to take a particular interest in "stuffing" Mr. Reed, whose identity was unknown to him. In a spirit of fun Senator Sherman introduced the Speaker.

"This gentleman," he said to the native, "is Speaker Reed, the Speaker of the American Congress."

"Do tell!" said the native, without any great degree of astonishment.

"I've heard somewhat of you," he continued, addressing the Speaker. "They do say as how you be the greatest Speaker what they have ever had. They do say that you can speak for fifteen hours on a stretch."

"This is too much," said Mr. Reed. "He takes me for a United States Senator."—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

A Mere Bagatelle.

THE Indians of Mexico know nothing of the laws of contagion. They display an apathy toward certain loathsome diseases which surprises a foreigner.

In a recent hunting trip in the Sierra of Pueblo our party of eight was descending toward Zacapoaxtla. We rode leisurely, for the trail was narrow and hemmed in by Indian huts. At the door of one of these stood a woman and a little girl. We stopped to inquire the way, when the following conversation took place:

"Good morning, señora."

"A very good morning, at your orders, señor."

"This is the road to Zacapoaxtla, is it not?"

"You are quite right, señor."

"And is it very far?"

"On the contrary, it is a very little ways."

"A thousand thanks for your kindness, señora."

"There is nothing for which to offer them, señor."

"Is the little girl sick, señora?"

"She is a little sick, señor."

"What is the matter with her?"

"She has the smallpox, señor."

"Ah, good day, señora."—[Forest and Stream.]

A Spiritual Dealer.

HE Easton (Md.) Ledger tells of an old Peter Tarr of that place, who was a clerk when a young man in a liquor dealer's store. "My employer was a religious man," said Mr. Tarr, "a regular protracted meeting singer. Sometimes on Sunday mornings a negro called Uncle Jack would try to buy a pint of liquor and the dealer would sing with tune and fervor:

"I don't sell no rum on Sunday,
Glory, hallelujah!
Turn the spigot and help yourself
And put the money on the shelf,
Glory, hallelujah!"

Mrs. Booker T. Washington is her husband's most efficient helper in the management of the Tuskegee Institute. She is a graduate of Fisk University.

GIGANTIC OCTOPUS.

A GREEN-EYED MONSTER RECENTLY
CAUGHT IN PUGET SOUND.

From a Special Correspondent.

TACOMA (Wash.,) July 5.—The largest devilfish caught in many years in Puget Sound was captured a few days ago by rock-cod fisherman at the Narrows near Tacoma. The monster measures 14 feet from tip to tip, having eight arms over 6 feet long, and a body 2 feet in diameter. The rock cod are caught in water at least 300 feet deep, and it is in depths like this that the octopus, or green-eyed monster, known as devilfish, is usually found. Rock-cod fishermen use set lines, to which are attached several hundred hooks, fastened three inches apart and baited with herring. The devilfish sometimes attach themselves to the bait or the cod or salmon caught on the hooks. If the devilfish is above the bottom, or if the bottom be sandy or gravelly, he can be raised to the surface when the hooks are pulled up. If the bottom is rocky, Mr. Devilfish simply fastens himself to the rocks and allows himself to be cut to pieces by the hooks before he will release his tentacles from the rocks and come up. It frequently happens that they are torn apart in this manner.

When the fishermen raise out to the surface, great care must be taken that he does not grab the bottom of the boat, in which event he might overturn a small boat, or, to get rid of him, the boat must be taken ashore and overturned. The suckers of the devilfish are then released from the boat by the dexterous use of a large spade, which is shoved beneath them. The suckers and tentacles are fastened so tightly to the boat as to form a vacuum, and their release is attended by loud reports, like those of a rifle. This is the manner in which the fishermen released the octopus recently caught, a picture of which is herewith presented.

The wonderful sucking power of the devilfish is better understood when it is realized that each of the eight tentacles or arms is covered with 300 or more suckers, ranging in size from three inches in diameter near the mouth to the size of a lead-pencil point near the ends. Once caught in the powerful grasp of one of these tentacles, nothing, whether it be fish or human being, is ever released unless the tentacles themselves be cut in two and the octopus slashed to pieces. Even four or five of the eight arms can be cut off and the monster will still live and thrive. Two summers ago an old gentleman and his two daughters were out boating on the Narrows, when an ugly devilfish attacked the boat and attempted to overturn it. He was vigorously pounded with the oars, which seemed to increase his fury. He threw two of his arms into the



THE OCTOPUS.

boat, and was winding one of them around the foot of one of the young ladies, when she withdrew it just in the nick of time. Had the monster caught her she would have been pulled out of the boat in a jiffy.

A number of years ago a squaw was killed by a devilfish near one of the lower Sound Indian reservations. She was out bathing, and was caught by the fish, which had several of his arms securely fastened to some large rocks. With the others he caught the unsuspecting squaw. The tide came in while she was struggling for life, and she was drowned. Two days later her body was found, still in the clutches of the octopus. Had she possessed a knife she could have slashed it to pieces and escaped.

The devilfish has a light-pink flesh color and two bright green eyes. Its body is shaped like a spider, the eight tentacles radiating from the head. The mouth is on the underside, exactly in the center of the radiating arms. Inside the mouth is a beak, or bill, shaped like a parrot's. Everything caught by the tentacles is carried to the mouth just as the elephant performs the same act with his trunk. The stomach contains a crude digestive apparatus. The octopus has neither flesh, blood nor bone, but seems to be composed of gristle. The eyes and small head are located on the opposite side from the mouth.

The only use to which the octopus has been put, so far, is to make food for the Puget Sound Indians. The Siwash take off the outside skin and boil the remaining mass of gristle into a delectable stew.

The arch enemies of the octopus are the dogfish and shark. His only means of defense is the black fluid or ink which he emits when attacked or in danger. This fluid discolors the water all around and enables him to escape. Three drops of this fluid will impart an inky blackness to a large pail of water. A fifty-four-pound devilfish caught several years ago had a quart of this fluid in the ink sack located near its intestines. The big devilfish under notice weighed ninety pounds and had nearly two quarts of the fluid. As found in the ink sack the fluid is much thicker than when thrown out. It has been learned that the octopus dilutes it by passing it through a second sack before throwing it out to blacken the water for an instant.

Fred Edwards, a local taxidermist, who has handled over twenty devilfishes, says this one is the largest he ever saw. It is being preserved, and will be used for exhibition purposes by the owners of Joe, the famous orang-outang, which has been traveling around the country for several years. EDWARD MILLER.

It coaxes a New Skin

Many women can trace their ruined complexions to the use of injurious cosmetics which, at their best, simply COVER UP defects. They try one preparation after another, hoping to find one that will bring back what has been lost, but it will never return. There is but one way and that is to SECURE A NEW SKIN. All physicians and dermatologists agree on one point, that, when the outer cuticle is stained with freckles, tan and other discolorations, or has a muddy, roughened appearance, there is but one way to eradicate the defects and that is by using a preparation which will surely, but not too hurriedly, take off the outer skin and with it the blemishes.

No truer words were ever said than that

Anita Cream



COAXES A NEW SKIN. It is the result of years of study and experimenting, and today stands alone as a time-tried remedy which cures. It passed the experimental stage nine years ago, and since then has been used by thousands of discriminating women who never fail to recommend it in words of praise and thankfulness.

It does not contain a single ingredient that can possibly harm the most delicate skin, but it must be remembered that ANITA CREAM is not a cold cream, but a medicinal preparation which, if properly used, will accomplish a very different result from that obtained by the use of a simple bland or cold cream. It draws all impurities to the surface and removes the outer skin in small, scaly particles, thus eradicating all blemishes and at the same time promoting a growth of new skin as soft and clear as an infant's. It contains no vaseline or any other ingredient that will stimulate a growth of hair.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Sell it, or you can send 50 cents to us. Anita Cream Advertising Bureau, 213 Franklin St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FRESH LITERATURE.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN THE WORLD OF LETTERS.

Edwin Markham's Poems.

A THIN little volume bearing the title "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems," is Edwin Markham's first venture between covers, the result, probably, of the unbalanced enthusiasm which followed the appearance of the title poem last winter. That rather astonishing wave of enthusiasm, largely froth, which has been sweeping over this continent and has now appeared in Europe, is not without its elements of humor, the chief of which is that most of the effusive admiration for the poem which has been lavished upon it and has taken itself so seriously is not founded at all upon the poetic merits of the production, but upon its philosophy, which has nothing whatever to do with its poetic merits, or demerits. It is safe to say that twenty years ago, before the present widespread movement of sympathy with the wage-earner and the day-laborer had gathered to itself form and power, "The Man with the Hoe" would not have attracted a tithe of the attention and the commendation which it has received during the last few months. And fifty years ago, when literature was judged more as a product of the mind and less by its connection with the heart, it would have made scarcely a ripple upon the surface of literary interests. This new spirit of sympathetic interest and brotherly love which is everywhere making itself felt is beautiful and inspiring and full of promise of justice for the world's toilers. But it is not always as discreet as it is beautiful, nor as well-balanced as it is inspiring, and when it seeks to judge the products of art and of literature by its feeling the result is likely to be misleading, and the attempt a thing to make the judicious grieve. The people who have been loudly bugling that Mr. Markham is the great American poet, newly risen above the horizon of the West, and that "The Man with the Hoe" is the greatest poem ever written by an American have sadly befuddled their enthusiasm over his philosophy with their appreciation of the poetic form in which he has clothed his ideas. The truth about Mr. Markham's famous poem is that it is a very fine and noble piece of oratory, considered merely as oratory without reference to whether or not it is a truthful presentation of facts; as philosophy it is shallow and deplorable, and as poetry its true place is far below that to which unthinking, uncritical and ill-advised enthusiasm has assigned it. The poem contains some noble and beautiful lines, most notably that one of "the long reaches of the peaks of song," and as a whole it possesses in high degree a certain sonorous quality, what one critic has aptly called "the organ note." It is this "organ note," by the way, which makes the poem such remarkably fine oratory, and would help to make it, also, remarkably fine poetry, were the verse not lacking in some of the essentials of the poetic art. With the exceptions of a few noble lines the poem as a whole lacks poetic fancy and the beauty of poetic imagery, for its imagination is nearly all of the very extremely obvious and practical sort—and that is a fatal defect in any poem which aspires to be of the best and noblest exemplars of the art of poetry. In poetic construction, it is monotonous to an extreme in its cadences, and that again is an unpardonable sin in any poet who understands his art and wishes to achieve in it the best of which he is capable. Whether or not the philosophy of the poem is good and true, whether or not it is a true interpretation of the great, sad phase of life of which it treats, has little to do with whether or not it is fine and noble poetry. Fineness and beauty in poetry depend, first, upon perfect poetic construction, the beautiful body of the art, and second upon the beauty of its soul, its poetic fancy, its exquisite imagery, its appeal to the imagination. If in addition to these it has high and noble intellectual qualities it is so much the better, so much the nearer perfection as a product of the human mind. But if it makes its appeal, as does Mr. Markham's poem, as much by reason of its philosophy as by reason of its poetry, then it must be judged from both standpoints. And the philosophy of "The Man with the Hoe" is behind the times, discredited by modern science, disproved by the researches of anthropology and shown to be untrue by the philosophy of history. Nevertheless, the poem shows that Mr. Markham possesses a warm and impulsive, if somewhat too credulous, heart. It does more credit to his feeling than it does to his skill in the poetic art.

There are other verses in this slender little volume that speak more plainly of the poet's feeling and the poet's skill than does the single poem which has gone on the swift wings of sensationalism all over the country. In structure and sustained imagination the blank verse poem entitled "A Look Into the Gulf" is one of the best specimens of his verse. It begins:

"I looked one night, and there Semiramis,
With all her mourning doves about her head,
Sat rocking on an ancient road of hell,
Withered and eyeless, chanting to the moon
Snatches of song they sang to her of old
Upon the lighted roofs of Nineveh."

There are several quatrains, marked by refinement of feeling and delicacy of insight, of which this is an excellent example:

"I built a chimney for a comrade old,
I did the service not for hope or hire—
And then I traveled on in winter's cold,
Yet all the day I glowed before the fire."

Very many of the poems show the same beautiful uprill of ardent sympathy with the world's toilers which has caused "The Man with the Hoe" to be mistaken for a great poem, and the same deplorable lack of understanding as to the place of toil, even excessive toil, in the economy of the universe, and of its absolute necessity in the spiritual development of man. In nearly every one of the poems there are lines or images of great beauty, or of power and nobility, and there are many evidences that the author has the keen sensitiveness to impression which is part of the nature of the true poet. But there is nothing in the book which can be called great, and as a whole it is much less worth the praise that has been heaped upon it than has been other work by American poets published within the last year. Mr. Markham's best friends will never tell him that he can rightly think of himself as other than "one of our minor poets."

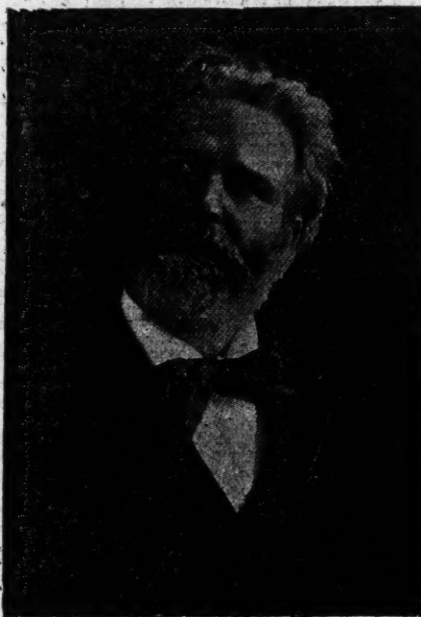
[The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems. By Edwin

Markham. Doubleday & McClure: New York. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

"The Modern Farmer."

A noteworthy book for all manner of thinking people, although it is addressed primarily to the farmer, is Edward F. Adams's volume of over six hundred pages bearing the above title. It is written on a basis of common sense and is the result of many years of observation, experience and thought of the conditions, circumstances and prospects of the agricultural class in the United States. In the early part of his life Mr. Adams was a farmer of the old school, then for many years devoted himself to business, and afterward to co-operative work. He now lives upon a farm near Wrights, Cal., and serves as agricultural editor of the San Francisco Chronicle. For a short time he was connected with the University of California as organizer of farmers' institutes.

The book treats of the life of the modern farmer in all its aspects—its evolution from the old-time manner of life upon the farm; the various kinds of education possible to the farmer and whether or not they are profitable to him; his relationship to his surroundings, his competitors and his creditors; the way in which he is affected by such questions of the day as the tariff, the single tax, the labor question, the trusts, socialism, co-operation, export bounties, the currency; his relations to the banker, the commission merchant, the railroads, the speculator, the tax gatherer. The author shows how the farmer has become a producer and merchant on a large scale for the markets of the world, and declares it is, now essential for him to be a broadly-educated man, familiar with the conditions affecting his own business in all parts of the world. And he concludes that "henceforward the successful farmers will be only those so educated." He thinks that the small farmers must combine to secure such education for the benefit of all, or the small farms will be absorbed by the strongest and it will follow, slowly but surely, that the small farmer will sink into the condition of dependence. Mr. Adams discusses such mooted public questions as the tariff, the currency, and others upon which the popular mind is still divided, in a spirit of nearly absolute fairness. He puts the arguments both for and against with all possible force and detail, and leaves his readers to form their own conclusions. He considers the



EDWIN MARKHAM,
The Author of "The Man With the Hoe."
[From The Critic.]

farmer as the basis of the social order, and treats them all from the standpoint of the farmer's interests. The book is bound to be interesting and beneficial, not only to farmers, but also to all classes of business and professional men. These latter will find it an illuminating book upon social conditions, because it shows so clearly wherein the farmer is lacking, and how and in what ways he will have to advance and strengthen himself if he is to retain his power and his independence. The book will be published simultaneously in Great Britain and America about the first of next month.

[The Modern Farmer. By Edward F. Adams. N. J. Stone Company: San Francisco.]

Minor Mention.

"A Function of the Social Settlement," written by Miss Jane Addams, the head of Hull House, Chicago, is a pamphlet published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. It deals with many phases of life and is noteworthy for its keen insight, its clear-cut statement, and its sympathetic feeling.

"Packingtown," by A. M. Simons, published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, is the fourth monthly number of the "Pocket Library of Socialism." It is a study of the work, homes and surroundings of the laborers in the Chicago stockyards and packing-houses.

"New Pointers for Amateurs," written and published by George E. Mellen, Times Building, Chicago, is a neat booklet of pleasantly-written advice to the amateur photographer which aims to put him into the right track for becoming quickly successful in picture taking.

Edward Denny & Co., 207 Montgomery street, San Francisco, publish a pamphlet by S. Bloom, a member of the San Francisco bar, entitled "Practical Hints to Owners, Contractors, Mechanics, Materialmen, Miners, Architects and Builders, with References to the Mechanics' Lien Law." An appendix contains the law as amended in 1899.

The special features of the Review of Reviews for July are a discussion of the Philippine situation by ex-Minister John Barrett, lately returned from Manila; an account of "Gold in the Philippines," by Ramon Reyes Lala, a native of Manila; a sketch of the career of the late Rosa Bonheur, with reproductions of some of her most famous paintings of animals, by Ernest Knauff; an illustrated article on modern history and historians in France, by Pierre de Coubertin; "A Pilgrimage to

Some Scenes of Spanish Occupancy in Our Southwest," with scenic illustrations and Indian portraits, by George Wharton James; and a study of brick paving in the smaller cities of our Middle West, by H. Foster Bain, of the Iowa Geological Survey.

Lippincott's for July has a new cover, a new dress, a new style of get-up, and, altogether, starts in afresh almost as a new magazine. The complete novel is by John Luther Long, and is entitled "The Fox-Woman." The number contains also "The Teller," by the author of "David Harum."

Books and Authors.

Mr. Kipling now has twenty-three suits in progress against American publishers and booksellers. His latest is brought against Elbert Hubbard of the Roycroft Shop, East Aurora, N. Y. Mr. Hubbard is the editor of the Philistine.

The London Academy gives the following as the six books now enjoying the most sales in England: Miss Fowler's "A Double Thread," Miss Harraden's "The Fowler," the "Golden Treasury" edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, S. R. Crockett's "The Black Douglas," Rider Haggard's "Swallow," and the half-guinea edition of "The Life of Tennyson."

Frank T. Buhen tells in "Book News" how he began "The Cruise of the Cachalot" in the sorest need, as a last resort, and in despair of being able to accomplish anything that would be profitable, how he wrote it in three months in such odds and ends of spare time as remained after ten hours' daily office work as a junior clerk.

It is announced that a German translation of "David Harum," for publication in Germany, is to be made very soon. It is beyond the power of the imagination to conjure up what sort of thing the attempt to put David's dialect, home-made philosophy and racy personality into German will result in. Beside it, the famous French translation of Mark Twain's "Jumping Frog" will be plain and simple.

Prof. Lombroso, the famous Italian specialist on the mental and moral significance of nerve disease, and on criminology and insanity, has written an article for the August Pall Mall dealing with Lieut. Hobson's triumphal progress across this continent when all girls kissed him who could get near enough. It is entitled "An Epidemic of Kissing."

Emile Zola intends in due season to write a book on the Dreyfus affair. He proposes to deal with the psychological side of the case, and thinks that it will fill about three volumes. He intends also to publish a book describing his experiences in England, and will do this as soon as he has taken a rest and allowed his thoughts and impressions to take shape and form. His new serial, "Fecondite," is already appearing and, it is said, is shocking his old antagonists more than all of his recent novels together. It is to have three sequels.

Bret Harte is among the story-tellers who are to be contributors to the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia. He is now engaged upon a series of four short stories dealing with California life in the days of the great gold fever. A "Treasure of the Redwoods," the first of these characteristic tales, will appear in an early number.

POLICE COURT PHOTOGRAPHER.

NEW JERSEY WOMAN FOLLOWS AN UNUSUAL PROFESSION FOR ONE OF HER SEX.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

There's a quiet, clever, notoriety-hating woman in Newark, N. J., whose occupation probably takes the prize for unusualness. So far as heard from Mrs. Morrison is the only woman in the country, or in the world for that matter, holding the post of official photographer to police headquarters. Her work consists in taking pictures of criminals for the rogue's gallery, which is a feature of police headquarters in Newark as well as other cities. Since criminals have begun to appreciate the possibilities of changing this appearance by a different arrangement of the hair or another style of hirsute decoration, photographs have fallen somewhat in esteem. Some day, no doubt, they will be superseded by a record of measurements, thumb marks and such things. It will probably not happen in Mrs. Morrison's day, however, and she has little fear on that score of losing her job.

She has a studio specially fitted up for her work at the top of the headquarters building, and the prisoners are brought to her under guard. She has been particularly successful in getting them to sit quietly and allow her to photograph them with no more trouble than any ordinary sitter would give. Men who have hitherto done this work have nearly always had great difficulty in getting good pictures, because the sitters would twist and turn and screw their faces up. Sometimes it was only after the guard had clubbed them into a proper frame of mind that they could be persuaded to allow the photographer to get a proper focus at all. It may be Mrs. Morrison's personality or that whatever good is left in the most hardened criminals responds to the polite feminine variation of the request to look pleasant.

After such a pleasant account of her success with her pictures it seems a pity not to be able to say that the financial end of the business is equally successful. There is no danger that Mrs. Morrison will grow rich as a result of her official labors. To be sure, \$3 or \$4 a day in addition to your income from other sources, is not to be despised, and Mrs. Morrison feels very happy over her new post. She fitted up the studio at headquarters at her own expense, and she is paid at the rate of \$1 a dozen for all the photographs she takes. She makes a dozen copies from each negative. One of these is regularly posted in the rogue's gallery, with the record of the original written on the back. The others are kept for use in identifying suspicious persons. For instance, if the police in another city have arrested a man suspected of having been previously convicted, these extra copies come in handy as he's in identifying him. Then the detectives sent to identify prisoners find these extra copies of great service to carry with them for purpose of comparison.

Mrs. Morrison is a business-like little woman, with a firm belief in the possibility of a working woman keeping the personal and domestic side of her life quite separate from business. She took up her present occupation because she was suddenly thrown upon her own resources. She had some knowledge of the work and a studio in the lower end of the city. She does all her own work except the retouching. Mrs. Morrison's opinion is that photography is a good, practical trade for a woman if she will learn the business right through. Few of them know more than one very simple branch.

AN ACTOR'S MAXIMS.

RULES THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO
JOE JEFFERSON'S SUCCESS.

By a Special Contributor.

"THE surest way to score a failure is to imitate someone else."

This is Jefferson's favorite maxim. For years he has striven to impress his four actor sons with the notion that the truth it contains is of the greatest importance to everyone desirous of winning and keeping a place upon the stage. Yet it should by no means be understood that he would advise against a young actor studying the work of a true artist; on the contrary, he believes such study very beneficial, providing it is properly directed. He explained his views upon this point in detail last fall.

Mr. Jefferson took greatest interest, perhaps, in preparing Tom for the Rip Van Winkle scene, in which that character regains consciousness after a sleep of twenty years. Just before the first rehearsal the older man explained his plan of action:

"Now, Tom, I will lie down as if asleep," he said, in effect. "Then I will waken, exactly as I would if I were performing on the stage of a crowded theater. You must watch me intently. But you must not try to catch the gestures or the facial changes. Never mind the outer man; it is the inner man you must observe. By that I mean that you must try to discover the workings of my mind. For when I begin to waken as Rip Van Winkle I strive to put myself in the mental attitude that would have been his on recovering himself after half a lifetime's slumber. I try to express the uncertainty, the confusion, the hopes and the fears that would crowd the mind of a person passing through such an extraordinary experience."

"It isn't necessary that your interpretation should be outwardly like mine; in fact, I should be extremely doubtful of your success if it were. There will surely be some resemblance, since you, like myself, are a Jefferson, and so, no matter how you try to do otherwise, you will probably be somewhat imitative. But the great point will be to express properly the thoughts and emotions of the wakening Rip Van Winkle in your own way. Never mind just how you do this, and don't try to produce the desired effects in the same way every time; the thing you must be concerned with is your own notion of the part and your personal feelings when you are playing it."

"When it comes your turn to do the wakening act I will watch you critically, and I can certainly tell whether you have succeeded in feeling the part or not."

Six Rules for Success.

Here are more of Mr. Jefferson's maxims, as given by his son Charles B. (so named after the late Charles Burke, half brother of Joseph Jefferson and his predecessor in the part of Rip Van Winkle) to the writer:

"Never act to or at your auditors; always act for them."

"Never try to gauge the intelligence of your audience by the price of the seats."

"Always keep the promises you make to the public."

"Always do the thing you can do best."

It is evident from his life-long insistence upon the value of his maxims, six in all, including the one given at the beginning of this article and his well-known rule never to allow vulgarity or impurity to find a place in his performances, that he considers their observance a potent factor in his success. With regard to his rule about keeping faith with the public, he has said many times that refunding the money at the box office does not satisfy a disappointed audience, and he prides himself that no considerable number of theatergoers was ever disappointed by him until last fall when his illness made it utterly impossible for him to go on with his engagements.

But Joseph Jefferson may not properly be spoken of as a slave to rules. On the contrary his art has always been in a state of evolution. He has been constantly on the lookout for new ideas as to effective "business," and many of the quiet touches that have made him so strong with the public have been the result of accident, pure and simple.

On one occasion, at least, however, an accident from which he expected satisfactory results did more harm than good. He was playing Mr. Golightly in "Lend Me Five Shillings," his son Charles B. being also in the cast. In that play Mr. Golightly wears a butterfly necktie fastened to the collar button by a loop of rubber string. One night the loop became unbuttoned and the butterfly fell to the ground. Jefferson was unconscious of the mishap, but he knew something had happened, for scattered auditors were laughing all over the house in that hesitating way which shows uncertainty as to whether the cause of the laughter is designed or accidental. Charles B. saw what was the matter, of course, and made signs which conveyed the truth to his father. When he understood the situation a complicated and highly comical look, expressing surprise, annoyance and relief, passed quickly across his face. At sight of this the audience, now assured that the whole thing was part of the "business" and so legitimate cause for laughter, burst into a hearty guffaw. Jefferson then picked up the tie and buttoned it again to his collar, whereat there was more laughter and a round of applause.

All this happened in less time than it takes to write it, and, the result being a hit, Jefferson determined to introduce that same business regularly thereafter, and tried it next night. But it was not in any sense a success. It seemed utterly impossible for the actor to counterfeit the facial expressions of perplexity and impatience, followed by whimsical comprehension, that had been apparent when the business was really an accident, and it had to be abandoned before the week was over.

The Rip Van Winkle Idea.

It is one of the traditions of the Jefferson family that Bouccault did not believe a phenomenally successful piece could be devised from the Rip Van Winkle idea. This view of the situation he placed definitely and frankly before Mr. Jefferson when asked to begin the work. When the piece was finished the playwright begged the actor not to attempt its production.

"You see," pleaded Bouccault, almost in tears, "the

Rip Van Winkle of the play, though young and lusty in the first act is old, gray-haired, decrepit and wrinkled later on, and, in fact, through all the best part of the piece. Now, I have studied the preference of theatergoers closely enough to know that they will not accept you as an old man, and I am sure you will play to disaster whenever you attempt that part."

But this sort of talk did not shake Jefferson's faith, and at this late date it is hardly necessary to say that the Bouccault Rip Van Winkle, as played by Joe Jefferson, scored an immediate and profitable triumph.

Getting on in the World.

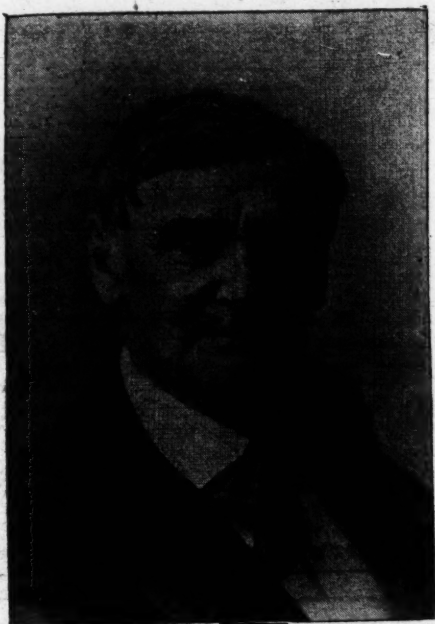
Recently Dr. George F. Shady, the surgeon-journalist, formulated a few of the maxims which he has accumulated in his journey through life, and pointed each one with an anecdote.

"Getting on in the world," said the doctor, "is generally a matter of brains, hard fighting and learning the plain lessons of experience."

"But the man who appears to have brains shouldn't be puffed up because he has them. It isn't because of anything he has done that he isn't stupid. The clever man who is conceited because of his cleverness is like a certain watch that hung in a row with a lot of other watches in a jeweler's window. This watch kept much better time than the others. Every one of them was sometimes out of order; now running too fast and now too slow, and the jeweler regulated them all by this one watch. After a while it fell into a state of great conceit with itself, and to a man who had often regulated his timepiece by its hands, its ticking seemed one day to sound exactly like self-praise."

"See how much better I am than my fellows," its second-hand clicked out, as it worked its busy way round its narrow circle, 'they are entirely untrustworthy; unless someone gives special attention to them you can never learn the time of day with certainty from their dials. But you can depend upon me. I am always right.'

"The man knew this, but he didn't like to hear the infallible timepiece praise itself, nevertheless, so he



JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

opened its cases and read an engraved name. The timepiece had been put together by the most eminent watchmaker in the whole world.

"Click away at your own self-praise," said the man. "What you say about your qualities as a timekeeper is all quite true. But the credit is due to your maker."

"Despise Not Small Things."

"My first patient after I left the hospital was a little child with the scarlet fever. Her father was pretty well known in New York. I felt proud that I had won his confidence, and I worked as faithfully over the case as I ever did in my life. The child got well, and after the lapse of what seemed like a proper period, I presented my bill. There had been nineteen visits, and the bill was for \$19. The father looked it over, and then deliberately asked me whether I would like him to pay me the whole when it was convenient, or what he thought proper right then."

"I told him I was in no great hurry for my money, but I wanted the full amount of my bill. He said he'd give me \$17 on the spot; otherwise I'd have to wait. I wouldn't take the \$17, and I have never got anything. It is sometimes better to take what you can get in this world and be thankful things are no worse than they are."

"Go to Headquarters."

"My first real victory over circumstances was won while I was studying medicine. The spring term had come to a close. I went to my father and hinted that my vacation expenses might be a little in excess of my allowance. He didn't take the hint at all kindly. In fact, he said things to 'the boy' that didn't set very well; he pointed out that I was already pretty well supplied with cash, which was true, and drew my attention to the fact that although I had been working hard as a student, perhaps, I had never yet earned any money for myself. That being the fact, I had no answer to make."

"But the next day I went down town, walked into the office of a big corporation and asked for the president. I scorned to state my business to any lesser light when that was suggested, and in due time I was ushered into his presence. The president was busy talking to someone when I entered, but I made myself known as soon as I could."

"You don't happen to want to hire a likely young man for a clerk, do you?" I asked him.

"No," he said, shortly, without looking up or stopping the smooth flow of his conversation for an instant.

"I was surprised. At first I thought of going away without further parley, but I dropped that notion as foolish. After a little I approached the president again."

"No one has asked me for a sample of my penmanship," I put in, softly.

"That time he looked at me, but there was no encouragement in his glance."

"No one wants to see a sample," was what he said.

"Still I wasn't discouraged. I got hold of a piece of paper and a pen, sat down at a desk and made a swan with flourishes, such as the old-time writing masters used to pride themselves on. Then, screwing up my courage for a final onslaught, I handed it to him. He looked at it and then at me. Maybe he liked the swan; maybe he was won by my assurance. Anyway, his glance was somewhat softened."

"Did you make that?" he asked. "I guess we can find a place for you."

"What will you pay?" I asked.

"Five dollars a week."

"Any overtime?"

"About four hours a day at 25 cents an hour. That's a dollar a day extra. Come tomorrow morning."

"Why not begin today?" said I, fearful of losing the point I had gained.

"He looked at me hard, hesitated a moment, and then called to his chief clerk."

"Mr. Riley," he said, 'give this young man a desk and set him at work immediately.'

"All summer long I put in as regular hours as any of the clerks in the office, and at the end of the three months I drew my pay in gold in one lump. It was the first money I had ever earned and it seemed like an enormous amount to me. When I told my employer I was about to leave him, he remonstrated with me."

"I want you to be my private secretary," he said, 'and will raise your wages. You'd better think twice before you say no, because there's a chance for you here to grow into a really fine position.'

"I told him I was going into a different business; he pressed me for particulars, and I said I was studying to be a doctor. He jeered the notion."

"Why," he said, 'doctors never make money. Stay here and you can make a fortune; there's no doubt about it.'

"Years afterward he came to me as a patient. He was surprised when I called him by name, and he couldn't place me at all till I reminded him of the swan made in flourishes. Then he remembered me."

"You can get on in the world much better by always talking to the head man. I could never have got that place if I had been content to talk with an underling the day I started out to see whether I couldn't earn some money on my own hook."

A. A. J.

THE BICYCLE AMBULANCE.

IT IS AN INVENTION OF A CHICAGO POLICEMAN
AND PROMISES TO ACCOMPLISH MUCH.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Without doubt the cycling novelty of 1899 has been the bicycle ambulance invented by a Chicago policeman. It is only necessary to mention a few points to show what a decided improvement it will be on the poorer institutions of our great cities, is quite a consideration. It can be driven to the scene of an accident much quicker than can the ambulance at present in use. The injured or sick man or woman who has to be conveyed to the hospital travels much easier on the bicycle ambulance than on the jolting wagon that dashes, with a rumble and a rush, through the city



BICYCLE AMBULANCE.

streets, making the drive to the hospital a terrible experience to those who are already mangled, bruised or battered so that even smooth traveling would be painful enough.

The bicycle ambulance is provided with tires larger than those ordinarily used on the bicycle, for the express purpose of making the trip over the uneven streets of a city more comfortable to the patient.

The first of these ambulance machines, for although there has been a so-called military bicycle ambulance invented, this has never been a success, is constructed by utilizing the framework and wheels of two diamond-framed tandems side by side, and about three feet apart, the same being connected by means of a light framework of seamless tubing, the whole being very neat in appearance and detachable with very little effort.

The entire machine does not weigh over 150 pounds. It can easily be operated by two men on an ordinary road at a speed of ten miles an hour, and can be controlled perfectly by means of the patent device that is connected with the wheels, and acts as a brake at the will of the rider.

FUNSTON MAY COMMAND HIS RIVAL.

[Omaha Bee.] Lieut. Charles Crawford of the Twenty-first Infantry left San Francisco with his regiment about three weeks ago, bound for the Philippines. It is quite possible that he will be assigned to Gen. Funston's brigade. It was this same Crawford who, in a competitive examination about fourteen years ago for a cadetship, beat Funston and won the appointment. Crawford went through the military academy and was breveted a captain for gallant conduct under fire during the Santiago campaign.

OUR SWITZERLAND.

A KITE-TAIL VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN (Porto Rico,) June 25, 1899.—Uncle Sam's West Indian garden patch! How shall I describe it? It is different from anything that has been published concerning it. It has more curious features than any part of the South American continent, where I have been traveling for the past year, and a richer soil than almost any part of the world.

I came to Porto Rico on the government transport McPherson, and have already crossed the island from one side to the other, making many excursions through the interior. The island is a revelation to me. I have never seen a country in which nature has done so much to make a pleasant home for man.

Porto Rico is a combination of the beauties of the tropics and temperate zone. It is the new Switzerland of Uncle Sam's dominion. It lacks perhaps the grandeur of the Alps or the Rockies, but its quiet-semi-tropical beauties more than make up for lack of snows and gigantic rocks. Sometimes in going over it I am reminded of Japan, and again I am carried back to the mountains of Korea or the hills of China. There are

hills and such valleys. The hills slope up in places like walls, and the valleys are gigantic capital Vs, with mountain streams dashing through them. Everything is covered with green, the dark shades of the mountains largely composed of coffee, tobacco and bananas, while the sickly green of the coastal plains comes from the sugar plantations.

In looking at the island you see that the hills rise higher in the center. It is divided by a mountain chain, which runs through it from west to east, branching out near the end in two spurs. This ridge looks just like a pitchfork with two great tines and a long handle. The joint of the fork is about sixty miles long. Not far from where they join one green mountain rises high above the others. This is El Yunque, or the "Anvil," the highest point in Porto Rico. It is 3600 feet above the level of the ocean and you can see it far out in the Atlantic and in the Caribbean.

Where the Atlantic is Deepest.

It is the top of the mountain chain which, rising out of the sea, forms the Antilles. There islands are, in fact, merely the peaks of a great mountain range which extends far down into the bed of the ocean. If the water could be taken away or walled off, you would here have some of the highest mountains of the globe. The deepest part of the Atlantic is just north of Porto Rico. In coming to San Juan I sailed over Brownson's Deep, the bottom of which is five miles under water. It was at the point in the ocean plain where the land rises and finally culminates in El Yunque. If you could shut the sea off from this point the top of Porto Rico would be higher than any mountain in the Andes or the Rockies. It would be higher than anything in the world outside the very highest of the Himalayas. The same mountain chain springs up out of the water in Cuba to a distance of 8000 feet above the sea, and in

160-acre farm, there are living on the average about ninety-four souls.

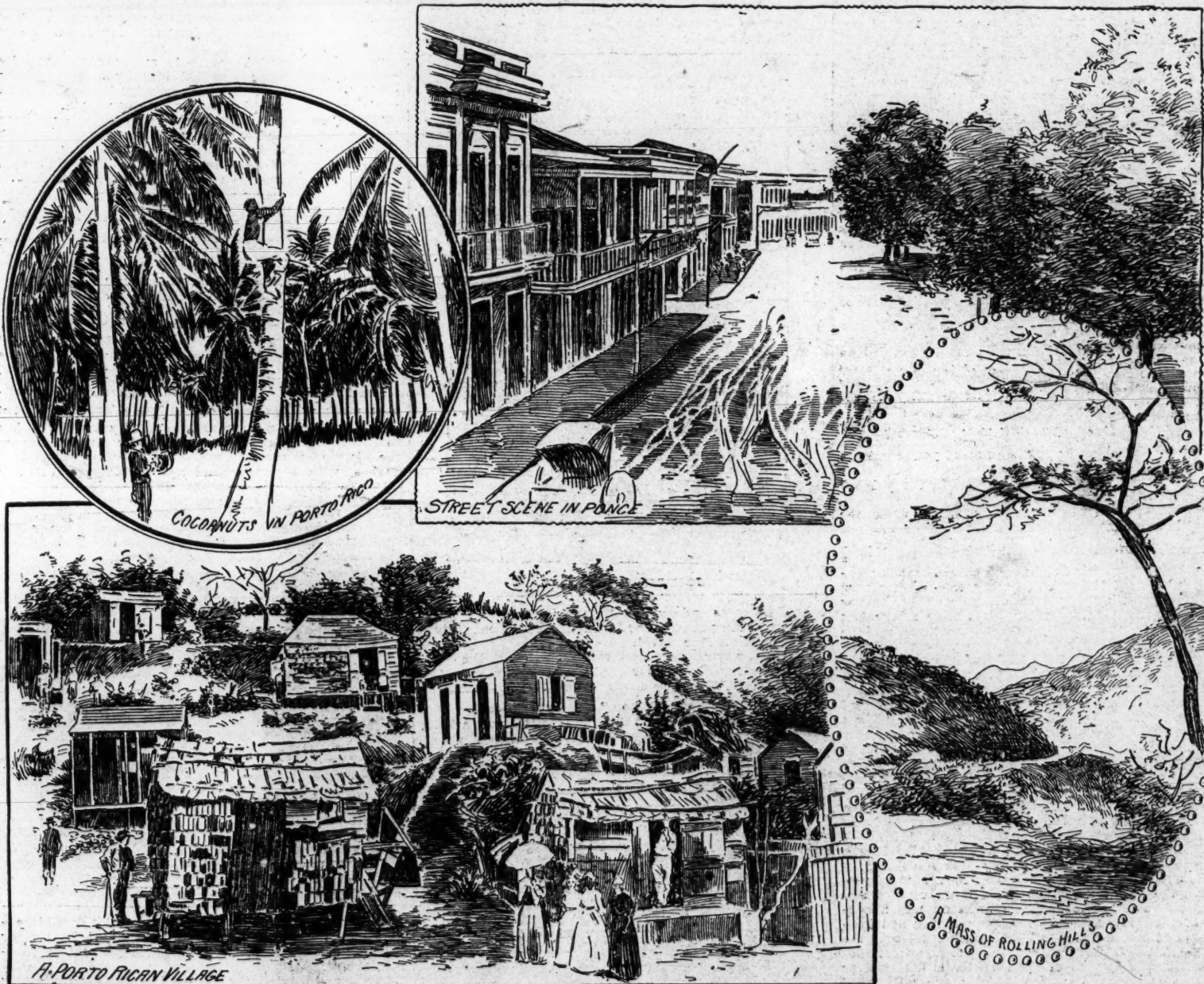
This is so notwithstanding the island has almost no manufactories. The people all live off the soil, and hence their condition cannot be compared with that of the people of our thickly-settled manufacturing States, where there are so many large cities.

As it is, Porto Rico has twice as many people to the square mile as the State of New York; twice as many as Pennsylvania, and three times as many as Indiana or Illinois. Six times as many as Missouri or Georgia and almost nine times as many as Louisiana. With such conditions it would seem a poor place for our farmers, who need at least a square mile to turn around in.

I see it stated that there are 200,000 people living in the cities of Porto Rico. I don't believe it. The country has only three cities of any size, and all the towns are overestimated. San Juan has, it is said, 37,000 people, but if so half of these live in the suburbs. By the estimates of the health officers, who made a careful canvass, there are only 16,000 people living inside the walls, and this section constitutes the city proper. Mayaguez has perhaps 10,000 people, and Ponce between 20,000 and 30,000.

The most of the so-called cities of Porto Rico would be considered little more than villages in the States. The land is divided up into municipalities, but each municipality contains not only the village by which it is governed, but all the people living for miles around, so that a town of 500 or 1000 is often put down as having from six to ten times that number. I find, in fact, the figures and statements put down in the books as to matters Porto Rican full of errors. They are made up from unreliable data, and the most of them come from Spanish books from fifty to 100 years old.

Take, for instance, the climate. About a generation



silver steams, with thatched huts clinging to the sides of the hills, down which they run; there are regions which equal the Blue Ridge Mountains in their soft, hazy beauty, and other parts in which were it not for the bananas, the coconut palms, the bread fruit trees and other tropical wonders you might imagine yourself at home in some of the most beautiful of our rolling lands.

A Kite-tail View of Porto Rico.

Before I describe my tour of the island let me give you a birdseye view of it. Suppose we could attach ourselves for the purpose to the tail of one of our weather kites, which, I believe, mount higher than any other kites made by man, and fly over it. We should see a great rectangular body of blue land rising, as it were, out of some of the quietest waters of the globe.

Porto Rico is about fourteen hundred miles from New York on the boundary between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

It lies between the islands of Santo Domingo and St. Thomas. It is so near the latter island that you can steam there in about six hours, and so far east of Cuba that it takes our best transports two days to go from Ponce, on the south, to the city of Santiago.

Porto Rico, as we see it from our kite, is a mass of rolling hills. With the exception of a light green fringe bordering the coast it is all hills and valleys. And such

Santo Domingo, where it is the tallest, to 11,000 feet. It rapidly falls toward the east, and in St. Thomas it rises only half as high as Porto Rico above the water.

I have called Porto Rico a garden patch. It is little more than that in size compared with the United States. It is so small it would hardly be a mole on the face of Texas. It would take just about one thousand Porto Ricos if they could be sliced off and patched together to make a crazy quilt covering the United States. It is only three times as big as Rhode Island, about half as big as New Jersey, and little less than half the size of Massachusetts. You could put ten Porto Ricos into Indiana, and if you cut it up into squares it would only be sixty times the size of the District of Columbia. Its average width is about as great as from Washington to Baltimore, and its length is not much greater than from Baltimore to Philadelphia. Were it level you could walk from one end of it to the other in three days and across it in one. On a bicycle you could travel over it in a few hours from coast to coast.

The People Swarm.

Notwithstanding its smallness, however, it is more thickly populated than any of our States, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It has 814,000 people, or 223 to the square mile. A square mile is 640 acres. It is just a section of land. On every section of Porto Rico there are 223 people, and on every quarter section, or

ago some Spaniards wrote that Porto Rico was a country of catarrh, consumption and bronchitis. He stated that the hot, moist climate caused dysenteries and fevers and gave the land a bad name as to health. This statement has to a large extent been copied and has created a serious misimpression. Our army surgeons tell me that the contrary is the truth, and I find that the Americans who have come to Porto Rico have, as a rule, improved in health.

Take myself. When I left Washington I was considerably troubled with the nasal catarrh, for which that city is famous. I brought with me an atomizer and other remedies. The moment I landed at San Juan my catarrh left me and I have not had a sign of it during my stay here. One of the captain quartermasters has had a similar experience, and I have met a number of people who have been cured of catarrh and bronchitis since landing in Porto Rico.

A Sanitarium for Nervous Diseases.

I was talking today with Mr. Harrison, the manager of the San Juan and Rio Piedras Railroad, as to climatic conditions. Said he:

"I think Porto Rico will eventually be a sanitarium for Americans who are broken down nervously. Take my own case. I was afflicted with nervous prostration when I was in Chicago. I could not sleep and could not work. I have improved every hour since I came to

Porto Rico, and I have been at my desk from 8 in the morning until 6 every day. I am doing what would naturally be wearing work. It is, you know, the organization of this railroad, but it does not seem to affect me. Every one sleeps here.

"There is another thing about the climate," continued Mr. Harrison, "that should be contradicted, and that is as to consumption. I have looked for it, and I cannot see many evidences of it. In our street cars we do not have the disgusting hawking and spitting that you find in the United States. You will not see it on the streets, and I don't believe that the disease exists."

It is not hot here except in the middle of the day, and then no warmer than in the United States. I doubt whether Porto Rico ever gets so hot as some parts of Ohio and Indiana in the summer, and there is no question but that the Porto Ricans would roast in Washington in July and August. The air here is full of moisture, but there is a breeze always blowing which makes it rather pleasant than otherwise. The average daily temperature the year around is about 80 deg. and here at San Juan the mean monthly temperature deduced from observations of more than twenty years, is less than 70 deg. Fahr. In this period the thermometer only rose thrice to 90 deg. and it never fell below 57 deg.

With so much humidity even this heat would be oppressive if it were not for the breezes which come from the North Atlantic. They are full of ozone and they stimulate you like a cocktail. I find that I am daily doing too much, tiring myself out before I know it, and only realizing that I am worn out when I sit down. This is especially so on the coastal plains. Further back on the high lands the air is cooler and more stimulating. In fact, I should say that Porto Rico is fully as healthful a country as any of our Southern States.

Eight Hundred Thousand Sore Arms.

And this brings me to the question of the smallpox, which has been reported as raging down here this year. There have been some cases and the most of them have been removed to an island near San Juan, or put into hospitals apart from the rest of the people. The poor among the Porto Ricans herd together in such a way that it is a wonder the whole island is not infected with the disease. I will describe their life later. At present I believe there are no smallpox cases left.

The most remarkable thing in connection with the smallpox was the vaccination of the whole population under our army surgeons. When I arrived in San Juan every man, woman and child had sore arms. I saw sore arms on every country road. Sore-armed men worked in the fields, sore-armed women stood at the doors of the houses with sore-armed babies in their arms, and I saw them by hundreds in every city and village as I traveled through the interior. I venture that there were at least 800,000 sore arms here at that time.

In many cases the vaccination took so seriously as to make large scars, and it was not uncommon to see babies with scars on their arms as big as a quarter of a dollar. In going through the poorest quarters of the cities and studying the life there I pretended at times to be a government inspector, and took a look at the arms of the people as an excuse for entering the houses to see how they lived, and I failed to find any who were not more or less afflicted.

The vaccination of this enormous number within a few weeks was one of the great feats of modern surgery. A few months after Uncle Sam took possession it was found that smallpox had broken out and that only a few in every thousand of the population had been vaccinated. It was decided that all must be inoculated at once. Maj. Axel Ames, one of our army surgeons, was chosen to take charge of the work, and he has accomplished it in a way that will be one of the wonders of medical history.

In the first place, regulations were sent out providing that a man could not get work or do business of any kind unless he was vaccinated, and that all the people must come to certain stations over the island and submit their arms to be scratched. The penalties were such that they came in hordes, and today I doubt if there are a hundred unvaccinated men, women and children on the island.

The work was carried on largely by the native doctors, under the direction of our surgeons, and thousands were treated in a day. In cases where the first vaccination did not take, a second vaccination was required, and, all told, the vaccinations must have amounted to more than a million.

Vaccinating Cattle for Smallpox.

The supplying of the vaccine matter for this work was a serious undertaking. At first vaccine points by the thousands were imported from the United States. The long sea voyage destroyed the virus and Maj. Ames found that he would have to make his own vaccine matter here.

For this reason he tried to vaccinate the Porto Rican cattle, but the results at first were unsatisfactory. Our cattle, when vaccinated, develop blisters and sores just like those which appear on the arms of human beings when so inoculated. The matter which oozes out from these sores is put upon the points used for vaccination of human beings. The Porto Rican cattle, when vaccinated, formed hard, round scars without pus. At first Dr. Ames thought that the operation had been of no effect. By squeezing the scars, however, he discovered that they produced drops of vaccine matter, and that from these he could make the points required.

The next thing was to establish a vaccine farm. He did this near Coamo Springs and in a few weeks had here the largest vaccine farm on record. He secured about two thousand animals ranging from eight months to one year old. The vaccination did not injure the cattle, and the big stock dealers of the island furnished them for nothing on the simple condition that they were to be returned in good order.

Each of the animals was first examined to see that it had tuberculosis or other diseases. Its temperature was taken again and again, and it was given a place on the government record. When vaccinated, it was numbered with a zinc tag and the number of vaccine points which were made from it were marked to correspond with this tag, so that an exact record of every point could be had.

During my stay at Coamo Springs I learned something of how the beasts were vaccinated. Each animal, after being tested and found free from disease, is brought up beside a folding table, the top of which stands perpendicularly against the side of the animal. The beast is now tied to the table and by a twist the top is raised and laid horizontally on the legs of the table with the beast on top of it.

Now the doctors shave all the hair from a place as big as your two hands on one side of the belly, exposing

the skin, which is as soft and tender as that of a child. This is scraped for a time with a sharp knife until the blood shows through the skin, and upon the sore spot the vaccine matter is rubbed. The animal is then turned over and a spot upon its other side is vaccinated in the same way.

It is found that nearly all the animals take, and Dr. Ames tells me he has obtained as many as 2000 points from a single beast. One of the queer things about the farm is the method of distinguishing the cattle vaccinated from day to day. Those which are treated one day have their horns painted red, those of the next day have their horns painted blue, and those of the third day yellow. In this way the groups can be easily distinguished and the vaccine matter gathered at just the right time.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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A COUNTRY WITHOUT A BIRTHDAY.

ENGLAND ALONE HAS NO NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATED IN HER HONOR.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

There is one country in the world, and one only, which has no birthday or national holiday. Nor is that country in some remote corner of the map—it is England.

Although the Queen's birthday—May 24—is annually celebrated in royal fashion, it is not a national holiday, and Englishmen and women have at last aroused themselves to the fact that they are quite alone in this respect.

"What day shall we choose for our nation's birthday?" they are now asking. "Shall it be the Queen's birthday—or the day of her ascending the throne, or any day which she herself shall name?"

There was a movement not long ago to bring forward St. George's day as the nation's birthday, St. George being England's patron saint.

The birthdays of different countries all have very good and substantial reasons for being.

January 18, Germany celebrates her national holiday; the day when the King of Prussia was first proclaimed Emperor of Germany and Prussia.

September 2 is Italy's birthday, for it was the day on which Italy became a united country.

July is a pet month for national birthdays, and starts off with July 1, which the Canadians keep as the date upon which their present constitution was given.

July 14 is France's national holiday, or the day the Bastille was taken, and our own national holiday is July 4.

Mohammedans keep November 10—Mohammed's birthday.

Every country, of course, has its fete days—often misnamed "national holidays." For example, in England Primrose day, April 19, is often called a national holiday; as well as St. Patrick's day in Ireland, and October 24, which the Irishman honors in gala fashion, as Turfcutters' day, when peat as a fuel was discovered.

The Welsh celebrate Ascension day with much pomp and circumstance, nor will any one in that country work on that day, believing that a fatal accident will cut off those who go to their daily labor as usual.

May 17, the Spaniard makes merry and drinks to the health of the young King, whose birthday it is.

Honolulu is said to have more public holidays than any other city in the world.

LORD KELVIN.

It is customary among Americans, and Englishmen, too, for the matter of that, to give all the credit for the first successful Atlantic cable to Cyrus W. Field, but by right the credit should be divided. It is true that Field financed the enterprise, and that he furnished the enthusiasm and persistence without which Europe and America could never have been electrically joined together. But the laying of a cable beneath the ocean between the continents was not the only essential to the success of Field's Napoleonic scheme. A way to make the cable work, a method to insure its economical delivery at one end, of the words entrusted to it at the other, was as necessary as the cable itself, and that was a task which Field was quite unable to compass.

The man who wrought out this problem, deemed absolutely insoluble by most scientists forty years ago, was named William Thomson. He was then, as now, professor of natural philosophy at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and was already making a name for himself in the scientific world. In 1853, when the first cable was laid, only to break a short time afterward, Thomson had the problem only partially solved, but in 1866, when the second cable was laid, the Thomson apparatus for deep-sea cabling was practically perfected. He was promptly knighted for his achievement by Queen Victoria, and the whole world has profited immensely therefrom ever since. In 1892 he was made a peer of the realm with the title of Lord Kelvin. Today, at 75, he stands at the head of the modern masters of practical science.

Considering his opportunities, the father of Lord Kelvin was quite an extraordinary man as his son. Born of Scottish stock on a small farm in Ireland, the elder Thomson educated himself and won the professorship of mathematics at Glasgow. The son was an unusually precocious lad. He entered the University of Glasgow at 11, and, after finishing the course there, studied at Cambridge. At 18 he was upsetting the well-grounded theories of the authorities of the times in physical science. Before he was 25 he was recognized as the coming man in his line, but the world at large knew little about him till he was knighted, at 42.

Most of the men who attain scientific eminence at that age forego further hard study, but the bulk and the greatest achievements have been accomplished since then. His friends say that the older he grows the harder he works. His activity is immense. No practical or scientific problem is either too large or too small for his attention. A bare list of his patents would fill a newspaper column. They range from an improved water tap to the most intricate scientific apparatus, and include, among other things, a contrivance for deep-sea sounding that has made the navigation of unfamiliar waters twice as safe as before it was invented. For the past few years he has devoted himself mainly to electricity.

Lord Kelvin was made president of the Royal Society of London, the world's most important scientific organization, in 1891.

TWENTY MILLIONS.

NUMBER OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

By a Special Contributor.

"THE man or woman who is much troubled over the necessity of having an artificial tooth inserted," said a popular dentist the other day, "may take consolation from the fact that there are about twenty millions of such teeth manufactured and sold annually in the United States, allowing on an average one artificial tooth every four years to each man, woman and child in the country, including Indians, negroes and tramps.

"On the authority of the greatest manufacturer of dental supplies in the country, there are over forty thousand ounces of pure gold worked up annually for dentists' use in material for filling teeth, in plates and solder, the value of this gold approximating one million of dollars. In addition there are about fifty thousand ounces of platinum used annually by the various manufacturers of porcelain teeth, to say nothing of the large amount of silver amalgam prepared for inconspicuous fillings, such as those in the back teeth.

"There is no other profession which has made greater strides during the last few years than has dentistry, and the number of practitioners has steadily increased until now there are 20,422 dentists in the United States. Even the little towns of Alaska have their dentists, there being nine engaged in practice in the territory.

"As figures do not lie, the majority of these men cannot have very much to do, because 20,000,000 of false teeth and \$1,000,000 worth of gold for fillings, etc., divided equally between 20,422 dentists, allows only about one hundred teeth and a little less than \$40 worth of gold per annum to each dentist. As the popular practitioners in large cities use many times these amounts, many of them earning from \$8000 to \$15,000 a year in the practice of their profession, it will readily be seen that a good many of the smaller ones must fall far below the annual average.

"The use of electricity has worked wonders in dentistry. Until the discovery of the X rays it was often necessary to remove a tooth in order to learn the nature of some trouble at the root; but now the root and a portion of the jawbone may be photographed by means of the Roentgen rays, the cause of the trouble located and the tooth generally saved.

"The average person, however, considers the discovery of what is called 'dental cataporesis' to be of far greater importance to them personally, because of its unprecedented power to deaden pain.

"Cataporesis," continued the doctor, "is the process of driving anaesthetics into the bone tissue, or dentine, by means of a gentle current of electricity applied to the cavity itself. The method is rather interesting. The cavity is first cleansed as thoroughly as possible without causing discomfort to the patient, and is then closed with a plug of cotton just large enough to fill it without undue pressure at any point. The electrode is placed in the moistened hand of the patient, who is required to grip it just tight enough to secure good connection, the anaesthetic to be used is drawn into the barrel of the syringe and injected into the cotton. The current is then turned on and gradually increased till the proper amount is reached. If complete insulation is secured, the process is not accompanied by sensation of any kind, and the subsequent drilling which is necessary in order to cleanse the cavity prior to filling it can be done with no appreciable degree of pain. Without the aid of cataporesis, however, there is no such thing as good workmanship in painless dentistry.

"But the new 'cataphoric bleaching' is even more appreciated by women. The bleaching fluid is driven into the tooth by means of a current of electricity in a way similar to that in which an anaesthetic is driven into sensitive dentine. Even a tooth that has become very much discolored as a result of the improper treatment of a dead nerve may be rendered beautifully white by this means. In fact, electricity is now used by the up-to-date dentist for nearly everything connected with his work. It is used for killing nerves; it propels the treadle for cutting and the mallet for filling; while light is supplied to the mouth lamp and heat to the hot air syringe by the same means.

"The dentist of twenty-five, or even ten years ago, who had not kept abreast of the times, would hardly know what to make of the many improvements in the modern practitioner's operating-room. The sterilizer, for instance, into which every instrument is placed after being used, is now considered as necessary a part of the office furniture as the treadle or the 'hydraulic chair.' The certainty that every instrument put into the mouth has been thoroughly sterilized since being previously used, means a great deal to a sensitive patient.

"Another special horror has been done away with through the invention of the dental speculum and the drainage tube. The former protects the lips from abrasion, while the latter, when placed under the tongue, takes up and carries away the troublesome 'drool,' which under the old-fashioned system of dentistry was the cause of such aversion to fastidious men and women.

"If dentistry improves proportionately during the next fifty years as it has during the last decade, by the middle of the twentieth century women will look upon a visit to the dentist with no greater dread than is now inspired by the prospect of a shopping tour. It is probable, too, that artificial teeth will become more and more natural every year. Even now the bluish white teeth so common a few years ago are seldom seen, and the porcelain fillings which are daily growing in popularity, are so identical in tint and appearance with the teeth of which they form a part that their presence can hardly be detected. Their preparation and insertion, however, require considerable skill. They are generally first shaped to the cavity, then baked, glazed and carefully inserted. The superior beauty of these fillings over the conspicuous gold ones is apparent to the people most conservative in adopting new ideas.

M. D. S.

Mme. Diaz, wife of President Diaz of Mexico, is doing some excellent work in aid of La Escuela Industrial, a school where girls are given free instruction in needlework. Mme. Diaz is very popular in Mexico, where she is known as "Our Little Carmelita."

AT THE THEATERS.

THE TIMES is in receipt of "syndicated" letter from Walter Morosco, manager of the Grand Opera-house, San Francisco, regarding a controversy between that gentleman and Manager H. C. Wyatt of this city, respecting the lease of the Burbank Theater in this city, but as neither the public nor this newspaper is interested in the business differences which appear to exist between these gentlemen, Mr. Morosco's communication will not see the light through these columns. We take it that the theater-going people of Los Angeles are principally interested in having the local playhouses managed in a manner to afford the best that can be had in the way of theatrical attractions, and that quarrels between impresarios, with their attendant "back talk," are neither amusing nor instructive. Whether the Burbank is conducted as a stock theater or as a player of strolling combinations, matters little—it is the quality of the productions that count, and it is all the same to the people who pay their money at the box office whether it goes into the pocket of one man or of some other man. Mr. Morosco says in his letter that he intends to "get as good attractions as I (he) possibly can," which is gratifying, for that is precisely what must be done if the conduct of the theater is to be at once a profitable enterprise to the management and a satisfactory place of amusement to its patrons.

If Mr. Morosco gives good shows, he will doubtless do his share of the business, and if he fills the house with commonplace attractions, the result will be otherwise. Los Angeles has the glad hand in readiness to extend to the theatrical-caterer who will give the city the best that is going, no matter where he hails from, or what his name is; but the blood and thunder melodrama presented by barnstormers will not go—at least, not to the point where there is profit in the business. Give the people good plays, capably acted and adequately staged, and the Burbank will do business; otherwise, the previous history of that house will be repeated.

A sort of courteous bluntness of speech was one of Augustin Daly's traits in his commerce with men and women whose names were not enrolled on his limited list of intimates. He was neither brusque nor rude in his dealings with strangers who presented themselves to him, as a great many did, with letters of introduction, nor was he anything but kindly and considerate toward the people in his employ, says the Washington Star. He was plainspoken and scrupulously truthful, and he rarely expanded, outside the small circle of his intimate friends, into what could correctly be called geniality.

He had a great contempt for the species of stock, skin-deep gallantry, which is assumed by many people of the stage. Daly was visited by more stage aspirants of both sexes, but chiefly young women, than any other theatrical manager of his time. All, of course, wanted a trial in his employ. Most of them offered their services for nothing for long periods, the "Daly training" being their first aim, and Daly was offered considerable sums of money at different times to lend his name in exploiting the stage aspirations of well-known, if somewhat flighty, society women. He always declined to have anything whatever to do with persons of this sort. He had a fine eye for talent, and he raised many a clever man and woman into solid theatrical prominence from utter obscurity. Likewise, he was compelled to "turn down" many an aspirant. He gave them all a trial, and then frankly told them his opinion.

"You are, I am bound to say, uncommonly plain of feature," he was heard to say once to a young woman who had just done a scene from Lady Macbeth's role for him, "but you have a little—a very little—talent. Your talent, however, is really not sufficient to offset your plainness of countenance, which I deplore. A homely woman must have commanding genius, and not a mere soupçon of talent, in order to force the world to accept her as an actress. Duse is hideous, but she has genius and a very cool intellect. You have neither. You are not a Duse, nor would you ever be. After some few years of training you might play some of the smaller parts acceptably, and even well, but I am assured that you are looking beyond a career of that sort, which is squalid and unsatisfactory at best. I venture to suggest that you abandon completely all your stage ambitions."

This was plain talk, but it was true, and Daly hadn't the remotest intention of being simply rude. The young woman, however, was not endowed with sufficient perception to understand and appreciate the words of a man who had been through the mill for forty years and who knew the theatrical game as a printer knows his case, and she took umbrage.

"You are intentionally insulting," she said, bristling. "You are studiously discourteous. I feel impelled to slap your face."

Daly was astounded. The young woman's brother, a clever man of 40, well known in New York, was standing by on the stage, and he took Daly's end of it instantly. His manner showed that his sister's words had thoroughly angered him.

"You may count yourself fortunate that I do not slap yours, where you stand," he said, addressing her. "Meanwhile, you shall apologize to Mr. Daly for that remark, which ought to appreciably lower you in your own estimation."

The young woman perceived her mistake, and she did express her chagrin over her foolish outburst of un-called-for anger when she quieted down.

Mr. Daly had few experiences of that sort, for the stage aspirants whom he was compelled to discourage, owing to their palpable deficiencies, usually melted into tears. A pretty Washington woman, now comfortably married and the mother of several children, underwent a peculiarly violent attack of stage mania about eight years ago. Her friends had complimented her for her elocutionary powers as exhibited in her rendition of "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," and other grievous affairs of that sort, and they advised her to "adopt the stage as a career." She wanted, of course, to begin

at the top, and she went over to New York to see Daly.

"I was really quite confident that he would engage me immediately," she said the other day in describing her experience on that occasion. "I found Mr. Daly in his little office next to his theater. He was alone and working hard over an old yellow manuscript. I told him about myself and he leaned back in his chair and looked me over with a not unkind expression of countenance.

"You carry yourself well," he said, slowly. "What can you do?"

"I am told that I can do the role of Portia in 'The Merchant of Venice' very well," I said to him. "I should like to have you go through the trial scene with me."

"He nodded, with just a trace of a grim smile on his thoughtful face, and then he picked up his queer, old-time derby hat and conducted me back to the stage, which was dark and gloomy enough in all conscience. I wasn't the least bit nervous, and I began with all the assurance in life, Mr. Daly playing up to me in a quiet way. The whole piece was, of course, at the end of his tongue. He didn't say a word in criticism until I had finished the scene, and then he regarded me thoughtfully.

"Do you wish to have me tell you exactly what I think?" he asked me.

"Yes," I replied, my heart sinking, though, for I felt from the way he spoke that his verdict was not to be favorable.

"I do not think, then, that you are in anywise fitted for the stage—least of all, for such ambitious parts as these which you appear to attempt," he said in a kindly but very firm tone.

"I need not tell you that you are of pleasing appearance and that you carry yourself very gracefully when you are not endeavoring to act. In endeavoring to act, however, you seem to be hopelessly unnatural and awkward, and your natural grace of action quite disappears. Your voice, which is musical in ordinary conversation, you strain and take inconceivable liberties with in the recitation of lines. Something might be made of you, but I assure you that your greatest task would be to unlearn, so to speak, all about acting which you think you have acquired, just as a young man who graduates from a 'school of journalism' must unlearn many things when he takes employment in a hustling newspaper office. You will have at least ten years of miserable drudgery ahead of you before you could count yourself even a moderately good actress and at the end of that period you would be very far indeed, from the first or even the second rank of competent stage women. I don't think the game would be worth the candle in your case. Do you? Believe me, I am not speaking perfunctorily nor in pursuit of any desire to be merely discouraging. There are, perhaps, many managers who would give you an opportunity on account of your exceedingly pleasing appearance, but if I were you I would not avail myself of any such an opportunity. Do you think you had better?"

"I could not reply, for I was dabbing my handkerchief into my eyes and having what we women call a 'good cry.' Mr. Daly's tone and manner grew gentle immediately, and he spoke very kindly to me—a completely cast down, whimpering, grievously disappointed girl who did not know her own mind.

"I feel confident that a few years hence you will be disposed to thank me for what I have said to you," he said quietly, and this confidence was surely justified. Many a time I have thanked him in my heart for his kindly words of discouragement."

It is now an assured fact that the Lambardi Grand Opera Company will play a return engagement at the Los Angeles Theater about the week of July 11, presenting almost an entire new repertoire of plays, including the production in which they made one of the greatest successes in San Francisco, that well-known opera, "Mignon." They will also give "The Barber of Seville," "I Puritani," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Tone," and probably repeat "Aida," "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "Manon Lescaut," the favorites of their last engagement in this city. The entire company returns, and it will, indeed, be a pleasure to hear Sostegni, Uberti, Marchetti, Bararacco, Repetto, Russo, Bugamelli, Travaglini and all the old favorites in their most charming roles.

The sale of seats and the exact repertoire as presented by the company and their opening date will be announced later.

The Week's Attractions.

Clay Clement, the actor-author, commences a week's engagement at the Los Angeles Theater tomorrow night, presenting his own idyllic comedy, "The New Dominion." Mr. Clement was specially engaged as the amusement feature of the National Educational Association Convention week, and he is a fitting star for the occasion, as he represents the progressive spirit of the American stage. He is an American actor and author, and has written one of the most delightful dramatic stories of an American type, the South. He belongs to the new school of actors, whose methods are natural, whose eyes are always trained on truth, and whose greatest triumphs are the picturing of humanity as it exists without resort to exaggeration or extravagant sentiment and methods. He has acquired the mastery of the technique of his art, and there is nothing narrow about his conceptions. His scope is broad, rich and varied in resource, and it is no wonder that he stands out today among the public's greatest favorites and best actors.

Clay Clement's play, "The New Dominion," is not an absolute novelty here, having been presented in this city five years ago, but it is one of those charming stories that can bear repetition year after year with increasing interest, and which strikes a chord harmonizing with the universal heart.

The central figure, Baron Hohenstauffen, is one of the rarest characters on the stage, a refined and natural German, and Mr. Clement has achieved an artistic triumph in its interpretation. The most exacting critics have paid tribute to the genius of his impersonation which has established the actor a favorite from ocean to ocean and from Mexico to Canada.

Notable in the support is Mrs. Clay Clement, Harry Duffield, Jeffrey Williams, Nell McEwen, Phosa McAlister, T. F. O'Malley, William Mack and Gertrude O'Malley. The engagement is for the entire week, with the usual matinees.

A realistic bit of "Down East" play acting is given the first place among the Orpheum's new features for the coming week. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne

are the players, and the piece in which they spread on New Hampshire coloring is called "Grasping an Opportunity." Cressy is considered one of the best exponents of the Josh Whitcomb school of "Rubes" extant. He was the original Cy Prime in "The Old Homestead," and Miss Dayne was the first Ricketty Ann in the same play. They have developed what is said to be a very clever sketch on the lines of their "Old Homestead" characters, and carry special scenery and stage settings for the piece.

Melville and Stetson are character artists, who intersperse in their act bits of song, dancing and imitations of stage celebrities. Miss Melville is the wife of Col. John Hopkins, whose record as a vaudeville magnate is known throughout the land. Miss Stetson is Mrs. Sam Gumpertz, her husband being only second to Hopkins in point of vaudeville fame. Judging from the praise accorded their performance in San Francisco, they are entertainers of decided originality and merit.

The four O'Learys were imported from England by the Orpheum people. They are acrobats of high class. Last, but not least, is the biograph, which has been at the Orpheum before, and always as a strong feature of the strongest bills. A series of ten new views will be shown during the week. Among these will be a picture of the ruins of the Hotel Windsor fire in New York, showing Helen Gould's residence in the background; the launch of the Oceanic, the Brooklyn bridge, pole-vaulting by Columbia College athletes, an ice-yachting scene, and a number of comic views from life.

The Phoites troupe of nine pantomimists, Francesca Redding in a new sketch, "A Forgotten Combination," Tacianu, the female impersonator, and Fred Naulo, with new stories and songs, are held over.

Plays and Players.

A burlesque is to be produced in New York, entitled "The Girl in the Moon."

It is an impression in theatrical circles that Ada Rehan was Daly's partner in his enterprises, and has been for the last four years.

When George H. Broadhurst christened his first comedy "What Happened to Jones," it is probable that he did not anticipate the extent of the epidemic he was starting. The latest is "What Did Tomkins Do?" and Harry Carson Clarke has it for next season.

When Julia Marlowe plays Barbara Frietche, she will not say "shoot, if you must, this old, gray head." No, indeed, Clyde Fitch does not believe that Barbara Frietche was an old woman, and his play makes her as young as Miss Marlowe can make her, and just as pretty.

Gustavo Salvini is said to have been so successful as an actor that his father has finally approved of his choice of a career. His style of acting is said to be much more in accord with modern methods than with those represented by his father and Ristori, although his repertoire includes most of the Italian classical tragedies.

Recent developments in the Dreyfus case suggested the revival, at the London Princesses, of "One of the Best," and the experiment has proved very successful. This melodrama, it will be remembered, is founded upon a supposed Dreyfus affair in the British army, and ends with the triumphant vindication and glorification of the alleged traitor.

London is getting two American plays without knowing their source. "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," which Louis Harrison wrote and acted in many years ago, is being used there under the title of "A Good Time," while "The Seven Ages," remembered here as a vehicle for Henry E. Dixey's mimics, is known there as "The Merry-Go-Round."

Yvette Guilbert no longer makes such a feature of the simplicity of her methods. She reappeared in Paris the other day in a sketch supposed to take place in her dressing-room after she has left the theater. On the wall is a full-length poster of the singer. This proves to be Yvette, who comes to life, steps down from the wall and sings a number of new songs typical of many phases of Paris life.

Sara Bernhardt is in the ecstatic condition which is usual with her when she accepts a new play for presentation, the subject of present ecstasy being Rosand's new play, "L'Aiglon," (The Eaglet.) Mme. Bernhardt declares this play better than "Cyrano," and has chosen to cast herself for the character of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome. She says the play is patriotic, but whether the present republic or the Napoleonic dynasty is the object of the patriotism, is not disclosed. The theme is tragic.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has closed her engagement in "Zaza" at the Garrick Theater, New York. At the close of the run she had played the part continuously 163 times. Taking it all together, it has been the most phenomenal engagement any actress has played in this country. In point of actual receipts and length of runs there have been plays which excel that of "Zaza," but there never has been a run of a play for so long a time at which the entire capacity of the theater has been sold out at every performance, and this frequently a week or more in advance. In another and perhaps more important respect, Mrs. Carter and "Zaza" beat the record, and that is the extraordinary hold which both artist and play have made on the public. Usually after an engagement of several months, strong personal public interest languishes and the attraction moves along in a monotonous rut. In this case, however, the condition is far different. Both Mrs. Carter and the play are as much talked about and discussed at the present time as during the first weeks of the season. This is undoubtedly largely due to the remarkable performance of the actress in a role that is manifestly so trying. While Mrs. Carter has never permitted this to become apparent to her audiences, still it is a fact that there have been weeks at a time when her physical strength was so low that nothing but the most phenomenal determination of purpose could have prevented her from omitting one or more performances. On the opening night of "Zaza" Mrs. Carter was simply regarded as an ambitious actress. Today everyone who has seen her in the part regards her as a great one, fully meriting the title that has been given her as the "American Bernhardt." Mrs. Carter resumes her season at the Garrick Theater, September 4, for an engagement of four weeks.

Mary Spooner, who died at Acushnet, Mass., at the age of 105 years, was said to be the oldest woman in New England. Her father, Micah Spooner, was one of the minute men in the revolutionary war, and he also fought in the war of 1812.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Weekly Review.

IN the last twelvemonth more good books on music have been published than in any three or four other years of the last two decades, says a writer in the Chicago Evening Post. The stimulated interest in the subject is due, probably, to the tremendous "boom"—it can be called nothing else—of musical affairs in America.

The operatic situation has been so lively and instructive, and the influx of foreign soloists has been so big that there has ensued a flood of concerts and productions seldom approached.

Nearly all the books on music have been seized with avidity, and it is likely there will be an increased demand for them the next few months.

If you purpose going to the concerts next winter, have purchased season seats and are not sated with knowledge by the facts supplied in the notes, it would be a shrewd scheme to forego the privilege of reading "No. 5 John Street," or any other "latest novel," just to peruse some of the music volumes now on the market.

For concert-goers, it would seem at first blush the best book obtainable is one recently sent out by W. J. Henderson, the music critic of the New York Times, entitled "The Modern Orchestra and Orchestral Music." It is a splendid book, and tells precisely what you wish to know of the orchestra, unless, perchance, you are thoroughly convinced you know all you need now, and it tells in a way that may be understood by a layman.

It is a treatise of unquestioned value, and furthermore, it is not an impressionistic catch-as-catch-can description of the orchestra, but a sane and helpful discussion. You can learn from it about the world's great conductors, as well as the use and quality of the instruments, and the placing of the orchestra.

It may well be debated, says the same writer, if there is in all the literature on music a more ambitious or comprehensive tone than Lavignac's "Music and Musicians"—Aphorpe published a book of the same title, by the by, but of decidedly different caliber—and it has an American supplement by Mr. Krehbiel. But to cover the subject—and it does attempt that seemingly impossible feat—in 600 pages, is an undertaking that would make most men pause, though it did not the eminent French professor. This book is destined to become a sort of musicians' bible.

Mr. Henderson's "What Is Good Music" will aid almost anyone who thinks he is above the sneers of those who profess to condemn the lover of so-called classical music. And so will Hubert Parry's "Evolution of the Art of Music," and Krehbiel's "How to Listen to Music," which, despite the unfortunate caption, is actually an admirable book.

W. F. Aphorpe of Boston compiled some of the notes he wrote for the Boston Symphony Orchestra programmes in two little volumes, "By the Way, About Music," which are delightful in their way, though not so clever as James Hume's "Mezzotints in Modern Music."

These are but a very few books selected at random. You can find a complete list at any shop. But even if you read only one you will find your interest so aroused that you will in all likelihood determine to go a bit deeper into the subject another time.

After a study of Henderson's "The Modern Orchestra and Orchestral Music," you will discover infinitely more pleasure in such concerts; yet, on the other hand, you will not lose your taste for the music that Herr Bunge grinds out at the Bismarck Garden or that which Mr. Spiering will furnish at Thielmann's this summer.

Naturally you will recur to that old argument that you would prefer to enjoy music as it appeals to your senses, but you might as well say that you would like to enjoy Thackeray with the vocabulary you had when 10 or 12. You must study to appreciate literature, and certainly you cannot be given any phenomenal insight into music that will permit you to understand it and value it correctly unless you are a full-blown genius.

While it is true enough that music cannot be squared and measured off like dry goods, yet it is an art governed by certain rules—rules, however, that are not fixed unalterably; if they were, Tchaikovsky's Pathetic symphony, on account of its departure from strict classic form, could not be termed a symphony. And it is necessary to have some acquaintance with these rules to gain any adequate idea of compositions played by an orchestra. Of course, the best way to become on good terms with the great compositions is to hear them often, but even that will not serve half so well as an introduction to them through the pages of some guide. Get the modern books by men like Henderson, Krehbiel, Parry, Hume and others who are progressive; they are the best for you to read.

Musical Melange.

If the public in front knew what was going on upon the stage, how much disillusioning there would be, says Musical America. Van Dyck, the tenor, who was here last season, speaking of his colleagues and various parts the other day, said: "Susan Strong is charming, yes; she has a beautifully fresh young voice, and a fine presence. But I find that she lacks fire a little; perhaps, she is a little shy, a little timorous of looking Siegmund directly in the eyes. . . . One Sieglinde I shall never forget. As I took her to my arms in the love scene, she leaned on my shoulder and whispered softly: 'I'm going to cut sixty bars here.' And yet there are some who think, foolishly enough, that a dramatic singer should give himself or herself up to the feelings of the part and the situation."

Paderewski, who was to have played Cowen's new "Concertstuck" for the first time in public at the London Philharmonic concert on June 1, was called to Poland by the serious illness of his son, and probably will not be heard again in England this season unless he is able to return for certain private appearances for which he has been engaged. The great pianist lost his wife under extremely pathetic circumstances, and since that time his domestic happiness has centered in

his son, who is a confirmed invalid. No crowned head has had doctors' fees more profusely lavished for him than has this boy, though unfortunately without securing a permanent cure, and the report of his serious illness may well awaken the sympathies of friends and admirers of the eminent artist.

In the "Fragments of an Autobiography," recently published, Felix Moscheles gives this anecdote to illustrate the jealousy of Meyerbeer:

Rossini was going along the boulevards with a friend, when they met Meyerbeer, and exchanged cordial greetings.

"And how is your health, my dear Maestro?" asks Meyerbeer.

"Shaky, cher maitre, very shaky. My digestion, you know, my poor head. Alas! I'm afraid I am going down hill."

They pass on. "How could you tell such stories?" asks the friend. "You were never in better health, and you talk of going down hill."

"Ah, well," answered Rossini, "to be sure—but why shouldn't I put it that way? It gives him so much pleasure."

Acton Davies tells the following story in the New York Evening Sun:

"Conductor Kerker was trying her voice for a position in 'The Man in the Moon.' She was frail and timid. Kerker finished the test. The girl looked at him. Manager Lederer was waiting for Kerker's verdict. Kerker is renowned for his gentleness toward the weaker sex.

"How is it?" asked Lederer, unceremoniously.

"Kerker caught the pleading eyes of the girl. But he had his duty to perform. He struck three notes on the piano and left the rest to Lederer."

"The three notes were B A D."

George has absolute pitch.

Some time ago it was hinted in the foreign papers that the church authorities were not altogether satisfied with the way in which Dom Lorenzo Perosi was *careering* about Europe in order to direct his oratorios and completely neglecting his duties as organist of St. Mark's, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. He was to have appeared in London to conduct three of his works in Queen's Hall, but at the last moment he sent word that he could not come as he had been recalled to Rome to assist at the consistory. This is taken by continental writers to mean that he will no longer be allowed to pursue his career as a star, so long, indeed, as he is formally connected with the church. One is tempted to believe, however, that this will not be very long, for he has announced his intention to devote himself in the near future to secular music, especially the opera, and as the whole Perosi "boom" was merely the result of the church attempt to offset the pernicious effects of modern Italian opera, it can easily be seen that his period of usefulness is nearly over.

Word has been received in New York that Mme. Marcella Sembrich has signed a contract in London to return next season to this country with the Maurice Grau Opera Company. Mme. Sembrich has been engaged for sixty appearances. It was somewhat uncertain when she sailed away whether or not she would return next year. Mme. Sembrich was not content with the success she made last year in the Italian operas. She is anxious to be heard in "Faust," "Lohengrin" and "Die Meistersinger." For the latter opera she was prepared last winter, but was able only to sing part of the work at the benefit given for Anton Seidl. Mme. Sembrich had not followed the example of the other singers and mentioned in her contract the operas in which she was to appear. So brilliant as her success was in the Italian repertoire, Mr. Grau has made contracts with some of the other singers which entitled them to the right to sing these roles as many times as it was found profitable to repeat the operas. Mme. Sembrich wished these roles explicitly included in her contract, and that matter remained in dispute until her meeting in Paris with Mr. Grau, when the contract was finally signed.

The Grau opera season will begin October 2 in San Francisco, where the company remains for three weeks, going to St. Louis for one week and then to Chicago, November 13, for three weeks, says the Times-Herald of the latter city. The itinerary then carries the songsters to Boston for a stay of two weeks, and then, beginning December 18, Mr. Grau and his melodious force will remain in New York fifteen weeks.

It has been given out recently that Jean de Reszke has determined not to visit the United States at all during the coming season, but with reference to this the New York quidnuncs are saying that he will join Mr. Grau in New York after the "provincial" tour is at an end. The great tenor does not wish to undergo the fatigue of travel in the West, and we are assured that the diplomatic Mr. Grau, not desiring to offend the cities outside of Gotham, is willing to have it understood that De Reszke has withdrawn entirely from the game. This was the modus operandi last year, when Calvé was included in the announcement, and it is quite likely, therefore, that the gossips are correct in their current statement of the case. Two years ago, when the illness of Melba and Eames left Calvé and De Reszke to carry the burden of a four weeks' season in Chicago, the failure of that engagement proved a mortal offense to both of those singers. It appeared to them that Chicago was not appreciative, and De Reszke was so humiliated by his failure to draw crowds that he is supposed to have registered a vow never to sing in this city again.

The rush to Paris of American students, both men and women, to perfect themselves in the art of singing has this year exceeded all previous limits, says a Paris letter in the New York Tribune. Although many musical students coming here have undoubtedly talent, it is nevertheless a fact which causes many bitter heartburnings that at least half of the newcomers have not sufficient talent to compensate for the sacrifices involved by coming to Paris to study, and they had much better put themselves under the care of teachers at home. It cannot be too strongly urged upon American fathers and mothers not to send their daughters over here without proper protection. The evil results of this carelessness on the part of American parents are familiar to all residents here, and painful instances of the consequences of this oversight are frequently brought to light. American girls should be accompanied by one of their parents or relatives, and ought

never to be left to the protection of the families with whom they may be boarding. It is absolutely useless for American students to come over here with a view of appearing in continental cities where French is spoken until they have thoroughly mastered the French language and can speak it without a trace of English accent. Many American students get shipwrecked in Paris because they wander from one teacher to another in the expectation of having their voices or the manner of their tone production materially changed. They should not strain and injure their voices by excessive study, as many do. They should not economize in food, but should consider their physical welfare quite as important as their vocal culture. If they really possess great talent, they ought, then, to come here as early as possible—even before their voices are placed.

M. Lamoureux and Willie Schultz (for several years Jean de Reszke's American agent,) now officially announce in the legal columns of the French papers particulars of their scheme to produce Wagner's operas in Paris during the exhibition period. M. Lamoureux brings into the affair the sole right, granted by Mme. Cosima Wagner, to perform "Tristan und Isolde" in France, and will also devote his time and care to the direction of the artistic side of the enterprise. Mr. Schultz, on his part, brings into the scheme the lease of the Théâtre Nouveau, and will manage the business details. M. Saléza, of Covent Garden, has been offered the part of Tristan. A private joint stock company has been formed, with a capital—apparently by no means too large for such an enterprise—of \$15,000, the 150 shareholders, however, each contributing \$100 for the sake of art alone, and being mere sleeping partners, without having any voice in the management.

Notes.

Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" is to be produced in Paris next October by M. Lamoureux.

M. Camille Saint-Saëns has gone to Rio de Janeiro, where he has accepted an engagement to conduct a series of concerts under remunerative conditions.

Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, will make his American debut with the New York Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall, November 17 and 18.

Overheard at the recent London Musical Festival, after the repetition of Saint-Saëns's "Rouet d'Omphale" (encored): "Why, that piece ends like the one they played before!"

Sir Arthur Sullivan will shortly publish his musical reminiscences. It is also rumored that he will conduct a performance of his well-nigh forgotten symphony, written about thirty-three years ago.

Mascagni has been engaged to give a series of concerts with the Pesaro Orchestra in connection with the Paris Exhibition next year, when he proposes also to introduce his orchestra to London audiences.

It is stated that the Theodore Thomas Orchestra—of course, without Mr. Thomas—has been engaged for the Grau Opera Company for the performances in the western cities next season, including the Pacific Coast tour.

The London Daily News announces that a joint stock company has been formed for the production in London of some of the successful operas of the American musician, Reginald de Koven. A start will be made in the autumn.

The Knaben Kapella, a Hungarian band, composed of thirty-six small boys, under the leadership of Nicolas Schillonyi, which played at the Orpheum here last year, arrived last week from Bremen on the North German Lloyd steamship H. H. Meler. They appeared in Washington on Sunday.

Francis Wilson has decided on a name for his new opera, which will be produced early in the autumn. It will be called "Cyrano," and it is said that the part suits Mr. Wilson exactly. Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith have just completed the score. It was originally named "Soldiers of Fortune," but "Cyrano" will doubtless prove a drawing card.

With the aid of a large dictionary and a map of the world, says Hume in the Musical Courier, I discovered that Petschnikoff's name is not Russian, but Cherokee. The name is not to be spoken, but simply coughed. It means in North American Indian picture printing, "Young-Man-Not-Afraid-of-the-Fiddle." Carry the news to Thrane!

Cecile Chaminade, who has threatened annually for the last four or five years to come to this country and play the piano and conduct orchestras, has lately given a most successful concert in London. The programme consisted entirely of her own compositions, among which was a new violin solo for Johannes Wolff, yet unpublished. Mlle. Chaminade, if rumor be correct, is one of the most prosperous composers living, for it is said that her income from her songs and other compositions amounts to not less than \$25,000 a year.

The great maestro, Anton Rubenstein, was playing in Dresden at a rehearsal, to which, he having admitted some friends as listeners, a lady admirer of his brought her little boy. After the master had finished, the child, like the rest of the audience, began applauding furiously. Rubenstein, deeply touched by the incessant clapping of those tiny little baby hands, approached him, and pressing the child in his arms, kissed him, asking why he cheered so, whereupon the boy, with his softest smile, said: "Because you stopped at last." Tableau!

The late Johann Strauss left an estate valued at about \$200,000. It is to be divided among his wife, his two brothers and the Vienna "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde." His last work was a ballet, founded on "Cinderella," but partly finished, which was to have been produced next season at the Royal Opera, in Vienna. One of Strauss's latest waltzes was called after the artist Lehnbach, who had painted portraits of the composer and his wife, and then refused to accept a fee for them. The remains of the late composer are to find permanent resting-place in Vienna, between the graves of Schubert and Brahms.

Leonora Jackson, the young American violinist, who won the Mendelssohn State Prize, of 1500 marks, at Berlin last fall, for which artists of various nationalities, vocalists as well as instrumentalists, competed, will tour in the United States and Canada next season under the direction of Victor Thrane. Her first American appearance will occur on January 5 and 6, 1900, with the New York Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall, when she will play the exceedingly difficult Brahms's violin concerto. It will be remembered that her performance of this concerto at the Gowandhaus concert under Nikisch, at Leipzig, last February, created a sensation.

A LESSON OF LOVE.

A LITTLE SCHOOL MISTRESS WHO WON
UNEXPECTED SUCCESS.

By a Special Contributor.

I.

GERALD GORDON, the new school superintendent for the town of Peacedale, was young, that is, comparatively young, say, not more than 32 at the outside, and for some reason best known to himself, a bachelor.

He was not what would be called a handsome man, exactly, but he was the possessor of a graceful, well-knit figure, and a clean-cut, self-reliant face, from which a pair of honest gray eyes looked forth unflinchingly upon the world.

Just now they were looking into a pair as honest as his own—the troubled blue eyes of Ethel Ellis, the teacher in one of Peacedale's half-dozen schools. Troubled was not their natural expression, but troubled they certainly were at that moment.

"I am sorry, Mr. Gordon, that you should have heard such poor reports of my school," she said, looking the new superintendent frankly in the face. "Yes, I am very sorry, indeed—" and the speaker's eyes certainly looked as if she meant it; in fact, Gerald Gordon was almost certain he detected a tear in one of them at that very moment—"but I don't think it is wholly my fault. I have tried hard enough to keep order, and if the three or four big boys who have made all the trouble had a spark of chivalry or manliness in their nature I should have no difficulty in controlling the school; but do you know, Mr. Gordon, there are boys who simply won't behave, and there is nothing in their make-up, no sense of fairness or justice, no gentlemanly instincts, absolutely nothing to which one can appeal to induce them to do so?"

"You put the case rather strongly, Miss Ellis," replied the new superintendent, thoughtfully; "but, after all, there is little doubt that you are right. Such boys are natural-born bullies, and cowards as well. There is nothing that appeals to them except a good thrashing, and you are almost too slender to attempt anything of that kind."

"Oh, I shouldn't think of such a thing, Mr. Gordon. I am too tender-hearted to punish my pupils. It would hurt my feelings worse than theirs, I am afraid, and if I cannot conquer them by love I shall have to give up doing so at all."

"You would have an easy task before you if I were one of the pupils," said Gerald Gordon, with a glance of admiration at the blue eyes before him.

The petite and attractive school-ma'am smiled for the first time during the interview.

"I'm not so sure of that," said she, archly. "If you were a boy again—and, of course, you couldn't be one of my pupils unless you were—perhaps you would be just as incorrigible as any of the rest of them."

"Do you really think so, Miss Ellis?"

Her blue eyes fell before the ardent glance of his gray ones.

"Well, I—I hope not," she stammered. "Thank you," said he, with a graceful bow; "and now, Miss Ellis, if you will ring the bell for the children to come in I will remain an hour or so while your classes are reciting and see if there are any suggestions to be made. Perhaps your unruly boys will behave while I am here."

"I'm not sure about that. They may take advantage of the opportunity to show off before a visitor. Of course, none of them know yet that you are the new superintendent."

"That's good. That will give me an opportunity to see how they behave when they are off their guard."

II.

A moment later the girls came hurrying in, with faces flushed from their exercise in the open air, and quietly took their seats. The majority of the boys did the same, but bringing up the rear were half a dozen of the larger boys, scuffling and shoving each other about, and behaving in anything but an orderly manner.

They kept it up until they were inside the school-house door, and when the embarrassed teacher requested them to come to order, the one who was evidently the ringleader sung out: "All right, ma'am; just as you say!" and then, reaching out and deliberately upsetting an empty bench standing a few feet in front of the rest, he swaggered to the back part of the schoolroom and took his seat.

"Peter Crane," said the teacher, quietly, "you will please walk back here and pick up the bench that you upset."

But Master Crane, a thick-set, bullet-headed youth of 16, was very busy with his books just then, and apparently failed to hear the teacher's command.

"That is a fair sample of what I have to contend with. Now, what can one do with a boy of that kind?" said the frail, young teacher, in low tones, turning helplessly toward the new superintendent.

Like a flash Gerald Gordon was on his feet, with flushed face and eyes blazing with indignation.

"Peter Crane," he began, in firm, even tones. "I am the new superintendent of schools for Peacedale, and I would like to know if you intend obeying your teacher's request to pick up that bench which you purposely upset?"

"I dunno," muttered Master Crane.

"Well, I know, young man!" rejoined the new superintendent, briskly. "You are going to pick up that bench, and you are going to do it inside of one minute by the clock or get a thrashing that you will have good reason to remember for the rest of your life!"

Master Crane gazed dazedly at the new superintendent for a moment, and then he came slowly forward, and, picking up the bench, replaced it in its original position. Then, casting a scowling look in the direction of his teacher and the superintendent, he turned and shuffled back to his seat.

"Not much there to work on," said Gerald Gordon, in tones intended only for the teacher. "It is just as you said, Miss Ellis; there is nothing in such a nature to appeal to. The only thing that has any effect on that sort of young man is physical force, or the fear of physical force. The fear of it answers as well as the reality in most cases, as I have found in my experience

that boys who behave in that way are invariably cowards at heart."

"No doubt you are right, Mr. Gordon, but, you see, I'm not big enough to frighten them, and as nothing seems to answer the purpose I am having rather a hard time of it trying to keep them within bounds. I wouldn't care so much, but this is my first term at school-teaching, and I wanted to make a good record, so I could retain the place, as I am fond of teaching and would prefer making a living in that way to any other. I presume, however, that the school committee won't want me another term unless I can manage somehow to keep better order—and if they dismiss me I'm sure I don't know what I shall do."

"Well, Miss Ellis, if I were in your place I shouldn't be at all discouraged. Keep on doing the best you can with your school, and I will get around as often as possible and assist you in straightening matters out in case I find it necessary to do so. I think I shall be able to visit your school three times a week, or perhaps oftener for the present, and if there is anything requiring my attention at any time I trust you will not hesitate to let me know."

She accompanied him to the door when he rose to go, and as they shook hands at parting she said:

"I am sorry you have such a poor impression of my school to carry away with you on the occasion of your first visit, Mr. Gordon. It seems really too bad."

Her voice trembled as she spoke, and the big blue eyes, as innocent and confiding as a child's, looked up with pathetic helplessness into his.

"Never mind, little girl. Keep up your courage, and things will come out all right in the end," hastily uttered Gerald Gordon, and then with a sympathetic pressure of the hand he turned and strode away.

III.

And during the rest of that long summer day, and the many long summer days that followed, that dingy little schoolroom somehow grew brighter and brighter; but even in the sanctity of her own chamber, with only her conscience for confessor, pretty Ethel Ellis dared not whisper to herself what it was that had caused the change.

That was a secret, sacred to her heart alone, the mysterious, world-old, yet over-new and precious secret which many a daughter of Eve has cherished, alas! in vain, and carried unconfessed to her grave.

Was that to be her fate? Doubtless it was, she told herself, for there was no reason why any one should love or care for her. She was only a school teacher struggling for a living, working hard, not for luxuries, but for the bare necessities of life. Mr. Gordon was very polite and kind to her, it was true, but probably not more so than he would have been to any woman situated as she was.

The school term was fast drawing to a close, and as yet no word had come to Miss Ellis regarding an engagement for the term to follow. For some time she had been in daily expectation of hearing from the School Committee, but as day after day passed and no message came for her she began to fear the worst.

None knew better than she her shortcomings as a teacher, and how utterly she had failed in checking the turbulent element in the school until it had been awed into reluctant submission by the frown of the new superintendent. Since his advent she had succeeded in keeping better order, but there were times even yet—too many of them, she sadly realized—when the school got beyond her control and gave her many uneasy moments.

Though she had done her best, she felt that her teaching that first year had been far from a success; but she hoped, oh, how eagerly she hoped, that they would give her another trial!

But if they did not, she felt that she could not blame them. It would be only what she deserved. She was too weak, too soft-hearted, to teach school. As she thought of it she fairly hated herself for being a woman. School had been dismissed for the day, the scholars had all gone home, and as Miss Ellis was following out this train of thought and clearing up her desk preparatory to taking her departure, she suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, dear; I'd give anything if I were only a man!"

Just then a quick step crossed the threshold, and a cheery voice sung out:

"Fie, fie, Miss Ellis, what a wish that is. But, of course, you don't mean it."

"Of course I do, though I didn't intend you to hear

me, Mr. Gordon," responded Miss Ellis, blushing vividly as she turned toward the speaker. "I'm sick and tired of being only a woman."

"Why, I wouldn't have you anything else for the world," exclaimed Gerald Gordon, moving a step nearer and earnestly gazing down at the troubled face before him. "Only a woman, you say, but to me you are the dearest, sweetest and best little woman in the whole world, and I need you just as you are. Miss Ellis—Ethel—I love you. Will you be my wife?"

A few moments later, as they were walking slowly homeward side by side, she glanced shyly up at the stalwart lover upon whose arm she was leaning, and said:

"A dreadful suspicion has just come into my mind, Gerald. I believe you proposed to me out of pity, because—because I'm a failure as a schoolteacher, and if so I wish to revise my answer. It is love I want, not pity."

"Why, dearest, didn't I tell you that the committee re-elected you for another term at their meeting last night?" exclaimed Gordon, smilingly. "I meant to, but more pressing news got ahead of it. You received a unanimous reelection, but I took the liberty of declining for you on the ground that you were about to accept a private school, with a more tractable pupil; in short, that you were soon to become my housekeeper."

"Why, Gerald! How dare you tell them that, when you hadn't even asked me yet? I'm almost tempted to punish you for your temerity by—by—"

"What, dearest?"

"Making you wait a whole month longer before I marry you."

WILL S. GIDLEY.

JAPANESE GARDEN IN A BACK YARD.

IT BELONGS TO A NEW YORK MAN, AND HAS A
CURIOUS EFFECT, SET IN A BIG CITY.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The Japanese garden shown herewith is located in the midst of the barren yards in the older portion of New York City. It belongs to Julius Hoffman, a German physician, who has constructed it after making a visit to Japan. The Japanese idea of representing a miniature landscape is followed; small trees and plants are arranged in the distance, and larger ones in the foreground, giving the appearance of a greater perspective.

But the most picturesque effect is hidden by the foliage. It is a winding rivulet flowing from a lake which is fed by a waterfall constructed in the further corner of the yard. It winds around beds of Japanese flowers, under a pretty arched bridge, and forms little pools and cascades. To get this effect the ground had to be given an incline of five feet, which required fifty cart-loads of earth.

The torii, or Japanese arch, in bright red and black, is such as is seen near all Japanese palaces, on which the sacred birds of old rested. They are always made to look old, even if the wood has to be "treated." The summer-house and all the other woodwork is of chestnut, of fine workmanship, and decorated with the usual symbols. There are covers for Japanese pottery and stone work, and a bell which is rung by the wind. The paths are of bright round stones, which, to the Japanese, represent the islands of their country. The water abounds with frogs and turtles, and even a small crocodile and a snake are to be seen here.

Nearly in front of the doctor in the picture is what is called Ishitoro. This is in shape like a little Japanese house, the windows on the sides being covered with oil paper. At night, when the Japanese lanterns are lighted, this is also illuminated inside, appearing like a house in the distance. These are found in all Japanese gardens, and invariably tune the soul of their owners. Near the gate is a Japanese washstand, and the first symbol to greet the eye is that of "Jeha"—liberty.

The doctor believes in being out of doors, and finds his novel grounds a means of recreation. During warm weather he has his meals served out here, under an awning. The Japanese foliage was quite expensive, and altogether the garden cost nearly \$1000. F. M.



BACK YARD JAPANESE GARDEN.

EARLY CATALINANS.

INTERESTING EVIDENCES OF THE SKILL OF A PREHISTORIC RACE.

By a Special Contributor.

WHAT became of the early inhabitants of Santa Catalina Island? There are evidences everywhere of a dense population having once inhabited its rugged mountains and cañons, but none are left to tell the tale of their taking off. At every level spot where the numerous cañons debouch on the coast there will be found a burial-ground densely packed with the bones and household implements, of stone or bone only, which were once the possessions of the animated representatives of the remains found in these charnel houses. Old camping-places, where fires must have been kept going for ages to so blacken the earth and leave the mass of detritus, are met with everywhere, and mounds of shells, interspersed with broken mortars and pestles, indicate the locations of long-used camps. Even in the interior of the island, at a distance of several miles from the sea, from which their principal supply of food was procured, are evidences of numerous camps, which, from appearances, contained a large population.

A Dense Population in Cabrillo's Time.

Cabrillo, the first explorer to pass this way, of whom

stones, which may have been used either for weapons or sport; bludgeons, sacrificial stones, stone imitations of whales and fishes, bones and shellfish-hooks and jewelry, wampum, their money or medium of exchange, which was usually the large end of a small conical shell, through which a hole was pierced, and which shell is now used in making the shell portieres which have become a popular fad among the later inhabitants; bone whistles, spears, needles, and many articles for which no use can be imagined. Everything was made of stone or bone, showing the antiquity of the race and their isolation from the progressive spirit of the world. No metals are ever encountered, and the race lived and died, no doubt, without the knowledge that the world contained anything better than that which they possessed.

These people must have drawn their food supply very largely from the sea, for the island, unless under far more favorable conditions than now prevail, could scarcely have been made to provide sustenance for even a corporal's guard of that great company. If such was the case it becomes a mystery how, with their crude appliances, they managed to catch the gamey fishes of these waters, or were able to detach the muscular abalone from his vise-like hold on his native rock. We compare the fancy tackle of the sportsman of today, with his silver-mounted, agate-tipped rod and ball-bearing multiplying reel, and line as strong as steel, with the rude bone or shell hook and seaweed line of our predecessors, and the wonder grows apace. We plume ourselves on our skill in taking fish with light tackle, but surely to the man with a line of kelp belongs greater credit.

An Intelligent Race.

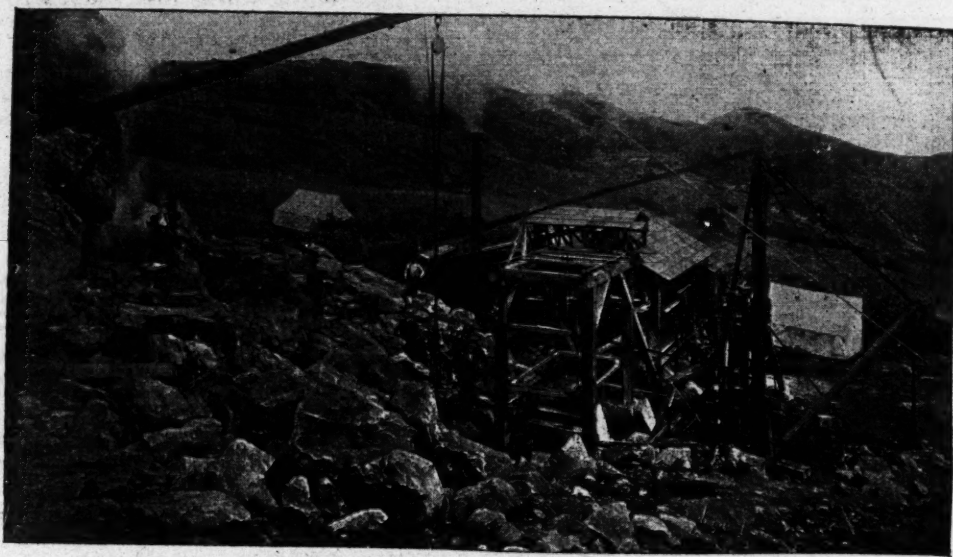
The prehistoric inhabitant was artist, artisan and sportsman. He fashioned his own hook from an aba-

out later. So numerous were the workings in this valley that the place was called "El Porto de las Ollas," or the Port of the Pots, which finally became contracted to "Pots' Valley," and is now known as Empire quarry.

A New Kind of Marble Found.

The stone was found to be a marble of the serpentine order, but as it was unknown here specimens were sent to the Smithsonian Institution, where experts gave it the name of "verde antique," stating that it was entirely new to the mineral industry. It has wonderful tensile strength and great density, weighing 180 pounds to the cubic foot. It is without grain, and even a thin slab requires a vigorous blow to shatter it. One grade is comparatively soft, and can be readily turned in a lathe and worked to any desired shape, and this is the grade the artless Indian discovered and made use of. There are other grades as hard as granite. It takes a superior polish, and is of a black and green color, beautifully mottled. It is the only known stone from which goblets, tumblers, cups and saucers can be turned. It can be turned down to the thirty-second of an inch. Evidently these benighted old Indians could give the present generation many pointers, notwithstanding the superior airs we arrogate to ourselves.

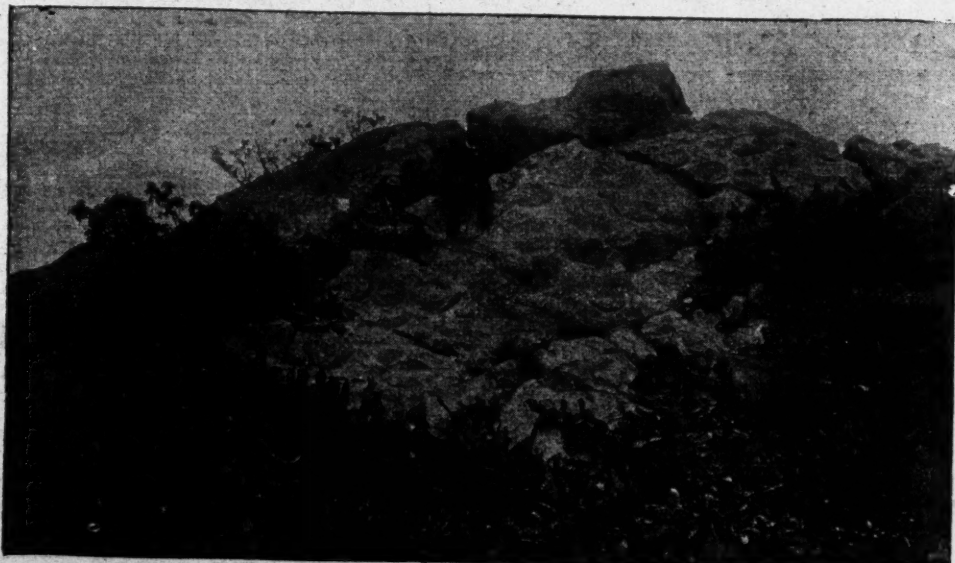
The kaleidoscope in "El Porto de las Ollas" has been turned since the passing of the red man, and instead of the Indian industriously pecking away, manufacturing his metate, a pebble his only tool, a different view is presented today. Not a quarter of a mile away from "Pot Rock" is the scene in the other illustration, where has been installed a steam plant and huge machinery and great gang saws are converting this marble into slabs from three to nine feet long, the size being only limited by the capacity of the saws. S. J. M.



SERPENTINE QUARRY OF TODAY.

we have any record, in 1552, named the island San Salvador, and remarked that it contained a dense population. Later, in 1602, Vizcaino passed this way, and spent some time about the island, to which he gave the name of Santa Catalina, ignoring Cabrillo. He also stated that the island contained a large population of a very superior race of Indians—tall, well-formed and light of color. They are described as being of a peaceable disposition, which they showed by motioning the explorers to come ashore, and dropping their bows and arrows as an earnest of good faith. They had boats which, says the historian, would carry twenty men, and were expert boatmen and fishermen. They were religious in character, and one of their

lone shell, with the aid of a pebble, and did it well. He made his own culinary outfit, which, while not so extensive as now adorns our kitchens, must have represented much labor. Some of his mortars, or metates, were beaten out of granite boulders, and must have required months of constant labor to complete, and some are artistically ornamented. Some were formed of the vertebrae of the whale, but the larger number of those found on this island were made from a stone which was softer and more easily worked than granite or basaltic stone; and yet is more durable. It frequently showed a greenish hue, and when a geologist dug up an imitation of a whale, in stone, neatly polished and showing a beautiful sea-green color, his at-



ANCIENT POTTERY.

temples is described as being a circular affair, built partly of stone and partly of poles and brush, in the center of which was an idol, and the whole elaborately ornamented with feathers. A hundred years later we learn they were still present on the island, and there seemed to be no apparent reason for their voluntary abandonment of their island home, and whether wars, pestilence, or the mission padres were responsible for their disappearance will probably remain an unanswered question.

Archaeologists and relic hunters have despoiled most of the burial-grounds, and have carried away many tons of relics, large numbers of which have been collected at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., consisting of mortars, or pots, with pestles for grinding acorns, nuts, etc., flat, plate-like stones, small, hollowed-out stones for dishes; curiously-fashioned

tention was riveted, as it was a stone unfamiliar to him. Investigation proved it to be unique. Search for its source discovered a mountain of it near the center of the island, about four miles east of the Isthmus. Here was found the Indian pottery, or factory, from which their pots were taken, one of the accompanying illustrations showing the workings on the face of one of the rocks. Conclusive evidence as to how the mortars were formed is here found, as the workmen seem to have been interrupted and left their pots in all stages of incompleteness. In some cases they were formed by beating out a hole in the face of the rock of the size wanted. Then the rim, of the thickness desired, was left, and the surrounding stone was beaten away to the depth required, and the vessel detached, ready for use. In other cases the ball of stone, of the desired size, was beaten out and left to be hollowed

ALEXANDER AS A MURDERER.

THE WORLD-CONQUEROR'S PASSIONATE ACT AND NO LESS PASSIONATE REMORSE.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University, who has lately been offered the presidency of the University of California, is the author of an article entitled "Alexander in Anger and in Love," in the July Century. In it he tells of his killing of Clitus, and his marriage to Roxane. At Samarkand, at a feast in honor of Dionysus, the brilliant cavalryman taunted the King, being provoked thereto by certain courtiers:

"Clitus's friends, in hope of preventing a collision, hurried him out of the room, and Ptolemy led him away out of the citadel and beyond the moat; but his fate and the folly of wine drew him back. In a moment he had entered at another side of the banqueting hall, and raising the portiere that hung before the door, stood defiantly there, chanting in tone of reckless challenge Euripides's verses of discontent from the 'Andromache':—

Alas, in Greece how ill things ordered are!

When trophies rise for victories in war,

Men count the praises not theirs who did the deed,

But give alone to him who led the deed.

"A few words brought the import of the well-known passage. The apparition at the doorway was sudden as the challenge was insulting. Quick as a flash the impetuous King snatched a spear from the hands of a guard and hurled it at the figure by the raised curtain. The deed was done. The friend of his childhood, his life companion and rescuer, lay gasping out his life.

"Quick came the rebound from the fury of anger in a passion of remorse. Alexander bent by the side of the prostrate body, drew out the fatal spear, and would have turned it against himself, but his companions seized him and led him away by force to his chamber. There he lay through the night and through the day, writhing in the torment of remorse and self-reproach. Now he would call Clitus by name as if to awake him from death, now implore his forgiveness, now chide himself as murderer of his friends, now call the name of his nurse Lanice, Clitus's sister, and, as if she were present, abuse himself in self-accusation before her: 'How ill have I repaid thee, kindly foster-mother, for all thy care in rearing me! Thy sons thou hast given to die fighting in my behalf; thy brother I have slain with mine own hand.' When the first storm of grief had spent itself, he lay still upon his bed, neither eating nor drinking, nor uttering a word.

"So for three days, until the fear spread through the camp that he might become demented. Men came to plead with him that he should face his work and put his grief behind him; but he listened to none of them, till finally 'specious platitudes of kismet and predestination began to soothe, and a sophistic Greek infused a baleful balm, reminding the successor of Darius that Emperors stand above obligation and above law.' Still the deed remained a burden upon his soul, and the memory of it seems to have embittered the remainder of his life. Perhaps it added something of the hardness we cannot fail to note creeping in upon his temper during the latter years. Continuous life in the hard experience of war, coupled with the unnatural excitements of risk and enormous success, might well have been expected to show their effects in his character; but this incident alone cannot be made, prominent as it has been in the accounts of his life, to carry the whole argument."

DR. VON HYLE'S

"HERBROSIA"

A new medicinal Hair Tonic composed of herbs exclusively. Will cure dandruff, seborrhea, falling hair and other abnormal conditions due to the malnutrition of the hair follicles and scalp tissue. For sale at the

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NATURE'S
GENTLE LAXATIVE
SYRUP OF PRUNES
—ALL DRUGGISTS—

CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

TUBERCULIN AND CONSUMPTION. Referring to statements that have appeared in this department regarding the various asserted cures for consumption which are brought to the attention of the public from time to time and become more or less fashionable, a local physician, who makes a specialty of lung diseases, and is said to have achieved a considerable amount of success in his practice here, sends *The Times* the following argument in favor of tuberculin as a remedy for consumption. *The Times* gives space to this statement, as a contribution to the other side of the question:

"Preventable disease destroys much more life than war, the statisticians say. This fact alone justifies an international congress like that recently held in Berlin, Germany, to consider the best means of suppressing tuberculosis.

"Little that is new in regard to mortality from tuberculosis was brought out, though it was shown that of the large cities of Europe, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Budapest show the highest death rates from consumption, and Naples and London the lowest. It was shown that in France alone the number of deaths every year from this one cause reached the appalling total of 150,000, and that the disease works its greatest havoc among people between 20 and 30 years old.

"Considering the matter of treatment, both preventive and curative, great stress was laid upon the necessity of sanitary provision against its spread, and it is to be hoped that much good may result from a concert of action by all countries acting under the advice and direction of these scientific men. It is said the most striking figure in the Berlin congress was the venerable Prof. Virchow. His utterances on questions like those under consideration at this time possess peculiar value. He thinks that the danger of infection through fowls has been overestimated; that from swine, though not so great as from cattle, is nevertheless serious and deserving of special attention, though even in cattle the germs are localized, and if care and intelligence are exercised in the slaughter-house the flesh of an infected ox can be sold with propriety.

"Regarding the value of tuberculin, the eminent German expresses himself with confidence, and as a test for diagnosing the disease he pronounces it 'almost infallible,' and believes that no animal which is not subjected to this test should be admitted to any country abroad.

"Dr. Brieger, who is in charge of the Bacteriological Laboratory of Berlin, goes a step further, and insists on the curative power of tuberculin. He indicates that its efficacy has its limitations, but says that the pessimistic reaction that followed the first premature announcement of Koch's discovery, was unjustified. If its use is persisted in long enough, he says tuberculin will betray a distinct healing influence.

"There is a certain advanced stage of consumption known as secondary infection, when it has been customary to regard the patient's condition as hopeless. But Dr. Brieger declares that help has been rendered by tuberculin, even when secondary infection has set in. Dr. Brieger's utterances on this subject are entitled to heed, as no one in the world is so well placed as he to know what he is talking about.

"In further support of the efficacy of the tuberculin treatment the experience of the Koch Institute in Berlin was cited. In this institution a great number of consumptive patients are annually treated with Koch's tuberculin, and a large per cent. of cures recorded.

"In this country, also, are to be found many of the leading medical lights, who are strong advocates of this system of therapy, though in nearly every instance those who have been the most successful have been specialists in this line of work rather than those who are in the general practice of medicine. This is not to be wondered at. The multiplicity of perfection in any one branch of his work, and he can only have a vague and general idea of it all, with no time to devote to special study or original investigation, and it is absurd to expect the highest perfection in all of the various branches pertaining to the healing art. The specialist here, as in Europe, is becoming more a necessity each year, as both the causes and the art of treating disease are becoming better understood.

"That consumption is curable, especially in the early stage, is an accepted fact. Prof. Jaccoud says, in his work on phthisis, that 'pulmonary phthisis (lung consumption) is curable in all its stages, and in its two forms, the ordinary and the pneumonic.' Tyndale says, 'Consumption is curable.'

"It has been the belief of the great physicians of Europe that consumption is curable—Celsus, Galen, Willis, Laennec, Rokitansky, Shuller, Virchow, Klebs and Koch. In this country, Lindsey, C. T. Williams, Austin, Flint, Pepper, Loomis, Osler, Whittiker, Von Ruck, Dennison and Whitman are among those who say that chronic pulmonary tuberculosis is not necessarily a fatal disease."

Another correspondent writes to strongly indorse the use of tuberculin injections and medicated air, stating that his health was vastly improved by this means.

It may be added that tuberculin, which is used more or less frequently by most physicians, is regarded by a majority of them as an excellent means of diagnosing phthisis, while most of them do not regard it as a certain cure. The difference between a means of diagnosis and a cure is about the same as that between a burglar-alarm and a revolver. The former will let you know when there is a burglar in the house, while the latter, if judiciously used, will generally dispose of the intruder in a manner satisfactory to the householder, if not to the burglar. Both revolvers and cures, however, sometimes miss fire.

There are no people on the face of the earth among whom nervousness is so common as those of the United States. The reason for this condition of affairs is not difficult to discover. In fact, most of us realize that we, as a nation, are going "the pace that kills."

While the high pressure at which life is conducted in

this country is responsible for most of the nervousness that prevails here, this cause does not generally act directly on the nerves, but indirectly, through a breaking-down of the digestive organs, due to the absolute indifference, which so many Americans display to the common laws of health, if indeed, they are acquainted with those laws.

It is a curious fact that, while there is, perhaps, no other country in the world where so much is written and said on hygienic subjects—where there are so many health foods and preparations—yet there should be such a general contravention of the simplest laws of health, in eating and drinking. It is this that has made dyspepsia a national disease, and has forced many into a study of the laws of health.

In *Good Health* for July, Dr. J. H. Kellogg maintains that nervousness is, in nine cases out of ten, caused by a general demoralization of the digestive organs. He says:

"The causes of these nervous disturbances are varied; the most common of all, however, is indigestion. Yet the majority of people who suffer from these morbid sensations feel no pain or discomfort in the stomach. But when the mouth and the contents of the stomach are examined, they are found to contain poisons generated by decaying food substances. The tongue of a person affected in this manner is covered with germs. This is positive proof that poisons are being absorbed into the blood, and that the whole body is disturbed by them. The physician knows that this is the root of the trouble, but it is hard to make the patient believe it, because, according to his opinion, he has no difficulty with his digestion.

"There are thousands of people living under a terrible burden of nervousness simply because their stomachs have fallen into such a state that the food they eat becomes poisoned, and the poisons distributed throughout their bodies manifest themselves not only in all these various nervous sensations, but in dullness of thought, irritability, and numerous other disagreeable ways. Perhaps the sufferer is a business man. He runs up a column of figures, and forgets how much it is. He has to go over it two or three times before he gets it right. He is perplexed and confused in various ways, and sends twice as much time as he ought on everything he does, just because he cannot concentrate his mind upon his work. Perhaps he falls into a chronic state of inattention, and finally becomes incapable of doing business. Or the sufferer may be a woman, a housekeeper. Nothing goes right in the home. She has 'nervous spells,' and is obliged to go off by herself and 'have a good cry.'

"Now these manifestations do not grow out of a diseased condition of the brain or spinal cord, as is often supposed, but they come from a foul stomach, which is sending poisons to every part of the body.

"One is just as surely poisoned in this way as if the poison were injected beneath the skin by a hypodermic syringe. This theory has proved true in so large a proportion of the cases coming under my care that I am convinced that these morbid conditions of the alimentary tract are responsible for at least 99 per cent. of all the nervousness of which people complain.

"I ceased, long ago, to try to treat nervous symptoms except in a palliative way, but have made it a point to strike at the root of the trouble—the stomach. When you find a Canadian thistle growing in your yard or garden, you do not stop with cutting it off even with the ground. It is of no use to touch it unless you dig it up, roots and all. Every fiber must be destroyed or it will surely spring up again. It is just as necessary to strike at the root of stomachic ills."

"Of course there are other causes of nervousness besides indigestion. Some people are born with diseased nerves. There are also reflex causes which affect the nerves. Local irritations of various sorts may become so great as to produce a chronic condition of nervous exhaustion. But in the vast majority of cases this disagreeable and dangerous state may be traced directly to the poisoning resulting from indigestion. When the causes of indigestion are removed and the stomach is allowed to resume its normal action undisturbed, the nervousness, the irritability, the headaches, the dullness, disappear, and the stomach becomes once more a silent, unconscious organ."

VACCINATION. Dr. William S. Gotthell of New York City recently sent to *Modern Medical Science* a report of a case in which a whole family of eight persons was inoculated, every one, with syphilis, introduced by vaccination. The first case was a child of 2 years; then the mother, aged 33; then two girls, aged 9 and 14 respectively; then a boy of 4; then a girl of 7; and then a nursing, aged 6 months. The father escaped until the last, but late in the spring he came to the clinic with a characteristic eruption. The cases were all severe; all had obstinate, and some very extensive mucous patches; and the two-year-old child has a syphilitic pneumonia. The site of inoculation was discoverable in two cases only, probably on account of the lateness and irregularity with which the patients were brought to the clinic.

The City Council of Richmond, Va., some time ago authorized the appointment of a number of physicians to vaccinate all unvaccinated persons in the city, a penalty of \$5 a day being imposed upon each person failing to be vaccinated, after due notice was given. This was going farther than in Los Angeles, where only the school children had to be vaccinated, and even they could escape, if they were kept out of school. As might be expected, a number of Richmond people positively declined to be vaccinated. When they were brought before the Police Justice, he could do nothing else than fine them, whereupon appeals were taken, and it was expected that it would be shown that the ordinance is unconstitutional.

In France, as in many other countries, vaccination has been taken as a matter of course. All persons seeking employment of any kind are required to produce a certificate of vaccination. The Academy of Medicine awards every year a considerable number of prizes and medals to the medical practitioners who have performed the most vaccinations. Under these circumstances, no one looked for a campaign against vaccination. Such, however, has been undertaken by the celebrated anti-Jewish journalist, Edouard Drumont, a

campaign undertaken in the name of individual liberty and in the name of hygiene, as understood by M. Drumont. In an article which produced some sensation, he declares that smallpox is not a disease, but a natural process, in the course of which the organism spontaneously throws off morbid products which it contained. In his opinion, vaccination is the only cause of radical degeneration and of the increase of new diseases which were formerly unknown.

THE AIR BATH. The benefits to be derived from an occasional air bath for the skin are, undoubtedly, great. It is natural for the sun and air to obtain free access to the skin, but in civilized life it is seldom that they have a chance to do so. In many cases, it has been noted that uncivilized tribes, who have been accustomed to going about in a state of absolute or partial nudity, have degenerated physically after being taught to wear civilized clothes, and in some cases have died off from lung diseases.

In some of the European hygienic resorts a prominent feature is made of air and sun baths. The idea is by no means a new one, having been strongly indorsed by Benjamin Franklin, who, in writing to his friend, Dr. Duborug, said:

"You know the cold bath has long been in vogue here as a tonic, but the shock of the cold water has always appeared to me, generally speaking, as too violent, and I have found it much more agreeable to my constitution to bathe in another element—I mean cold air. With this view I rise almost every morning and sit in my chamber without any clothes whatever, half an hour or an hour, according to the season, either reading or writing. This practice is not in the least painful, but, on the contrary, agreeable; and if I return to bed afterward, before I dress myself, as sometimes happens, I make a supplement to my night's rest of one or two hours of the most pleasing sleep that can be imagined. I find no ill consequences whatever resulting from it, and that at least it does not injure my health, if it does not, in fact, contribute much to its preservation. I shall, therefore, call it for the future, a bracing or tonic bath."

LEMON JUICE. New testimonials are constantly being received in regard to the medicinal properties of the lemon. Dr. Laser, of the Hygienic Institute of Konigsberg, draws attention to the power which lemon juice has in destroying the diphtheria bacillus. He testifies that he tried it as a gargle in fifteen cases of acute diphtheria and eighty other cases of throat disease, and that only one of these proved fatal. The lemon juice must be diluted when used as a gargle, but slices of lemon may also be given to the patient to masticate, when he is able to do so. The pulp should be rejected.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH. Catarrh of the stomach is a very common disease nowadays, arising generally from errors in diet. It is often the foundation for other diseases. It is useless to attempt to cure it as long as dietetic errors are kept up. After the patient has reformed in this direction, medical science offers a number of aids to restore the tone of the stomach, some of which are harmless, while others will only aggravate the disease. A simple remedy is that recommended by Dr. Simon of Vienna, who uses small doses of sulphate of sodium. He usually gives from ten to fifteen grains of it, in about six ounces of hot water. Under these circumstances, it is claimed that the catarrhal condition of the stomach, with its hyperacidity, passes away, and the sensations of pain and discomfort in the epigastrium, with nausea, are relieved. This method of treatment is supposed to do good by improving the motor power of the stomach.

OLD-FASHIONED REMEDIES. Many people are inclined to turn up their noses at old-fashioned and simple remedies, yet in many cases these are of great value. Regarding some remedies for common use, a correspondent says:

"Things which one should have ready at hand in case of need are, first and foremost, essence of cinnamon. When exposed in a sickroom it will kill the bacilli which are floating round. A decoction of cinnamon is recommended as a drink to be taken freely in localities where malaria or fevers prevail, for cinnamon has the power to destroy all infectious microbes.

"Peppermint is an old friend, but not on this account to be snubbed. Nothing is better for the bee sting than the application of a drop of peppermint.

"In case one is near the premises or apartments where there is diphtheria, the simplest yet effectual mode of fumigating is to drop a little sulphur on a hot stove or on a few hot coals carried through the rooms. In this way the spread of the disease may be stopped.

"A disinfectant to use in different parts of the house, which will sweeten the whole place, may be made for 10 cents or less. Take one pound of common copperas and eight ounces of crude carbolic acid and dissolve in one gallon of water. Use frequently.

"A little carbolic acid added to the water in which burns, bruises and cuts are washed greatly lessens the soreness.

"After applying iodine to the skin, if it smart too intensely to be borne, it is well to know that it can be washed off with ammonia."

ERRONEOUS HABITS OF EATING. Sir Henry Thompson, the noted English physician, is quoted as making the following strong but undoubtedly well-founded statement in regard to errors of diet:

"I have come to the conclusion that more than half the disease which embitters the middle and latter part of life is due to avoidable errors of diet; and that more mischief, in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life, accrues to civilized man from erroneous habits of eating than from the habitual use of alcoholic drink, considerable as I know that evil to be."

THE WOMAN OF THE TIMES.

By Herself.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON regarding himself as a public benefactor, is to Californians a new view of that resourceful gentleman—a view as funny as it is unexpected. California has always thought of "Uncle Collis" as the feet of the Octopus, for it is well known that that monster carries both its brains and its fingers in its toes. And now it appears that the dear, old gentleman sees himself in his own mind's eye as a gentle, kindly, generous helpful old soul, seeking after the public good, trying to advance the welfare of the people, unselfishly carrying the burdens of all his great interests into extreme old age lest the withdrawal of his guiding hand might cause public injury. Mr. Huntington has drawn aside the curtain and disclosed what he seems to consider his real self so suddenly and unexpectedly that it quite makes one dizzy to look at the picture. It is no wonder that he feels maligned and persecuted and martyred by the general opinion of him when he knows what a good man he really is at heart and how much good he has been doing all his life.

The little interview with Mr. Huntington about the best way of employing great wealth, which appeared in *The Times* a few days ago, shows that he privately thinks the public is very much mistaken in the estimate it has held of him for 10, these many years. He does not believe, so he said, that rich men ought ever to withdraw their money from the enterprises in which it is embarked, because those enterprises are such a benefit to the public. Of course, Mr. Huntington does not think for a moment that rich men ought to keep pounding away at their money piles until their last breath is drawn in order to make more money for themselves. That is not what he does it for—of course, not. Nobody would ever suspect him of harboring such a motive, at least, nobody on the Pacific Coast. He keeps all his money buried under the ties of the Southern Pacific solely in order that the people of the Southwest and the Pacific slope may be benefited by the continued operation and the extension of that road. "Great wealth," he says, "is desirable only for what it can accomplish. But it can accomplish more by sticking to its legitimate field than it can by going out of its way to promote Utopian schemes or by spoiling young men by over-educating them." In other words, Mr. Huntington thinks that Senator and Mrs. Stanford acted very foolishly and in direct opposition to the public interests when they withdrew so much money from railroad enterprises and turned it into a university. They really were not nearly so far-sighted, so interested in the public welfare, so unselfish as Mr. Huntington himself. "It is the duty of great wealth," Mr. Huntington goes on, "to carry out great industrial and commercial enterprises, which result in cheapened production or more opportunities for labor." In that single sentence the president of the Southern Pacific shows how philanthropy beats high and true within his heart, the guiding motive of all his actions. His railroad has been keeping freight rates at the high-water mark of "all the traffic will bear" all these years, not in order to heap up selfishly great fortunes for its owners, but merely so that it may extend its enterprises and so offer more opportunities for labor. Truly, it passes comprehension what a misunderstood man "Uncle Collis" has always been!

Mr. Huntington has a queer idea of what it means to withdraw money from a commercial or industrial enterprise. He does not say so directly, but he seems to think that when a man withdraws some millions of money from a great enterprise, he chops off just so much of that enterprise, as if he were to chop off a hand or arm from his own body. Apparently, he needs to be reminded that when Mrs. Stanford recently gave ever so many millions to Stanford University, she did not abstract rails and ties from the Central Pacific out of which to build new halls of learning at Palo Alto. The Central Pacific is just as whole, represents just as much value, is just as efficient, as before. The great iron and steel plants at Homestead are not crippled in the least, will not do one whit the less work, will not hire one the less laborer, because Andrew Carnegie has tired of piling up riches and proposes to take out of that vast enterprise his unknown millions of money. It seems to be Mr. Huntington's thought that dollars ought never to be allowed to do anything but make more dollars; that wealth is never worthily occupied unless it is heaping up more wealth, reaching out and grasping all the wealth it can get hold of, growing into a bigger and a bigger pile, constantly working, working, working, to increase itself. But he thinks it ought to do all this, of course, solely in order that it may bring about "cheapened production or more opportunities for labor."

It became necessary for a certain small boy in this town to be thoroughly disciplined, and his mother sternly ordered him to go upstairs, undress himself, go to bed, say his prayers, and then, in a chastened frame of mind, wait her coming with the family slipper. Dutifully, but dejected, the small boy did as he had been bidden. Kneeling beside his bed he sent upward to the Throne of Grace this prayer: "Dear God, I try to be good, but I've been awful bad, and now mamma is going to give me a licking and, please, dear God, if you will just please, please help me to be so good that I won't have to be licked, or else make my mother forget to lick me, you'll be doing a poor kid an awful good turn."

A minister of the gospel, preaching in Newport, that head-center of fashion and wealth, has reversed that small boy's petition and wants the good turn to be the other way around. On a recent Sunday he begged the wealth and fashion now gathered there, "as a favor to the church," to discourage and discountenance divorce. And among many other declarations of similar import, he said: "Newport has more power to check it than the combined efforts of the Christian churches from Maine to the Pacific Coast." Oh, Bride of Christ,

where are the thunders of Savonarola, the lightnings of John Knox! Has it really come about that there is so little of strength and power in the Christian church that it must go on its knees to a handful of pleasure-seeking men and women and beg them, out of their own unregenerate kindness of heart, to do for it what it cannot do for itself? Possibly, the reverend Newport gentleman did not exaggerate the influence which might be exerted by the society of that town, if it should choose to take the straight and narrow and unbranched matrimonial path. But surely he has little faith in the power of that Christ whom he preaches, since he thus sets the possibilities of the one above the other. But his faith in unregenerate human nature is truly childlike and touching, and deserving of a better reward than his appeal to the millionaires of Newport is likely to receive. Come to think of it, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton cannot be lacking in courage, even if he does seem to understand so well the art of truckling. For it would be interesting to know how many of the stiff-necked generation who sat under his ministrations that day had been, or meant to be, divorced.

The Fourth of July came near being a world-wide celebration last Tuesday. Those canal-diggers over in Mars must have thought the earth-people were trying to signal them, and they probably all got on one side of their little red ball and yelled out into space with all their might in acknowledgment of the courtesy. The two days upon which there has been the nearest approach to general international fraternal feeling in many and many a year have been this Fourth of July and the day of Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. Surely, as an example of brotherly love, this whole century has shown nothing more engaging than the making of a holiday of the Fourth of July by London business men. As a return courtesy for the sending of a wreath of roses by a Boston society for the statue of Charles I, nothing could be handsomer.

PORTABLE MUSEUM.

A FRENCH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY.

By a Special Contributor.

Scholars' museums giving the sum and substance of natural history in actual specimens and in portable, practical form are something new. These museums can be passed on from school to school, or from club to club just as the traveling libraries are conducted. They are admirably adapted for home-study rooms or for an average-sized household willing to give up wall space to the children's interests. The governess or house-mother with such a tidy exhibit at hand would never lack entertainment for her charges, and when dull weather or accident keeps some little keen-wit indoors, or confined to an invalid's chair no better resource could then be had to banish restlessness.

The famous natural history collections of the world are all in the big cities, involving time and outlay to get to them. Some few exclusive private schools have collections to study from, but the common-school children are denied the privilege. The scholars' museum is intended to carry the interest and resource of such museum collections into the homes, schoolrooms of every remote district. This is what the "musée scolaire" is doing for France.

The cards are two feet long and proportionately wide. The first twenty treat of the vegetable and botanical kingdom, giving some idea of agriculture, of the pests and insects that destroy grain, fruits, etc. The pictures are apt and the specimens fastened to the cardboard in durable, practical fashion. These first lessons prepare the way for the ensuing series which deal with the relation of these growths, minerals and deposits to the world's commerce and industries. Natural history practically applied is the original idea that finds expression on the cards.

"Why, here's real coffee, just like that Susan gets to the grocer's," exclaimed a little girl, her face brightening at the discovery, and one could tell from her look that the relation between the foreign coffee plant pictured in natural colors and the table luxury was, for the first time, brought home to her.

"And there's a little sample of bread!" she called. "And look, Sadie! a flour mill with the men working in it and a sheaf of wheat as it grows." And the two students went on discovering familiar things traced back to their origin. The dye-bearing plants and samples of the stuffs colored with the matter constitute another chart. Also three that give oil. These museum "tableaux"—that is the French name, the English call them cartoons—get right down to bottom facts and rivet the scholar's attention. Cotton is exhibited in the ball, then as it is after ginning, and a specimen of cotton yarns and of "dressed" cotton cloth appended. The cards relating to earth deposits show the wood turned into coal, with illustrations of the coal fields and hints of the uses of coal oil and gas.

Samples of crude ores and metals are supplemented with pictures of samples of the things made of them, after passing through the smelters and refiners' hands. The lead, copper and iron charts touch on electricity, on the telegraph, on the chemist's interests, and the student sees samples of car rails, lead wires, type and various illustrations of the use of these substances. Tin, zinc, also the mineral substances used to treat the metals, such as sulphur, vitriol and other chemist's materials come in for illustration.

Emilie Degrolle, the originator of the musée scolaire, knew just what to include, and what to leave out of his illustrations. All dry, tedious details are avoided, and just enough told of the industries and their scientific side to whet the appetite for knowledge. Paper-making is treated, both in pulp and the finished product, the fine and common kinds. Clays, river sands and soils deals to pottery, of which crude first form are shown—clay pipes and platters, then the artistic faience ware and light-art glazing.

Glass-making has full illustration; and the textiles, from the wool and cotton fabrics of knitted stocking and carpet; of fine cashmere, of wiry elastic cloth and of stuffs made from hemp, flax and grasses to illustrate them. Leather in all stages of development have a place. The hairy, untanned hides of the different animals, the uncolored morocco and the beautifully-tinted leather, also the uses made of the left-over remnants and shavings are so entertainingly treated that

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And all diseases of the respiratory organs, herewith appended a report of the first 300 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis treated at this Institute by the WHITMAN METHOD. These patients all came under treatment during the first two years of our special work, which was begun in this city four years ago, and they are today in full possession of health restored. Many can be seen in this city; others may be communicated with. We have their addresses.

We are in regular practice responsible for what we say and do, and cordially invite those who want further evidence of our success in curing CONSUMPTION to come to the KOCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE and satisfy themselves of the truthfulness of our statements. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity. We refer to our present and former patients, one or more of whom may be found in nearly every locality in the United States. To all who are under our treatment we devote our highest energies and skill, realizing that an untold blessing is conferred upon each person whom we cure, and that such cures insure the permanency of our business.

We are careful not to assume the treatment of incurable cases, except when requested to do so for the purpose of mitigating suffering, or prolonging life; for we never wish to encourage false hope of recovery. We refer with pride to the extraordinary large percentage of cures herewith reported, and if desired will take pleasure in referring to hundreds of additional cases.

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Terms for Treatment \$10.00 Per Month.

Summary of the First 300 Cases Treated.					
CHARACTER.	No.	Cured	Improved.	Not Improved.	Total
First Stage....	68	98	0	0	68
Second Stage..	123	77	40	6	123
Third Stage....	79	12	39	28	79
Total	300	187	79	34	300

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no child who heard about them but would feel an interest in the texture and make of the next sachel, shoe, pocketbook or goat bridle that he came across.

Not all the museum is taken up thus practically. Full charts concerning mollusks and creeping serpent—things, birds, bats and animalculae are there to prompt the embryo scientist, and the imaginative child interested in one-eyed insects and sea serpents. The elephant, his haunts and habits and the uses for his tusks, and the prehistoric land lizards who could stand up on their hind feet and feed off the tree tops.

To thoroughly master the museum would occupy a normally bright child a couple of years just studying in desultory fashion, and the entire plant of charts winding up with a descriptive illustration of the human anatomy and physiology costs \$60. The mounted specimens include one sample of each department, fish, serpent, beast, bird, a full floral collection, especially mounted, and complete exposition of minerals, ores and fossil deposits. The educators who first imported the French version and had it translated are the trustees of the Brooklyn Arts and Sciences Institute. They expect it to come into common use for the public schools throughout the Union, as trustees from Boston, Chicago and St. Louis have written for samples.

OLIVE F. GUNBY.

THE LATEST BABY-CARRIAGE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The very latest thing in baby carriages is the tricycle with two seats, one for the child in front and another for the nurse who does the propelling. The weight is so placed that it is impossible for this vehicle to upset, even if the nurse is as careless as they are reputed to be. It is considered a great improvement over the old-fashioned perambulators, which were kept stationary while the policeman was being entertained. Now the up-to-date nurse will refuse to speak to any save those in the bicycle squad. The nurse and her cargo will get plenty of fresh air, and the danger is reduced to a minimum. There is only one further improvement possible now, and that is the invention of an automobile perambulator, and perhaps in a year or two one of the questions that the applicant will ask her prospective employer will be "Have you an automobile perambulator?" and if an answer in the negative is given she will refuse to work for such old-fashioned people. This time has not come, however, and now the most that the most exclusive nurse can ask will be for a cycle-perambulator.

John S. Sargent has received a commission from the Harvard Club to paint the portraits of Joseph H. Choate and J. C. Carter, the remuneration to be \$8000.

WOMAN AND HOME.

NO STABILITY IN STYLES.

FASHIONABLE WOMEN ALREADY SHEERING OFF FROM THE PITFALLS OF SLENDERNESS.

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, July 3.—There is no stability in the extremes of fashion, and already women are sheering gradually off from the rocks and pitfalls to beauty that lie in the path of the very close-fitting skirt and the beautiful but impossible lace frock. Lace is as keenly loved as ever, for evening gowns particularly, but it is lavished as a trimming on a basis of organdie, embroidered muslin and the ever-lovely liberty satin.

The extreme of smartness and luxurious loveliness for an evening toilet is achieved by the painted muslin dress, served up with a delectable sauce of rare Duchesse, Breton, or even blonde lace; the other extreme of sweet shepherdess-like simplicity is attained by that blue-white India muslin which is as soft as chiffon, and is treated with hand-worked lozenge-shaped dots, each set in a tiny circle. The debutantes of this summer (and there are plenty of smart girls who have accepted the new notion of coming out at their parents' or friends' country houses) will dance their first formal dance in dresses of this description, showing not a thread of lace, but all the flounces and edges everywhere completed with deep leaf-point pinking, carefully, and to tell the truth, most expensively, button-holed every inch by hand. The debut trousseaux of fair Miss Crosby and Mrs. Levi Morton's youngest daughter are wonders of the finest needlework, with lace only occasionally appearing, and all the little muslin dresses are cut with small trains and short sleeves, for if you have pretty arms, prepare to show them now.

Bangles for Debutantes.

That boon of the thin woman, the lace or full-wrinkled transparent sleeve to the wrist, is about to be snatched from her, and a study in soft frills and puffs on the shoulder only remains. Very young ladies have given motive power to a possible bangle craze by winding round their white forearms fine gold chains strung with many varieties of souvenirs, trinkets, little gold pigs and bunnies and cats' heads, which, with jeweled hubs and small, dried flowers in crystal cases, is the type of popular trifle and our latest recruit to the foreign nobility.

Miss Julia Grant has made fashionable again the Catacuzene bracelet. When the distinguished mother of the young Prince to whom Miss Grant will plight her troth was, some twenty-odd years ago, in America, she wore golden bands on her arm and forearm connected with chains, and now the pretty custom is to wear a thread of pearls or emeralds below the elbow, a very fine circle of diamonds near the shoulder, and unite the circles by hair-fine chains of gold, punctuated at intervals with small jewels. This arrangement, by the way, is a great improvement on the two solid golden manacles that we knew two decades ago.

Royal Garter Blue.

Very latest among the discoveries of an effective and

AN EXQUISITE FROCK.



This exquisite frock illustrates once more how silk has been superseded by grenadine this summer. The model here photographed is of heliotrope-gauze grenadine perpendicularly lined with satin stripes of a darker shade. Over this is an intricate pattern simulating white lace that forms innumerable bow knots. The gauze is hung over a white-silk slip, and the hem and edges of the open bodice is finished with a quilting of heliotrope muslin. The gamp is of white lisse, that appears again in the sleeves, and there is a collar of grenadine.

popular evening color for silk or satin is garter blue. This is the exact tint of the broad, blue ribbon that Queen Victoria wears when she dons the famous order, and the belles who are not debutantes and the belles who are handsome matrons wear the garter blue in trained gowns that are besprinkled with judicious seed-pearl embroidery. A very regal sort of costume is indicated in one of the illustrations this week, and this is a garter-blue satin cut with an ample train. In front a breadth is slit open to the knees to show an underdress of white upon which a curtain of pale-blue chiffon falls, and a foot trimming of mingled blue and white ostrich tips appears as a ruche.

A typical cloak of the season is sketched with this pearl-embroidered gown. It is a circular of white satin, its edges shaped in large, shallow shallops, edged with dark-brown marabout and a deep frill of lace. A hood that falls from the neck of the cloak is made all of lace and brown marabout. Such are some of the splendors of our merchant princesses.

Well open, in a simple curve, is the proper shaping, back and front, for an evening-dress body, and in the building of bodices nothing is more justly popular with the slim women than the front that is drawn in full horizontal wrinkles across the bust. Of course, very soft satin and pliable muslins only are adapted to this style, and the finish for the fullness is three rosettes of graduated size, or three smart clusters of blossoms, fastened one at the waist, one at the bust and one on the left shoulder. Evidently every effort is being made to replace, by some equally serviceable device, the pouched bodice front that women almost refuse to relinquish.

A Pigeon in the Hair.

A fan-tailed pigeon is what you should wear in your hair at the country dances. It is a decoration easily secured by the simple method of tying a scarf of perfectly fresh, crisp, white tulle in a large wide-winged bow, and fastening it, at any point you please, in your hair by aid of a jewel-headed hatpin. In the evening also, every woman who keeps abreast with the mode, pins her little fan to her belt to the right side. First she makes a small, perfectly-flat, satin-ribbon rosette, with a bright imitation gem in its center, and from this beneath hangs a four-inch-long strap of ribbon, on the end of which is fastened a gold safety-slip ring. The ring, of course, secures the fan when the wearer does not need it, and it is perfectly easily detached from the ring when she does.

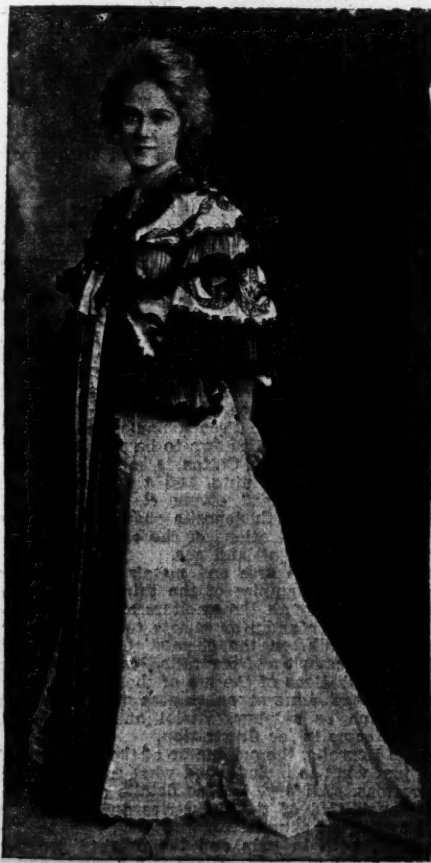
"The Juliet."

For the undoing of the woman who spent nearly all her year's income two months ago for proper spring plumage, the milliners are bringing out their midsummer crop of hats. They have a unique and lovely thing christened Juliet, in honor of Miss Maud Adams, though it has little outward and visible significance with the tempestuous young wife of Romeo. From a crown and wide brim of that sweet new fabric known as open leghorn, which looks like fine straw lace, runs a garnishment of tinted grain, from which at some point springs a cluster of broad and narrow muslin wings so painted as to simulate those of butterflies. The leghorn brim is twisted and bent to harmonize with the lines of any face, and then from the rear full tulle strings come down to cross under the chin, pass again to the back of the neck, and there tie in a vast and picturesque bow.

The Juliet has penetrated many wardrobes by sheer force of airy beauty, and its influence has been to relegate many hat and bonnet strings to the rear of the head, where the loops and ends usually form a most charming setting for a fair, rosy face.

Very nearly simultaneous with the Juliet was the ad-

A HANDSOME WRAP.



Here is an engaging little wrap of white satin and black chiffon, with sparkling bands of jet outlining graceful bow knots on the satin. It is designed for wear over muslin and lace evening gowns, and in spite of its frivolous appearance gives sufficient use for warmth in really cool weather. It is cut with double capes, a V-front and has stole ends falling to the hem in front. White taffeta ribbons one and one-half inches in length tie over the bust and hang mixed with a narrow lace barb.

vent of the eccentric-striped veil, to which women are, strangely enough, taking very kindly. At first glance these masques of white and black, with their fine satin or thread lines crossing the thin fabric at intervals of an inch, would seem more deadly in their influence on eyes than the objectionable dot; in reality, the line is no more destructive than the close-set velvet periods, and yet, more curiously still, quite as becoming to most faces.

MARY DEAN.

ROYALTY AND FASHION.

QUEEN VICTORIA AN ADVOCATE OF REFORM IN WOMAN'S DRESS.

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

It is not very generally known, perhaps, that some years ago Queen Victoria caught the dress reform fever and joined an association. She furthermore inveigled a number of her dowager friends into becoming members.

Although the Queen never astonished her court by appearing in a dress cut a la reformation, she thought the idea of some not too radical reforms in dress a capital one—at least for the other women.

Through the Queen's influence the Princess of Wales and her daughters became interested, and for a brief season Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Fife appeared upon occasions in garbs that were at least semi-reformed.

It cannot be said, however, that they ever became violently enthusiastic upon the subject.

During the last fifteen years, the Princess of Wales has scarcely varied the fashion of her costumes at all. Through the age of big, puffer sleeves she clung to small ones. For the make of her gowns, the style known as "Princess" has always been adhered to and no one has ever seen a "picture hat" on Her Royal Highness' head. She wears only those dainty little bonnets which bear her name. Tailor-made frocks and jackets she dotes on, although before going into mourning for her mother she had blossomed out in very stunning toilets.

She does not favor the fashion of high shoulder knots, and her ball dresses are made with the old-fashioned court bodice, the shoulder strap drooping onto the arm.

The Princess Beatrice's attire is apt to be of the simplest description upon ordinary occasions. One traveling the continent who had a peep at Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice, wrote home, "nothing could be plainer than their gowns."

The Empress and Her Dressmakers.

The German Empress, too, has well defined ideas about dress, and once organized a dress reform order, which counted among its members many high and mighty dames. The Empress, however, is too fond of fine dressing to carry these reforms very far. Twelve dressmakers are kept constantly employed in the Empress's tailoring department, as it is called, under the superintendence of a lady of the court. The staff is increased to forty at certain seasons, when court festivities are going on, or the Empress is preparing for a journey. Blue and white are, by the way, the favorite colors.

The Empress buys yearly 100 evening and state dresses, twice as many carriage and visiting costumes, and about one hundred and fifty demi-toilettes and

A NEW UNDERGARMENT.



Here is a new undergarment that has been welcomed by women, as doing away with superfluous clothing in warm weather. It is graceful, modest and gives scope for great elaboration in trimming. The specimen shown here is of French batiste; is ornamented with insertion and frills of lace; has white ribbon threaded through wide beading, which ribbon ties in full bows on either side.

house dresses—450 frocks all told! The sewing machine is an unknown quantity in the Empress' tailor shop. From \$25 to \$50 a yard is paid for the silks and satins of which her dresses are made.

The Czarina's Wardrobe.

The Empress of Russia spends more on her wardrobe than any royal lady in Europe. Until and for a short time after her marriage, she dressed with almost severe simplicity, but the grand ladies of the Russian court took no pains to conceal their disapproval of the Empress's indifference to regal splendor of attire, and the result is that Her Majesty is gorgeous now in raiment which might be likened to "wrought gold." Shoes are an important item, for the lady has a pretty foot, with a high instep and her size is No. 2 B.

Royal Handkerchiefs.

Queen Margherita has a passion for dainty handkerchiefs and the costliest lace handkerchief in the world belongs to her. It is valued at \$30,000, a not exorbitant sum, when one considers that three artists worked at it for twenty years. It is so filmy, that it can be folded up and placed in a gold sheath about the size of a lima bean.

The favorite dress of Queen Olga of Greece is of blue and white striped or checked domestic silk, these being the national colors, and besides the makers of silk in her realm have not learned to dye it any other colors.

The cast-off demi-toilettes of royalty and carriage and house dresses are the perquisites of the "head woman of the bedchamber," who, after making a selection for her own use, in some cases, she either sells them to private parties or to an "old clothes" establishment. Here they are not allowed to be sold, as they are received, but in all cases, they must be remodeled so as to obliterate their special features. Actresses are among the principal customers of these shops.

Aristocracy's Fine Clothes.

The Countess of Warwick, whose wit, beauty and philanthropy are often paraphrased, is magnified at times in her attire—like unto royalty itself. She is a woman with exquisite golden hair, deep blue eyes, finely marked brows and a graceful, elegant figure. An American lady who recently met her at an outdoor function says that the Countess wore on that occasion, a French blue cloth dress, trimmed with silver passementerie, and she trailed her handsome skirt about the yard with a nonchalance that showed there were plenty more where that came from.

Consuelo, the Duchess of Marlborough's gowns are beautifully soft, white and fluffy, and she invariably wears strings of pearls as ornaments, and keeps her diamonds for gowns of more imposing material. With "Lothair," she thinks that there is a reserve about pearls, which makes them best fitted for white dresses. One of her pearl necklaces consists of sixteen rows of magnificent pearls. Another one has ten rows of pearls, with great diamond slides—this seems almost too heavy for her tiny throat.

Another grand dame whom we can claim as one of our countrywomen, the Countess Castellane, has a large and magnificent wardrobe; she seldom wears a gown more than three times at most.

Black—but black of the bluest and most sparkling

FROCK FOR A YOUNG GIRL.



This attractive little frock for a young girl from 10 to 14 years of age is of apricot-colored glacé silk, having a plain skirt finished with a hem, and is gathered full at the belt. A gamp of fine French batiste is worn with it, and the full baby waist is finished around the shoulders with a frill of heavy cream-tinted needlework. Black velvet ribbon is twisted around the belt and tied in a smart bow on the left side. The hat, of coarsely-woven cream straw, is charmingly dressed with a big mixed bow of apricot-colored silk and black velvet. Photographed by permission of Best & Co., New York.

description—is Lady Randolph Churchill's favorite material for gowns, while white moire embroidered in silver is chosen invariably by Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain for her ball dresses.

The woman who has more gowns than any other of this or any other age—2000, it is said, with 500 women to care for them—is madame, the wife of Li Hung Chang.

In striking contrast is the attire of the Comtesse de Martel—"Gyp"—as she is better known by her nom de plume. She plays an important part in the social life of Paris, but is noted for the simplicity of her attire. Her plain poke bonnet and Quaker-like dress always make her conspicuous.

KATHARINE KING.

VEILS IN ORIENTAL FASHION. WOMEN TURN THEIR VEILS UP OVER THEIR FACES, LEAVING THEIR EYES EXPOSED.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Fashion, who is always having a quiet sort of a wrestling match with her bold rival Comfort, has been victorious in the East this season, and now declares boldly that in her train she will have no more sunburnt, tanned or freckled faces. She has endured them long enough. Her adherents also are beginning to see the absurdity of allowing the heat of one summer's day to vanquish all the whiteness and softness that has been procured to the skin by infinite care and attention during the winter.

Veils are undoubtedly a nuisance when on the golf field, wheeling or yachting, where clear, unobstructed vision is necessary. In fact, as long as they interfered with the sight they were impossible. This year, however, there is a new way of wearing them which makes them a trifle more bearable, and leaves the eyes uncovered.

The lower selvage of the veil is first arranged loosely about the shoulders and pinned securely at the back of the neck. The veil is then taken up over the face and the upper selvage, drawn tightly across the bridge of the nose and under the eyes to the back of the head. By this arrangement, the forehead and eyes are all of the face that is left exposed to the sun; and the brim of the hat should be such as to sufficiently protect them. Brown tissue, or chiffon veils appear to be the ones most often chosen for this purpose; the black ones are really too grewsome and hideous. Sometimes a white veil is used to cover the face and a brown one is loosely dropped over from the brim of the hat to do away with the unpleasant glare of the sun's rays upon the white veil. It is said on authority that the old-fashioned green veils will also be worn in this way this summer.

One unaccustomed to seeing veils worn in this new fashion is apt to be rather astonished, at first, by the Egyptian-like, curious effect it gives to the whole figure. The scheme for protecting the face, however, is really a good one. When the veil is not too thick, and especially when it is worn by a woman with fine eyes, it is also not without a subtle amount of attraction.

M. E. M.

PLOVER EGGS THE LATEST LUXURY. SERVED IN NESTS THAT REST ON CONFECTION TWIGGS—DOLLAR AND A QUARTER A PLATE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Plovers' eggs are now attracting the attention and tickling the palate of the fashionable world in the East. To the eye they are very pleasing, because the manner in which they are served is so artistic, and the eggs themselves are a symphony in exquisite colors. Their rich flavor is equally gratifying to the most critical taste, and one portion, or two, of them quite satisfies the appetite. At any one of the large hotels, or in any home where plovers' eggs have been added

to the menu they are served in the following manner:

Apparently, a delicate branch of a tree is first laid upon the plate. It is a beautiful green and the leaves and twigs are quite perfect. Upon examination it is found to be made of green cloth and is covered by some transparent confection. In the fork of the tiny branches there reposes a cream-white nest. It is made of potatoes. They have been made into long, slender pieces by passing them through a colander and then arranged with innumerable crossings and recrossings into an imitation of a plover's nest. Of course the potatoes must first be boiled and moulded to just the proper consistency or such a manipulation of them would be impossible. Inside of the nest are two eggs. They are perhaps a trifle smaller than those of a bantam and are distinctive in tapering to a point at one end. The foundation color of the shell is ecru, and it is exquisitely mottled with a deep crimson brown. When broken open a lining of clear, robin's-egg blue is seen.

To boil these eggs to the right degree of hardness is declared to be one of the triumphs of cookery; for perhaps about nothing else is there greater uncertainty than the boiling of an egg. The proper result should be that the white part appears perfectly transparent while the yolk is flaky, with just a tiny soft spot in the center. The sauce that is served with this delicacy is made of fine herbs and sweet butter. Its color, which is Nile-green, lends an additional charm to the esthetic effect of the whole. The cost of enjoying this dish at any one of the large hotels is \$1.25.

It is, however, quite feasible to prepare it at home, where it would certainly be a startling feature at a formal luncheon or dinner. The only real requisite is the plover's eggs; the service of them may readily be adapted to suit the capabilities of the household. Happily there are a few plover farms in America, and we will undoubtedly have more of them as the demand increases for their eggs. The birds have been bred for a long time to supply the game market. The plover is well known as a shore-bird, and is regarded as a good test of a sportsman's skill. In England, the lapwing, or bastard-plover, is bred to produce the eggs, which are there so highly esteemed as a delicacy, and which are also important as a matter of commerce.

MONOGRAMS AND WHITE INK.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The two latest fancies of our fair English cousins, writes a smart American woman in London, is the embroidering of monograms on gloves and writing in white ink. Gloves made to order with monograms are devoid of stitching on the back, and the monogram is embroidered in the center. Those which are purchased from stock and then embroidered, have the monogram set between the thumb seam and first row of stitching and others have it placed on the wrist below the stitching. It is almost too soon to tell whether this new fancy is to be popular. It is certainly very striking, and is open to the serious objection that it has a tendency to make the hand look larger than the ordinary glove. A glove of suede in the new bluish shade, with a white monogram in the middle of the back is really to the conservative taste more striking than pretty.

The use of a delicate white ink to correspond with a white crest or monogram is an exceedingly refined innovation. It may be used with very delicate tints, but is, of course, most telling on paper of some deep shade. Deep Russian blue or Sultan red show to great advantage under white ink. The very prettiest, however, are the wedgewood effects in a variety of shades of blue, the blue-gray being the most effective. The monograms and crests used with wedgewood-blue papers are of the tiniest, to carry out the wedgewood effect in its entirety. Of course nothing but pure white wax must be used with this combination.

M. D.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN WAR.

FOREMOST MILITARY AUTHORITIES THINK THERE ARE GREAT POSSIBILITIES FOR IT.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Gen. Greely's invitation to automobile manufacturers to make estimates for furnishing the army with three electric carriages opens up an interesting train of speculation as to the availability of the horseless carriage for war. Gen. Greely's immediate experiments will determine to what extent these vehicles may be used in the signal service; his idea being that their first use will be for paying out a telegraph or telephone wire, and promptly connecting two points between which communication is desired. Of the wider possibilities of the automobile in war, the foremost military authorities think most highly. It can carry men rapidly from one point to another. It can be used for the transportation of light artillery, such as machine guns. It can be utilized for the carrying of equipment, ammunition and supplies; for taking the wounded to the rear, and, in general, for most of the purposes to which the power of mules and horses is now applied.

The idea of an army which can dispense with the care and forage of horses sheds an entirely new light on the conduct of military operations. Gen. Miles is doubtful whether horseless carriages "can ever be used at the front in actual conflict, because if brought under fire they would be disabled by the enemy's artillery." The reply to this is that there is no reason to suppose that an automobile would be disabled any more easily than a horse. If a horse is hit anywhere, he is knocked out, but a horseless carriage, even not specially protected, would remain in fighting trim unless the motor or the wheels were disabled. Moreover, there would be no difficulty in building military automobiles with bullet-proof shields that would be safe against anything but the direct impact of artillery projectiles. Again, suppose a force is entrenched on a hill, with obstructions in front for 200 yards, and a level unobstructed space of 1000 yards beyond that. Under present conditions an attacking force would have to advance for the whole 1200 yards under small-arm fire. A thousand armored automobiles, each carrying half a dozen men, would make short work of the 1000 yards of approach, leaving only the final dash of 200 yards without protection.

JACKET FOR A YOUNG GIRL.



Jackets for young girls are now worn very short, and for full dress at the seaside are buttoned double across the breast with big pearl buttons. The one photographed here is of fine thin ladies' cloth, with a wide handsome collar of cerise silk, edged with an elaborate band of needlework. The hat is a rough straw, a modified sailor, fully trimmed with flowers, ribbons and a few coque feathers. Photographed by permission of Best & Co., New York.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHARLEY BROWN.

HIS KIND UNCLE TOOK HIM AND HIS BICYCLE BACK FORTY YEARS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Charley Brown lives in Brooklyn, on Schermerhorn street, and he can ride his wheel from his front stoop to Coney Island without dismounting. It was on his tenth birthday that he became the owner of a wheel.

One day, soon after he became a wheel owner, he came home from a trip out to Flatbush and knocked at the basement door. The cook was busy and the maid was out, as it was Thursday, so, after waiting some time without being let in, he went up the stoop, taking his wheel with him. He rang the front-door bell somewhat viciously, and the cook came up and opened the door and berated him for not going below. She was always cross on her "Thursdays in." Charley made some boyish reply that displeased her, so that she shut him and his wheel in the little room at the end of the hall, and locked the door on the outside. She has been cook at the Browns' ever since Charley was born, and feels privileged to show her authority now and then, particularly when Mrs. Brown is out.

Charley is a philosophical little chap, and when he found he was shut up in the room he didn't bang the door or cry, but dragged his wheel over to the sofa and began oiling it. Right over the sofa there hangs an old-fashioned photograph of Charley's uncle Robert, who died just after the war of the rebellion. It was taken when he was about 21, and shows him in a high hat and a "Prince Albert," leaning against a marble column, as was the chaste fashion in the early days of photography.

Charley had oiled one wheel, and had made only five spots on the sofa. These he did not notice, and he was just beginning on the back wheel when a voice said, "What is that, Charley?"

Charley looked up, and saw his uncle in the picture wrinkling his eyebrows to get a better view of the wheel. Charley was rather fond of this uncle, whom he had never seen in the flesh. His grandmother had told him many pleasant stories about him; how he was athletic, and could swim, box, row, shoot and play ball better than any of his companions, and Charley had always regretted the fact that he had died so many years before he came on the scene. So when his uncle spoke to him, and in such a melodious voice, he smiled back, and said, "It's a wheel."

"Well, I can see that—two wheels—but what is it called?" said uncle Robert.

"Why, it's my bike."

"Really?" said his uncle, taking off his hat and setting it on the pedestal. "I'm no better off than I was before. What do you do with that thing?"

"Why, ride it, of course. Didn't they have 'em when you were a-bum—didn't they have 'em in your time?"

"Why, they had what they called a velocipede, or 'bone-shaker,' but it was a clumsy affair to this."

Charley looked up at his uncle with a pleasant smile, and said: "Say, I'm glad you spoke to me. Grandma has told me a lot about you, and what fun you used to have when you were a boy up in the country. Can't you come down and tell me about it?"

His uncle stretched his legs, as if standing in one position for thirty-four years had stiffened them somewhat, and then he said: "Better still; you come up here, and we'll go back to my boyhood. I know a bully way right through the back of the frame up to Winatuck, in Connecticut, where I used to live when I was your age."

What boy wouldn't jump at the chance to go to the country at any time? Charley lifted his wheel over his shoulder, and, stepping on the back of the sofa, walked into the picture. His uncle turned as he came up, and together they went through the back of the picture. It's a wonder Charley didn't puncture his wheel, but he didn't, and the next moment he was walking with his uncle, who had become the same age as he, through a quaint little turn-still that let one in on a green or park. This green was skirted by lordly elms, and miles away in the west Charley saw a range of beautiful purple hills, the Berkshires. A crowd of merry boys and girls were playing prisoner's base, but they stopped when they saw Charley's uncle, and came running over to where he and Charley stood.

"Hello, Bob, when did you come up?" said one jolly-faced little fellow. "I thought the stage wasn't in yet."

Then he looked wonderingly at Charley and his wheel. To begin with, the fashions of '39 are not the same as those of '54, and, in the second place, the wheel was a puzzler.

"What in the name or sense are those wheels for?" he asked.

"It's a beek. Is that what you called it?" said Bob. Charley laughed. "No; a bike—bicycle. Two wheels—bi—cy—cle."

"Oh!" said all the children in chorus, and tried to look knowing.

"How does it work? Do you push them?" asked the jolly-faced boy who was Sam Curtiss.

"No; you ride 'em," said Charley. "Try her." Sam wasn't a boy to be dared with impunity, and he was pretty quick-witted. He noticed the saddle and tried to sit in it, and promptly fell off. A shout went up. The boys of '54 liked to see a spill as well as you do.

Well, you may imagine that Charley was pleased. He had a good deal of the boy in him for a fellow who had only been one 10 years, and to think that he could show off the wonders of his machine to a lot of fellows that had never even heard of one pleased him down to the ground. "Here she goes," said he, making a flying start and landing in the saddle like a circus rider. The "Ohs" and the "Ahs" that went up from that crowd of the lads of the long ago would have made any boy feel proud. Charley rode for all he was worth for a mile down the main street, and then he turned and came back. People who saw him pass like a streak ran to their front gates. Dr. Grace, who was just getting into his gig had to rush to his horse's head to calm the excited beast, and Charley was followed at a long distance by a constantly-enlarging stream of townspeople. Winatuck had never been so aroused be-

fore, even on the day when they established the stage route from Dover Furnace to Winatuck Center.

The first man to arrive at the green was a tall, lank farmer, who turned out to be Bob's grandfather, whom Rob visited when he came up to the village from Brooklyn. He stared at the machine as if he thought it was an invention of the evil one. "Well," he drawled, "that beats all gitout. Do you belong to a circus?"

Charley tightened a nut that seemed loose. "No," said he, laughing almost hysterically. "All the boys have 'em where I live."

"And where's that? In the moon?" said another man, touching the pneumatic tires to see if the thing was substantial and not a vision.

"No; in Brooklyn, New York."

"Now, sonny," said the first speaker, "we wasn't born yis'day. I was to Brooklyn to my son's house las' winter an' I didn' see no sich half wagons as that." Just then he spied Robert and said: "Whyee! Hello, Bob, when d'you come up? Your mother never wrote you was comin'. Say, d'you ever see any sich contrapshuns as this here, in Brooklyn?"

"Only this one," said uncle Bob.

"Well, what is it?"

"It's a model of '99," said Charley, proudly.

"Should think it might be a model of a thaousand. It's easy to make a thing when yer know haow, but I mean what d'yer call it?"

Charley had to tell what it was to half a hundred during the next ten minutes, but he kept his temper and answered all questions.

They evidently thought he was telling an untruth about the number of such things in existence, and old Mr. Phipard, Bob's grandfather, told him that a sure fortune awaited him if he would go to some circus man and show him what he could do on the wonderful wheels.

Charley was greatly amused at the idea of his plain riding being a feature of any circus, and he told the crowd of the wonderful things that he had seen trick riders do, but they thought he was romancing.

But boys were just as much boys in the fifties as they are today, and before the afternoon had gone, half the lads in the place could at least take a fall out of the thing and most of them learned to ride. Bob fell into it as duck takes to water, and he rode 'round and 'round the green as if he had never done anything else. It's a lucky thing that Charley was a generous little fellow, for he certainly had many demands made on his generosity in the course of the afternoon. Every boy wanted to try the bike, and several of the girls took rides, "side saddle," while he held the thing up.

Winatuck lies for the most part on a plateau, and after a while Charley thought it would be good fun to show them how to coast.

"It's bully fun to coast. Any hills around here?" he asked his uncle.

"Yeah, we often do it in winter. You can coast from the Center clear to Dover Plain, an' that's nearly three miles."

"Yes, but I mean to coast now on this wheel. I tell you what let's do. You ride behind on the step, and we'll try that hill."

The boys rode slowly to the hill, followed by all the other children. The grown-ups had gone back to their work long before.

Arrived at the top of the hill, which was a jolly long one, with many a turn and twist in it and but few rises, Charley said to Bob: "Now hold tight, because a fall wouldn't be any fun."

Then they started. The boys and girls at the hill top cheered them, and Bob yelled "Hi!" and gripped Charley like a vise, for the speed was something he hadn't looked for. But he was game, and made up his mind that this sort of fun beat being in a picture frame all hollow.

"Say, this is grand. I envy you the fun you can have any day. I wish I hadn't lived so long ago. It's awfully tiresome standing up in that old frame year in and year out."

They were going like an express train, their jackets streaming out behind.

"Let's don't ever go back," said Charley. "I'd just as soon live here the rest of my life, and—"

Just then the wheel struck a piece of charcoal that had been dropped from a passing wagon, and the next instant the boys were flying through space. Charley landed with a bump upon the parlor floor. He looked up at the picture. Bob was just putting on his high hat.

The key in the door turned, and Norah came in. She walked right over to the sofa and looked at the grease spots.

"Won't your mother be mad when she sees them grease spots?"

Charley looked up to his uncle for sympathy, and his uncle winked.

CHARLES B. LOOMIS.

A SOAP-BUBBLE MAGICIAN.

Very wonderful as well as very beautiful possibilities lurk in the basin of soapy water and the clay pipe, when skillfully manipulated by such "A Soap-Bubble Magician" as Meredith Nugent writes of, with convincing illustrations, in the July St. Nicholas:

"See that white rose?" Philip exclaimed, pointing to a beautiful one resting upon a lacquered tray. "Well, I am going to put it inside a soap-bubble;" and in a very few moments the flower was spherized over by a bubble so large and perfect that it seemed as if made of purest glass. Following this, Phil set the humming top to spinning, and amazed his audience by placing a bubble over that also. While the top still hummed under its many-hued canopy, Philip blew another bubble, and called the attention of those present to the fact that an old adage said that a bubble would burst as soon as pricked. "But here is a case," he exclaimed triumphantly, "where this old adage, like so many others, is proved to be false." Philip dropped a pen through the film; then he dropped another pen through; then a small key; then a larger key; then two nails; and then concluded the remarkable exhibition by pouring some soapy water through, after which the bubble broke. The unusually long duration of the bubbles was due also, as Philip explained, to the low temperature of the room. As soon as the little ones were assembled in a colder room, dressed as if for a sleigh ride, Phil blew a bubble very carefully upon a small looking-glass. At the expiration of thirty seconds its brilliancy was seen to be greatly dimmed, and by the time fifty seconds had elapsed all transparency had gone. "There," cried Phil, "is a soap bubble which will last a year, provided the room is kept cold enough, for that soap bubble is frozen." This performance so delighted the children that Phil covered the glass with a whole ar-

ray of frozen bubbles; then he broke some with a pencil, and fanned the light pieces of ice, which were like tissue paper, all about the room.

Our young magician now resumed his wonderful entertainment in the warmer apartment. He began by blowing a large bubble upon the lacquered tray; then he blew another bubble inside of this first one. "Two," he called out; and next, as if to amaze his audience completely, he blew another bubble inside of this second one, filling it, as he did so, with smoke.

"I am about to show you what I think is the prettiest experiment of all," he said, and began to blow a large bubble upon the plate. Then he placed the lighted candle within a lamp chimney, and thrust the chimney down into the great bubble.

The crowning triumph was yet to come, however. Philip took a tumbler and half-filled it with soapy water; then he drew from the pasteboard box a small American flag, which he fastened on a stick supported by a bit of wire so that it floated over the tumbler. Then, putting a long clay pipe into the glass, he called to his uncle to blow plenty of smoke through the pipe. The moment Phil's uncle did so there issued from the tumbler an opal stream of wondrous beauty—hundreds and hundreds of pure white bubbles, which poured down the sides of the tumbler and upon the looking-glass on which it had been placed. In a few moments one of the little bubbles broke. A puff of smoke shot forth, forming, as it did so, a dainty, tiny ring; then another bubble broke, and another ring appeared; then the bubbles began to explode in such rapid succession that it became impossible to count the tiny wreaths.

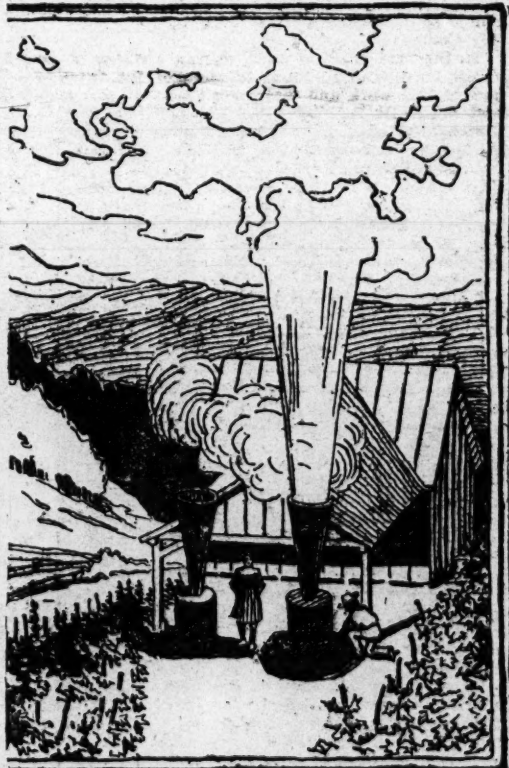
RAINMAKING ON THE ALPS.

CLOUDS ARE SHOT AT OUT OF A BIG MORTAR THROUGH A FUNNEL SIX FEET HIGH.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The failure of American rainmakers has been followed by unqualified success in the Austrian Alps. There the problem was not the same as in Texas, for instance, where out of a cloudless sky an attempt was made to extract rain. In this section of the Alps there are always plenty of clouds, but unfortunately for those living here the rain freezes and comes down in the shape of hail, causing great damage. The problem then was merely to split the clouds as they formed and before they had time to freeze, causing the proper precipitation of rain instead of hail.

Since 1896 the experiment of shooting at the clouds with large mortars set up perpendicularly on the mountain has been made, and with uniform success. All of the neighboring districts have suffered from the usual hailstorms, but in this place, Feistritz, there has been nothing but rain. The mortar is fastened firmly to an oaken block. The funnel is about six feet high. The load used is only seventy-five grains of powder, and



THE MORTARS AT WORK.

this costs but 5 cents. As the mortar is fired a long, rolling echo follows, and after a few minutes the clouds discharge their moisture in the shape of gentle showers. In this way the crops planted in the valley are helped instead of being broken down by hail, and the cost is trifling. The success of these experiments has aroused widespread interest, and perhaps the weather sharps will be able to learn how to gather the clouds, since the problem of making them discharge their contents may be considered solved.

SAVED BY A GOOSE.

Ella Rodman Church tells a very "Strange Story of a Goose," in the July St. Nicholas—a story that recalls the legend of the Roman capital and its cackling geese that saved it from surprise: This goose made its first appearance near Quebec over fifty years ago, when some British troops had been sent out to put down a rebellion of the colonists. A certain farm in the neighborhood, suspected of being a resort for the insurgents, was surrounded by sentries placed at some distance apart; and one day the sentry whose post was near the gate of the farm heard a singular noise. A fine, plump goose soon appeared on a run, making directly for the spot where the soldier stood; and close behind in pursuit came a hungry fox.

The sentry's first impulse was to shoot the thievish animal and rescue the goose; but since the noise of

the report would have brought out the guard on a false alarm, he was obliged to deny himself this satisfaction. The fox was gaining on his intended prey, when the goose, in a frantic attempt to reach the sentry box, ran his head and neck between the soldier's legs just as the pursuer was on the point of seizing it. Fortunately, the guard could use his bayonet without making a disturbance, and he did this to such good advantage that the pursuit was soon ended.

The rescued goose, evidently animated by the liveliest gratitude, rubbed its head against its deliverer's legs, and performed various other joyful and kitten-like antics. Then, deliberately taking up its residence at the garrison post, it walked up and down with the sentry while he was on duty, and thus accompanied each successive sentry who appeared to patrol that beat.

About two months later the goose actually saved the life of its particular friend in a very remarkable way. The soldier was again on duty at the same place; and on a moonlight night, when the moon was frequently obscured by passing clouds, the enemy had formed a plan to surprise and kill him. His feathered devotee was beside him, as usual, while he paced his lonely beat, challenging at every sound, and then "standing at ease" before his sentry box. The goose always stood at ease, too, and it made a very comical picture.

But some undesirable spectators—at least, of the soldier's movements—were stealing cautiously toward the place, under cover of the frequent clouds and a line of stunted pine trees. Nearer and nearer to the post they crawled, till one of them, with uplifted knife, was about to spring on the unsuspecting man.

Then it was that the watchful goose covered itself with glory by rising unexpectedly from the ground and flapping its wings in the faces of the would-be assassins. They rushed blindly forward; but the sentry succeeded in shooting one of the party and bayoneting another, while the goose continued to worry and confuse the remainder until they fled wildly for their lives.

The brave bird was at once adopted by the regiment, under the name of "Jacob," and decorated with a gold collar on which his name was engraved, in appreciation of his services. Ever after, during his life of twelve years, he did sentry duty at home and abroad; for he was taken to England at the close of the war in Canada, and greatly lamented there when he died. His epitaph reads, "Died on Duty;" and no human sentinel could have been more faithful than poor old Jacob.

As it may occur to some readers who have not made a study of the interesting and almost human ways of many animals to doubt the truth of so remarkable a story, they are referred to the gold collar, with Jacob's name and exploit engraved on it, which may still be seen at the headquarters of the Horse Guards in London.

VICTOR HUGO AS AN ARTIST.

THE FAMOUS POET'S LOVE OF SKETCHING—A ROMANCER EVEN WITH HIS PENCIL.

A little-considered aspect of Victor Hugo's many-sided genius is considered by Le Cocq de Lautreppe in the July Century:

"In the first years of exile, during his stay at Jersey, Victor Hugo had no time or thought for drawing. 'I must set to work and make some money,' had been his first words on landing. . . . Yet during this period of incessant labor, once a year, toward the close of December, he took up his pen to draw for absent friends what he called his New Year's visiting cards. The principal recipients of these keepsakes were Jules Janin and MM. Saint-Victor, Burty, Vaquerie, and Paul Meurice. These cards show some fancy landscape, a ruin, or a medallion with a woman's head, the date, and the signature of the sender. On all of these cards the signature is invariably large, ornamental, devouring, so to speak, the best part of the sketch. Sometimes the letters are tinted in red, which gives to the card the appearance of those title-pages for books so in fashion during the romantic era. For that matter, Victor Hugo has not disdained to compose title-pages, with his name thus inscribed, for such popular works of his as 'Le Rhin.' Seldom, if ever, any poetry was written on these cards, which seems curious, for he must have known how much more valuable these souvenirs would have been to his friends by a brace of verses composed specially for them. The date was generally written in diminished figures, as if with the intention of putting aside the character of the anniversary. Yet on one of them we read a frank proclamation of the flight of time: 'The thirtieth year of absence,' says the carte-de-visite sent in 1864 to his old friend Paul Meurice. The illustration that every one proscribed entertains at first, believing that exile is not to last, had waned; nothing seemed to call him back to France, and, as he often said to his friends, he had made up his mind to die at Guernsey.

"At the time this carte-de-visite was sent, he had resumed his everyday practice of sketching. This particular design shows well with what ease it has been blocked in. Indeed, what was said above relative to Victor Hugo's bolder and freer form of expression in literature, dating from the first years of his exile, can also be said about his artistic endeavors. The state of his mind exerted its influence over every manifestation of his thought. All there was of timidity in his early drawings had entirely disappeared. We cannot quite say that there was in these drawings the sureness of a professional artist; that would be saying too much, for Victor Hugo drew very much after the fashion of children, who smear a tree, when dissatisfied with it, into a cloud. He made a copious use of tinted water—in fact, of anything that was at hand, were it a remnant of coffee left in his cup, so his drawings often culminated in something quite different from what he intended at first. But for all that, he proceeded with the splendid carelessness of a man more practiced than he was in reality, and his amateurship was characterized by such dash that it frequently gives us the illusion of mastery."

MASTS BY RAIL FROM OREGON TO MAINE.

[Bath Times:] A set of four mammoth masts for the four-masted schooner being built at Thomaston by Washburn Bros., passed through Bath Tuesday on the freight train. It was the first shipment of Oregon masts to arrive in this city by rail direct from the Coast. The sticks were beauties, eight squared and without a blemish. They were 106 feet long and thirty inches in diameter. They were on three Northern Pacific cars fastened with large wire rope. Several cargoes of spars from the Pacific Coast have been brought to Bath by water, but this is the first shipment here by rail.

A HOSPITAL INCIDENT.

WHY PRIVATE O'CONNOR DID NOT SEE HIS MOTHER.

By a Special Contributor.

"DOCTOR, how long will I have to stay here bandaged up like this?" a weak voice asked, inquiringly.

"My boy, that is a hard question to answer. Your wound is a serious one, and it will be some time before you can even sit up."

"But what will poor mother do all this time? The fighting is over, and I thought to be back there to look after things. My mother needs me," and the wounded soldier gave a groan of despair as he turned his head to hide the tears that would come.

It was a most distressing case. When Col. Wood had organized his troop of "Rough Riders," and the cowboys and ranchers of Arizona had responded, young Larry O'Connor had caught the fever and enlisted. At the very opening fight of the campaign—Las Guasimas—O'Connor had fallen with a Mauser bullet through his body, receiving what the surgeons had declared to be his death wound. But Larry had not lived among the "riders of the ranges" for naught, and the iron constitution he possessed seemed determined to conquer. He must get well. His mother in far-off Arizona was waiting impatiently for the home-coming. She knew his wound was considered a dangerous one, but the nurse had written words of cheer, and that Larry's prospects for recovery were good.

But during the day developments had come to light showing that another operation was necessary, and it was doubtful indeed whether O'Connor's system would withstand another shock. From the first operation he had rallied in a manner that surprised even good, old Dr. Mowry, the head surgeon of the hospital, when the story and the wounded man both reached the institution. How O'Connor could pick up so quickly after a rough field operation was a wonder, considering the location and extent of his wound, but he had gained slowly, until, from worry and impatience to be on the way "home to mother," his system had taken a backward turn, and it was doubtful whether the operation could be successfully performed and the young soldier's life saved.

Calling the nurse aside, Dr. Mowry said in an undertone:

"Miss Wharton, I'll leave it to you to explain the matter to him. The operation is a most dangerous one, and the chances are not one in a thousand that he will pull through. As the case stands he cannot get well. He has fretted and tossed around so lately that the wound has broken out again, and there are symptoms of blood-poisoning developing. Tell him we will perform the operation only at his own request."

It was a hard duty. O'Connor had become a great favorite in the ward. Possessed of a fine musical voice and inimitable wit, he had been the life, as it were, of his company, and when he had been carried back in the hospital ship Solace, and placed in the institution, his cheery disposition still made itself manifest. Only when thinking of home and his mother, did the brave fellow show and weakness. His favorite song, and one that brought tears to the eyes of more than one rough fellow-soldier lying in the ward, was "Break the News to Mother," and O'Connor's rich tenor voice could be heard every day, when first he became an inmate of the hospital, singing the words that carried him back to the far-away Arizona home ranch, where one little woman was waiting and watching for him.

But as the days and weeks passed the desire to be up became almost unbearable. He ceased to sing, and talked but little, and then only about his home and mother, and on the day in question, when Dr. Mowry had examined O'Connor's wound, he saw at a glance that the only possible chance of saving the young man's life was by an exceedingly delicate bit of surgical work. One by one the other surgeons in the hospital had made an examination of the case, and all had agreed that the operation must be performed.

Yes, it was a most distressing case, and Miss Wharton, though a nurse of many years' experience, and one who had witnessed many sad cases, could barely hide the tears, as she approached the cot and said, tenderly: "Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Mowry wishes me to tell you something."

The face of the wounded man lighted up with a smile.

"Does he think I will be out in another week?" he spoke in an eager, inquiring voice.

Nurse Wharton shook her head slowly, as she took one of the thin, wasted hands in her own, and continued in a sympathetic tone:

"Mr. O'Connor, the surgeons have decided that another operation is necessary, and wished me to speak to you about it. It is a most dangerous operation, and they will perform it only at your request—" and she

hesitated, as a groan of despair broke from O'Connor's lips.

"Oh, mother, mother, if you were only here I would not mind it, but she is so far away—so very far. I must get well," he said, excitedly. "Tell them to go ahead, but I must pull through, for she needs me—she needs me so bad," and his voice ended in a choking sob.

Recovering, he continued, in a weak voice: "I've felt that something was wrong ever since those other doctors examined me. I'm not afraid to die, but my mother is all alone, and she needs me so much. There is a mortgage on our place that I've been trying to pay, off now ever since father died, and if I shouldn't get well what would mother do there all alone in that wild country? I know I was hit in a bad place, but I thought they said I was on the gain. Oh, if mother was only here!" And O'Connor broke down and wept like a child.

Presently he looked up through his tears.

"Will you write just one more letter to her for me? You have been so good, and it will probably be the last one, for somehow I feel that I shall never see mother again, and you will have my body sent home to her in case—" And he looked at Miss Wharton in a knowing manner. She nodded, and passed a soothing hand over the hot brow, turning away her head to hide the falling tears.

The shadows were creeping through the ward when Larry O'Connor was carried from the operating-table back to his cot. The operation had been successfully performed, but the patient had collapsed under the knife, and the surgeons shook their heads, knowing that poor Larry's already exhausted system would never rally from the shock. His mind was wandering, and, in fancy, he seemed to be again in the thick of the fight. Once he attempted to raise himself.

"Come on, boys!" he shouted. "There they are! Come on! Give it to 'em! Hurrah for the old flag, and when it waves over Cuba, give three times three for the brave boys that followed it. Hurrah!"

The nurse and surgeons shuddered, as that wild shout rang through the room, thrilling every inmate of the ward. Anon his voice changed and was hushed.

"Yes, mother, it's Larry. Here I am, mother. I told you I'd be here today, but, oh, what a price we've paid for our victory! Poor fellows! I saw many of them fall before I went down. Well, honor their memory, mother, for they were brave boys. They gave their lives for the cause of freedom and humanity. Speak kindly of them."

Slowly the marble pallor, the strange chill, crept on; pinching the nose, contracting the lips, touching the forehead and moistening the dark, brown hair, which Nurse Wharton caressingly stroked back as she listened to the broken sentences that fell from O'Connor's lips.

Suddenly through the open window came the notes of a song. Several young men were passing the hospital, and their rich, harmonious voices blended in perfect unison on the still, evening air. But that song—those words! Was it some strange coincidence that led them to sing:

"Go break the news to mother—God knows I dearly love her! Go tell her not to wait for me—that I'm not coming home. God knows there is none other can take the place of mother; Go kiss her dear, sweet lips for me, as I shall not reach home."

Reason struggled back for an instant. O'Connor raised himself in a listening attitude. His eyes met those of the nurse, and as the last notes of the song came oating in through the open window, he gave a sigh, like a tired child, and with the word "mother" on his lips, fell back with a gasp, and in an instant was dead, while the quiet in the ward was broken by Miss Wharton's low sobbing, and even in the eyes of the surgeons there was a suspicious moisture.

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The Times' Home-Study Circle.

Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton

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GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD OF TODAY.

X.—JAPAN.

BY FREDERICK W. SPIERS, PH.D.

From Absolutism to Democracy.

THE governmental development of Japan is one of the most remarkable features of our wonderful century. When Commodore Perry forced his way into the Japanese ports in 1853 and began the process of opening the country to modern civilization, he found an absolute monarchy under a feudal system similar to that which Europe outgrew centuries ago. Fifteen years later Japan swept away at a breath its feudal system, which had lasted 250 years, and twenty-one years thereafter, in 1889, the absolute monarch gave his people a constitution which established a parliamentary form of government. Within the last year the Japanese people have finally achieved government by a cabinet responsible to elected representatives of the nation. Thus in the period from 1868 to 1898 our oriental friends have passed from a feudal monarchy to a free parliamentary government, thus achieving in a single generation a development which cost European nations many centuries of bitter struggle.

No other nation in the world exhibits such sudden transition from absolutism to democracy. The explanation of this unique achievement is simple, however. For centuries Japan was almost absolutely closed to European influence. Then, about a half-century ago, her ports were forced open and a flood of modern ideas broke upon her. With marvelous readiness the Japanese people recognized the superiority of these ideas and ideals of civilization, and accepted in completed form the institutions of free government, which Europe had slowly and painfully wrought out.

The Ancient Monarchy.

The absolute monarchy which so recently gave place to constitutional government is of very ancient origin. The present Emperor claims to be the one hundred and twenty-second in direct descent from the Emperor Jimmu, who is said to have ruled in 660 B.C. Beyond this remote period legend carries the line back to a celestial origin in the sun goddess. As in other nations, the earliest history is of course, an inextricable tangle of fact and fancy. It becomes fairly credible about the fourth century, A. D.

When authentic history begins an Emperor is firmly seated upon the throne, but soon a most extraordinary governmental organization appears. In the early days the constant domestic rebellions and the inroads of the barbarians on the frontier demanded a strong military organization. Gradually there developed among the military leaders a hereditary caste devoted to warfare. By the eighth century, A. D., a distinct class division had been accomplished and the military leadership had fallen into the hands of a few great martial clans. The chief of the clan that was temporarily in the ascendancy received the title of Shogun. This office was hereditary within the clan.

Mikado and Shogun.

In all primitive governments might makes right, and thus it happens that the man who controls the fighting forces becomes the ruler. This has happened in many countries, but in Japan the domination of military force took a curious form. Elsewhere the successful general made himself Emperor and established a dynasty. Notable instances of such action are afforded by the history of Rome and France. But in Japan the successful general did not uproot the ancient dynasty. From the twelfth century the shogun, or commander in chief, overshadowed in power without displacing the son of heaven who sat upon an elaborate throne and theoretically ruled Japan. Although for a considerable part of the period from the twelfth century to the middle of the nineteenth century the Mikados were mere puppets in the hands of the shoguns, the farce of imperial government was played with the utmost gravity by all concerned. The court of the Mikado at Kioto received all the outward marks of deference due the ruler of a great empire, while the shogun at Yedo was content to rule as the nominal agent of a powerless Emperor. So completely had the power of the shogun overshadowed that of the Emperor that when the European nations opened negotiations with Japan in the middle of this century they at first dealt with the shogun under the impression that they were treating with the imperial court.

The Feudal System.

The military organization above described naturally took form in a feudal system closely resembling that of medieval Europe. The full development of the feudal system was attained in the early part of the seventeenth century, and from that time until 1868 the empire was divided into fiefs, each ruled by a daimio, as vassal of the shogun. In theory the shogun in turn owed allegiance to the Emperor, but as the latter did not appoint the military chieftain and had no force to control his nominal vassal, the allegiance was an empty form. The power of the shogun rested upon the samu-

rai, the hereditary military class who formed the retainers of the great feudal nobles.

This system endured until the country began to feel the influence of western civilization, and then, in 1868, it collapsed suddenly, just as the feudal system of France was swept away in a single night before the tidal wave of the French revolution. The shogun resigned his power into the hands of the Mikado, the feudal nobles surrendered their fiefs, and so after centuries of vassalage to a military despotism the Emperor became the real ruler of Japan. Foreign influence undoubtedly contributed to the downfall of the system, although feudalism had been disintegrating slowly for a considerable time before the final dramatic transfer of authority from shogun to Emperor.

The Japanese Constitution.

The Emperor was now the sole source of governmental power, and Japan was an absolute monarchy of the ordinary type. But the absolute monarchy lasted only twenty-one years. In 1889 the Emperor promulgated a constitution which made Japan a constitutional monarchy in form. Says a former Japanese Minister to the United States: "Such an act of voluntary abnegation by a sovereign of a part of his prerogative has been seldom, if ever, seen before." But while in form an act of imperial grace the constitution of modern Japan was an inevitable concession to the democratic demands of a people enlightened by contact with western civilization.

The constitution beginning with characteristic oriental magnificence, "Having by virtue of the glories of our ancestors ascended the throne of a lineal succe-

ple by secret ballot on a district system. All male citizens twenty-five years and upward possessing a small amount of property may vote for Representatives. The term is four years, and the number of members 300.

The Ministry.

The Cabinet consists of the heads of ten great executive departments. There is also a privy council for consultation upon the grave questions of state. The letter of the constitution declares that the ministry shall be responsible to the Emperor. This would give Japan a government of the German type in which the ministers, although charged with the administration of laws made by Parliament and dependent upon the representation of the people for appropriations, are quite independent of parliamentary favor so far as their continuance in office is concerned. In such a government the influence of the people is quite limited, since they have little control over the executive. Marquis Ito, the great Japanese statesman, whose influence was paramount in securing the constitution and who has been Prime Minister for a considerable part of the period since its promulgation, championed this form of government and insisted upon the responsibility of the minister to the sovereign, not to the Diet.

Party Government.

But the Japanese people have developed rapidly an appetite for complete self-government, and gradually the pressure of public opinion has been changing the system from the German type to the British type, in which the ministers of the crown are responsible to the representatives of the people. Quite recently there has appeared in the Japanese Diet a distinct party division similar to that of England. In 1896 the various elements in opposition to the then government consolidated, and since that time there have been in the Diet a government party and a unified opposition party. And now, within the last year, in July, 1898, a most momentous step in constitutional development has been taken. A Cabinet resigned because an important measure which it championed was defeated. This seems to indicate that party government through a ministry responsible to the representatives of the people has been attained, and that the Japanese people have thus become indeed a self-governing people.

Local Government.

The local government of Japan is strongly centralized in form. The country is divided into forty-six provinces for administrative purposes, and those districts are governed largely through officials of the central government. However, there are local representative assemblies, which have a measure of control over local affairs. Indeed, these local assemblies antedate the Diet, for they were established with the deliberate purpose of training the people in self-government on a small scale before admitting them to participation in the affairs of the empire. It is the policy of the government at present to enlarge the powers of local self-government just as rapidly as the education of the people justifies increased responsibility.

The Civil Code.

The Japanese people are striving most earnestly to secure for their ancient country the benefits of the most-approved forms of modern government. A striking illustration of their willingness to sacrifice ancient forms for more efficient methods is afforded by the very recent radical reform of their whole judicial system. Most nations are extremely reluctant to change established customs of judicial procedure. Our own courts afford ample evidence of our conservatism in this direction. But in 1897 Japan adopted an entirely new code of civil procedure, based upon foreign methods. As usual, she proceeded cautiously, for experts have been engaged since 1870 in formulating the code, but after this careful consideration she has not hesitated to make the most sweeping changes in order to harmonize her system of administering justice with the most enlightened methods which she found prevailing in the newer nations of the West.

The charge of superficiality is often brought against this oriental people that has received so readily the imprint of foreign civilization. Doubtless their eagerness to adopt the newer civilization has betrayed them into blunders. It is possibly true that in some instances they have accepted the form of western institutions without grasping the spirit that makes the form vital. But the student of Japanese governmental development is compelled to yield to this people in generous measure admiration for the cosmopolitan spirit which impels them to seek so earnestly and to adopt so readily the best that alien civilizations have to offer.

Examinations for Certificates.

An examination (conducted by mail) will be held at the close of each course as a basis for the granting of certificates. The examinations are open, free of expense, to all students of one or more of the courses.

THE WAY TO CARRY CHICKENS.

[Washington Letter:] There has been a funny conflict of opinion among the district judges as to whether it is cruel to carry a chicken with its head down or not. Most peddlers grab fowls by the legs as a matter of convenience. The humane society thought the fowls might be carried under the arms, and caused the arrest of several peddlers for transporting chickens with their heads pointed toward the Philippines. The offenders, however, were discharged by Judge Miller, who held that chickens could be carried by the legs in the customary manner without cruelty. Since then Judge Miller has died, and Judge Kimball has reversed the ruling, holding that chickens were constructed to keep their heads over their feet, and any reversal of form in this particular is necessarily and legally cruel. The result is, the Chief of Police has issued an official warning to chicken peddlers that the heads down practice is illegal, cruel and obsolete, and will result in fines for the offenders. The peddlers threaten to take the case and the chickens to the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus.



THE MORNING SERMON.

LIFE IN COMMON.

By Rev. R. Heber Newton, D.D.,
Rector All Souls' Episcopal Church, New York City.

"And all that believed were together, and had all things in common, and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all, as every man had need."—[Acts ii, 44.]

FROM our studies of the origins of Christianity we have come to suspect that one of the most powerful forces at work in the early church was nothing less than a Christian socialism. There are scattered hints left us in the history of early Christianity which warrant us in suspecting that there were many churches and societies which actually tried to realize the holy dream of the first disciples; which seriously believed that the example and teachings of Jesus had ordained as the law of the new humanity a Christian communism.

It is perfectly plain to my own mind that that beautiful vision of the early church, embodying the innermost principle of the spirit of Jesus, has never wholly faded from the soul of Christianity; but that in every period of renewing life it has come forth again, alluring men to seek a true human brotherhood. What else meant the monasticisms of the dark ages and the Middle Ages? Men and women who were weary of the strife of the world and the care of riches flocked into these brotherhoods, renouncing all their private possessions, glad to live thenceforth as those who "had all things common." From these living brotherhoods went forth the power of unconscious devotion, of absolute consecration, of complete surrender, of the utmost mastery of the world; the power in which the moral miracles of medievalism were wrought.

With the incoming of the new tide which set toward the Reformation, there was a renewal of a Christian commonwealth. Brethren of the Free Spirit and other kindred orders all grew out of the irrepressible movement of the soul toward the ideal of the life in common. Each society thus arising was a protest against the selfish strife, the greed of gain which prevailed in the world around; each was a sigh for a perfect ideal of human life.

From that time on church history has shown in each period of quickening life the continued action of the ancient spirit. When German pietism arose in protest against the deadness of theological and ecclesiastical Christianity, its effect was to quicken again in the souls of ardent men the dream of a human brotherhood and to inspire the effort to realize it. Over to our shores have come, one after another, little bands of simple, devout Christian people, really believing that the teachings and example of Jesus Christ were to be literally followed, and seriously proposing to set themselves to the task of following their Master. Below the surface of our worldly Christianity there run deep, quiet streams of Christian feeling which may at any time throw themselves to the surface in strange, unlooked-for movements, patterning themselves after the early example of Jerusalem.

A birdseye view of history suffices to show that deep in the heart of Christianity there is an aspiration after a social order which shall embody the spirit of Jesus Christ—an aspiration which stirs afresh whenever there is a fresh inspiration from on high. That early communism was but the outward form in property of the inner life in common which filled them all; and the life in common is the essential spirit of Christianity. Selfishness is the root of the evil life, whose fruitage is all around us in the world. The love of self is to be overcome by the sense of a life in common, which draws us out to love one another, and, therefore, to deal justly with one another, as remembering that word of St. Paul: "Lie not one to another, for we are members one of another."

The Christian spirit discerns in our present stage of civilization an order which ministers needlessly, and, therefore, wrongfully, to the selfishness which is latent in us all. The Christian spirit discerns, therefore, in this characteristic of our civilization the chief feeder of the vice and crime which attend our civilization. We have grown so used to our distressing disorders that we fail to recognize the fact that they are the direct outgrowth of our system; that they need not be, in the extent to which they are developed among us; that the leading on of our system to higher forms would do away with the conditions engendering our worst immoralities. We may reason with the Christian spirit and persuade it of the difficulties in the way of its aspiration. We may convince it that its dreams are not practicable as yet. We may conclusively show it that there are other things to be accomplished under the plans of Providence, in the development of which even our imperfect and selfish civilization has its part to play. But in so doing we do no more than lead the Christian spirit to wait in the patience of hope for the coming of the better day. We may smile at its dreams and ridicule its visions—it will then only retire within and sigh the more deeply, "Thy kingdom come, O Lord."

As a law of life for today this dream may be utterly impracticable. Nothing is more conclusively demonstrated by history than that, with all its advantages (and they are neither few nor trifling) communism will not work in our present stage of development. If it could be realized it would simply prove the arrest of civilization. The spur of necessity, the goad of hunger, the fires of emulation, the strife of competition—these forces of the natural man are being used under the hand of Providence to push man forward, to build up the wealth that is needed as the basis of civilization, to develop the mental life of humanity, to sharpen, to quicken all our human powers, to train the will, to evolve the free individuality which is the essence of character. No sane man dreams of the practicability of realizing such a dream as this of the early Christian communism, for generations, for ages it may be.

We distinguish between an ideal and a law; between a principle and a method; between an example of the spirit of the Christian life and the institutional form of that life; between the life in common which it is our duty to cherish in every practicable way and the possession of all property in common, which, as a social institution, ordained for the average man, would soon

leave him without any property at all; between a commonwealth and a communism. Jesus gave the principles of human conduct, the moral laws of all life. His beautiful communism was an ideal of the soul; as Renan finely called it, "the delicate communism of a little flock of God's children."

To translate this ideal into a law would be to anticipate progress; to precipitate upon an immature civilization the vision of its maturity. If our competitive civilization is the expropriation of the weak by the strong, communism would be the expropriation of the strong by the weak. We must sigh that we cannot transform our world into a communism such as that which the early church realized in a brief moment of enthusiasm, but while we admit the fact that we cannot realize this vision, we must, if we are Christian men, hold the ideal thus lifted above us as a real vision of the soul, after which we are to strive, toward which we are to press, and which we must faintly believe will one day come forth somehow, at some time, upon our earth in a real commonwealth or Christian socialism.

If it be a true vision of the soul, a real ideal of society, then there ought to be indications that society is being led toward it; that, through natural processes of development, our civilization is reaching forth after it. And this, it seems to me, is what any thoughtful student of affairs must read in the signs of the times. Individualism has had a needful and important part to play in human progress. But, plainly, it has been pushed too far, is now overdoing its work in the world, and needs to be ranked by higher forces. We cannot uproot it and throw it away. We must not try to suppress it and crush it out. We need simply to guide it onward into its own correction; to balance it by the action of a larger sense of the common life.

And precisely this is what, in purely natural methods, society is seeking, before our eyes, to accomplish. Everywhere the natural action of society is leading up individualism to association. Even private wealth is becoming corporate wealth. With each advance of life comes some higher form of association; each new and higher association building around its life in common a body of property in common. Thus we have our church properties, our charity properties, the properties of our manifold societies and organizations, the properties of city and State and nation—the whole constituting an immense and ever-growing commonwealth, as the commonality of the commons. The further advances to which society is called today are to be taken in this same direction. What is needed for the carrying forward of humanity? A larger sense of this life in common, such as shall lead those who have wealth to use it as stewards of society, holding it as a trust for humanity? What is the next step in our industrial order—political economists being our teachers? The age of the corporation. The consecration of wealth—that we have long had preached, though we still need the fires of the spirit to realize it. The consecration of the wealth-making power—that has but begun to be preached. This is the crying need of our day. To realize it we need, again, as of old, the outpouring of that spirit which came upon the souls of men at Pentecost, filling them with love, one to the other, inspiring them with a sublime mastery of selfishness, lifting them above the gross and sordid ambitions of the earth, drawing them into a living fellowship, a genuine brotherhood, and making business the expression of this brotherliness.

This is the revival of religion we need. This is the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, for which mankind is crying aloud; crying in the sighs and moans of myriads of men and women, who stand in the market places saying, "No man hath hired us;" crying in the harsh and angry strife of class with class, whose war cries are filling the air with the omens of a revolution; crying through all the sorrow and distress, the shame and sin into which the souls of men and women are led through the temptations of poverty and ignorance.

Do we so believe in Him as to accept His ideal as the vision after which we aspire and aim, unto which we labor—the law of our business life?

THE PERMANENCY OF TYPESCRIPT.

Great benefit to the community will undoubtedly accrue from the series of experiments now being conducted by the Massachusetts State Commissioner of Public Records, to determine how the typewriting ribbons of different makers will stand the test of permanence. This step was taken as the result of the use of wretched inks by many clerks in public offices, and the fading out of their records. It has been determined that of the different colors used for typewriter ribbons, the red, green, blue and purple are not permanent. Black is the only color made which will stand the crucial tests to which the writing is submitted. The low-priced ribbons in all colors are decidedly inferior. Typewriting operators who have to work on public records can, therefore, be confident of the lasting quality of their records only by using black ribbons of the best quality obtainable. It is also recommended that these ribbons shall be bought direct from the manufacturers or their agents, as old spools and ribbons of a standard make are sometimes fraudulently reinked with inferior ink and sold as a first-class article.

WHY THE BRITISH ARE BEATEN.

Among the many theories by which English papers seek to explain the success with which American locomotive builders are competing with those of Great Britain is one to the effect that when the English railroad companies order engines here they simply tell the work which the machine is to perform, without specifying details of construction; so that the American builder can supply, quickly and cheaply, engines of one of a few standard types. An American engineering journal declines emphatically to accept this view, and declares that the American locomotive is making its way all over the world, simply because steel and iron cost less in this country than in Europe, and because our workmen, though better paid than their cousins over the way, do more and better work for the same money. American locomotive works will book orders for English, or French, or German locomotives, if they are wanted, as readily as for distinctly American machines. These works can make any detail of a locomotive that can be made in foreign works, and if the purchaser wishes foreign details to be worked in, they will be surely furnished.

LAY SERMONS.

"SONS and daughters!" That is what God calls His believing followers. How intimate and tender the relationship that it expresses. Do we fully realize the full meaning of those blessed words, Our Father, when applied to the God who made us? They mean everything that is sacred and tender; everything that is helpful. They are an assurance of peace and safety; of an abiding place forever. They mean that we shall nevermore be homeless and friendless. "In our Father's house are many mansions. If it were not so I would have told you. . . . I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am, there ye may be also."

If we accept these words of the blessed Redeemer as spoken to us, where is the sense of homelessness or the lack of companionship? Christ, our Elder Brother, has gone home before us, and if we are His He has made the mansion ready for us, and when we go home we shall find Him at the door waiting to welcome us. And we may enjoy His presence here, also, for He is willing to walk with us day by day and hold constant communion with us.

Christ did not intend that our salvation should be any half-way matter. He did not redeem us from sin, and still expect that we should be under bondage to it. He did not mean that our walk with Him should be one of constant stumbling and falling. He does not expect us to walk in blindness, but as seeing Him who is invisible, led by His hand, and comforted by His presence. God is mightier than evil, therefore, if we cling to Him need we be subject to evil? Need we still be under the dominion of Satan?

We, as Christians, need reformation in our daily lives. We need to realize more fully what God would have us do, and how perfectly He would have us trust Him. We need to ask in all the acts of our daily lives, "What would Jesus do if He were in my place?" and when we have answered that question we should seek to do as He would do in like circumstances. We shall never go wrong if we do this, nor blunder on in our Christian life as we are doing now.

Christ's command to His children is, "Rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say unto you, rejoice." Now He knows that we cannot rejoice in this way unless we keep close to Him, and yet He never commands the impossible, and it is your fault, and mine, dear reader, if we do not keep close to Him and "rejoice in the Lord always." Oh, there is no need of this half-hearted religious life which we so often lead. A real Christ-life is one of rejoicing; of practical effort; of thought for others; of a gradual elimination of all selfishness, and of living at all times with the thought always present in our minds, what would Jesus do today if He were placed just as I am? Are there any sick that I know of that He would visit; any poor and needy that He would succor; any sorrowing that He would comfort, or any careless ones to whom He would speak the need of mercy and forgiveness?

If we would always seek to do as Jesus would do if He were in our place, how much fuller and more joyous would be our Christian life, and how much more would the world believe in Christianity.

The world is a stranger to God. All that it knows about Him is that which is exemplified in the lives of His professed followers. Is Christianity commended to the world through us? Are our lives such that the world feels forevermore that the Christian life is beautiful, and desirable, and joyous? Happy Christians! That is what we should all be, with the love of Christ shining in our hearts; the joyousness of unflinching hope and faith illuminating our souls, and the sense of blessed companionship with Jesus filling our lives. Let us strive to have no more half-hearted service of the Master; let our trust blossom into fullness, and as we walk with Him may our hearts burn within us with love to Him and our fellow-men. He will always give us moral strength to do the right, with that spiritual enlightenment which is born of loving service. A life in Christ is true and grand.

"Noble is he whose moral strength
Beats down the walls of wrong,
Whose honest manhood uplifts man,
Whose life is like a song.
The brave and steadfast conqueror
Of appetite and sin,
He sings hope's stately portals wide,
And bids the lost come in."

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The Development of the Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY, CAPITAL AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

Making Perfumery.

FROM time to time, during the past twenty years, there has been talk in California papers about the possibility of introducing here the manufacture of perfumery from flowers, which is such an important industry in the south of Europe, and in some Asiatic countries. There have been several attempts made in this line, but for various reasons none of them have proved commercially successful on a large scale.

Edward S. Steele, assistant in the Division of Botany in the United States Department of Agriculture, has written an article on the subject, in which he shows that importations of perfumery and raw material for the manufacture of perfume aggregated in value over \$2,000,000 for the year 1896-97.

After describing the leading methods of manufacturing perfume in Europe, and mentioning that there is a perfumery farm in Florida, where products of the orange and lemon are worked up, Mr. Steele thus refers to work that has been done in this line in California:

"Some valuable experiments with the citrus fruits have already been made in California. Prof. E. W. Hilgard states that certain attempts to manufacture oil of neroli at Santa Barbara and at San Gabriel in Los Angeles county failed on account of the low summer temperature, due to the Alaskan current. A mere film of essential oil was obtained where several ounces should have been produced. A similar failure occurred at Santa Barbara with tuberose, violet, and rose, though the plants vegetated luxuriantly. This result agrees with Mr. Rush's observations upon the odor of orange flowers above quoted, as with other information, and no one should henceforth attempt the production of floral perfumes where the flowers are subject to cool breezes during the blooming season. The case may not be entirely the same with the oil of the fruit rind, or at any rate a moderate removal from the coast might obviate the difficulty. Notwithstanding these setbacks, Prof. Hilgard states that 'oil of orange and lemon have been made on a smaller or a larger scale for a number of years past, without appearing to maintain a permanent foothold as yet.' This is perhaps the present state of the case; but Dr. S. M. Woodbridge of Los Angeles reports that he is successfully manufacturing oils of lemon, limes and orange (also of eucalyptus) on a commercial scale, having a factory capable of using 3000 pounds of fruit daily. If experiments at the present stage are even moderately successful this would seem to augur a full success when experience shall have been extended, and economic conditions perhaps improved.

"A. E. Zumbro of Riverside, which is situated somewhat farther from the coast, has been experimenting with several perfumery plants, including citrus fruits, since 1894. His experience with the latter is stated as follows:

"Oil of lemon can be made from our cull lemons equal in quality to the imported article as it comes to us in pound copper cans.

"I have not yet made an oil of orange equal to the best imported oil of orange (sweet), but the improvement I have made since the first leads me to hope that a satisfactory oil can be made from our oranges.

"My experience with orange-flower pomade leaves but little doubt that a marketable article can be made from our flowers as soon as the cost of labor and supply of flowers make its manufacture possible."

Prof. Woodbridge, to whom Mr. Steele refers, is not at present manufacturing oils and perfumes on a commercial scale, but has made exceedingly interesting experiments in that line, and has shown that there is a big field for further effort.

As Mr. Steele says, the two points of difficulty in the way of producing perfumery materials in this country are lack of information and experience and the cost of labor. The first of these may easily be overcome, but the second obstacle is more serious. However, American ingenuity has overcome this same obstacle in so many other instances that we are justified in hoping that before many years the manufacture of perfumery from flowers may be added to the profitable industries of California.

It should be added that there is one other drawback to which reference is not made by Mr. Steele. In the interest of truth, it must be admitted that, while the flowers of California are most beautiful and profuse in growth, a majority of them do not have as much perfume as is found in similar flowers raised in moister regions. This is specially noticeable in the rose family. However, we have plenty of fragrant flowers from which perfume can be made, provided a way can be found to overcome the labor obstacle.

Shipping Fish.

SAN PEDRO has a new fish and ice plant, which is expected to do a big business in fish shipments to the East. The first carload, of 30,000 pounds, will be shipped about August 1 to Cripple Creek. It is expected that a large and profitable fish market will be opened up in Colorado. The San Pedro American says:

"The plant, as stated in last week's American, will have a capacity in ice manufacture of seven tons per day. The cold storage room will be 20 feet square and 10 feet deep. The Sharpe-freezer room will be 10x20 feet and 10 feet deep. A room 10x10 feet by 10 feet in depth has been reserved for ice storage. The company has sufficient grounds to increase its cold-storage capacity."

capacity to 4000 feet. The machinery that will be put in as rapidly as the erection of the building will permit will have ample power to operate the business in all departments to the capacity enumerated above.

"Mr. Eichelberger says his company expects to put up one ton of fish a day at present. This quantity will be gradually increased as a market is opened. The full capacity of the plant is about five tons of fish a day. The fish will be frozen in ice by the Sharpe freezer."

Another Wave Motor.

UNDETERRED by the lack of success which has attended many similar enterprises, another attempt is to be made with a wave motor in this section. Articles of incorporation of the Pacific Wave Motor Company have been filed, with \$1,000,000 capital, of which over \$800,000 is said to have been actually subscribed. It is proposed to make a test of the new invention either at Long Beach or Santa Monica, the use of the long wharf having been offered at the former place.

Hay in Perris Valley.

IN SPITE of the dry season, a considerable amount of hay has been raised this year around Perris, in Riverside county. The Riverside Enterprise states that William Newport, who has been working two big harvesters, is well pleased at the result of the season's work. On some of his land the yield is 500 pounds of wheat per acre. On the 27th of last month he had cut 3000 acres, and still had 4000 acres of wheat to harvest. Mr. Newport was one of the pioneers in introducing irrigation by pumping from wells in that section.

A Dairy Colony.

MENTION has been made in The Times of the fact that the Chase Nursery Company of Riverside had purchased 100 acres of land in the Perris Valley. According to the Perris New Era, the company will convert this land into a dairy colony, selling the land in forty-acre tracts to those who wish to engage in dairying. The tract is not far from the San Jacinto cheese factory and creamery.

Ship Building at Avalon.

THERE is a small shipyard on one of the narrow streets back from the beach, at Avalon, where a number of small boats are being built, also a power launch of seven tons, which is worth several thousand dollars. The name of the owner is not yet made public.

San Diego Cherries.

CHERRIES raised at Mesa Grande, in San Diego county, were recently shipped to San Diego, and were snapped up at the big price of \$1.50 per ten-pound box, said to be the highest price ever paid for San Diego county cherries. The total cherry crop of Mesa Grande this season will, according to the San Diego Sun, be a thousand boxes, or a little less than the crop of last season.

Business Education.

IN ADDITION to its numerous public schools, Los Angeles is noted for its many excellent private educational establishments. These bring a large number of pupils from distant points, and the aggregate amount of money thus contributed toward the income of Los Angeles is much greater than many would suppose.

For instance, here is a statement showing from what place come the 532 students who have attended one of these educational establishments, the Los Angeles Business College: Mexico 9, New Mexico 12, Arizona 16, Los Angeles city 220, Southern California (outside of city) 219, Northern California 23, Washington 2, Oregon 3, Idaho 4, Colorado 5, Iowa 4, Illinois 2, Ohio 1, Pennsylvania 3, Minnesota 1, New York 1, Louisiana 3, Texas 4.

Estimates that each scholar spends only the moderate amount of \$20 monthly, this would give the respectable total of \$6240 a month, or nearly \$75,000 a year, contributed by the pupils of this one institution.

La Habra Valley.

IT IS only four years since the transformation of La Habra Valley began, and, from a vast sheep range, dotted here and there with large barley fields, there is now evolved a prosperous community of over sixty homes, ranging from the unpretentious cottage to the palatial residence, all surrounded by as thrifty and luxuriant growth of citrus and deciduous fruits, nuts, grains, vegetables, flowering shrubs, plants and vines as ever sprang up under a semi-tropical sun.

La Habra Valley soil, composed as it is of a deposit of silt and decomposed granite from the surrounding hills, having been used for years as a sheep range, is a great moisture-retaining loam that for richness, adaptability to fruit, nuts, grain and vegetable growing cannot be surpassed, which is fully demonstrated by the wonderful growth to be seen on every hand. Here, too, on account of the hills, nature is more liberal with her copious rainfall than to the lower and naturally less favored sections; the precipitation for the season 1898-99 being 9.36 inches as against 6.07 inches at Fullerton, 6.21 at Whittier and 4.91 at Los Angeles.

Of the natural beauty of this valley much may be said, stretching as it does ten miles in length by two in width, from east to west, with a gradual and sufficient slope, and surrounded on all sides by ranges of protecting hills, except for a gap in the range to the south, through which the tempering sea breezes reach its entire length. The climate is delightful.

As to the possibilities awaiting to be taken advantage of, an example or two will suffice: One Mr. Killgore, last winter purchased a ten-acre tract and set it to the best paying varieties of fruits and nuts, then rented grain land and from his three-fourths of the crop has good barley hay enough to pay the full purchase price of his land, besides the growth of his trees as the results of his season's labors. Others have done equally well with other crops, and the same possibilities are open to all.

The first trees were set out only four years ago and now there are over six hundred acres of fruit, nut and olive trees making a healthy and rapid growth and all come to profitable bearing at least a year earlier than in the naturally less favored sections. A ready market is found for the fruit at the Whittier, Santa Ana, Pomona and Anaheim canneries. W. J. Hole last year sold from a fifteen-acre three-year-old orchard, thirty tons of fruit. For commencing paying operations at tender age the pomelo, or grape fruit, is certainly in the lead. The writer was shown one of these trees two years old and four and a half feet high, which was staggering under a load of twenty-six large pomelos. Small fruits, berries, and vegetables all make the same surprisingly rapid and thrifty growth, ripe melons being picked from the vines from July 1 to January 1. Immense crops of all kinds of small grain, corn and hay are also grown, and all of this without irrigation, except for some of the citrus fruits and walnuts.

Near the center of the valley is the head of Coyote Creek, a living stream formed by springs and the drainage from the surrounding hills, and an abundance of good well water is reached at varying depths of from thirty to 100 feet. Two flowing wells have already been developed, with the assurance that more are to be had for the drilling, which, combined with their copious rainfall, give this valley an exceptional water supply.

A little back on the hills north of the valley may be seen the forest of derricks of the Santa Fé, Puente and Union Oil companies. This is a promising new oil field now being developed. Nearby Brea Cañon, where, in many places, are solid masses of brea, the hardened outcroppings of petroleum. It makes a quick, hot and lasting fire and may be had for the hauling.

La Habra Valley is already favored with a schoolhouse and church, telephone, daily mail, stores, lumber yard, blacksmith shop, etc., and it will be but a short time until the shriek of the locomotive will be heard, as the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific systems have both completed surveys through the valley in order to reach this rapidly developing new oil district. Several substantial homes are now building and many more will be completed before the opening of the coming spring.

L. A. PHILLIPS.

South Santa Monica Water.

THE City Water Company of Santa Monica, most of the operations of which are carried on in the southern part of that town, has recently doubled its supply. The company has for two years been taking water from a 12-inch well sixty feet deep, in which the water rose to a level thirty-six feet beneath the surface. A pump drawing eleven inches of water from the well failed to diminish the supply, but the company sunk another well of the same size and depth and has installed a pump like the other one.

Carnations at South Santa Monica.

THE success which has attended carnation culture at Redondo has attracted attention to the possibilities of that fragrant flower in other localities not hitherto tried. One of the new fields is in South Santa Monica, where E. J. Vawter, Sr., set out about three acres to carnation plants last April. The ground is apparently like the Redondo carnation fields. It is a short distance from the sea and has a slope to landward, where there is ample sun exposure and protection from the breeze. The soil is a loose sandy loam. Plants set out in April are blossoming liberally for so early a date thereafter, and there is a fair prospect for a big yield of blossoms next season. Most of the varieties that have been set out were originated at Redondo. An experiment in the culture of smilax and rare varieties of roses is being made on neighboring grounds.

Beet Sugar at Oxnard.

THE beet-sugar factory at Oxnard, was in Ventura yesterday, and although his hands were very full with business matters, yet he found time to impart a bit of information which we are sure will greatly interest our readers.

He stated that 14,950 acres of beets had been planted in this county and were now being prepared for harvest. Over one thousand men are engaged in thinning the beets, for which service they receive \$1.40 per day, on an average. The new crop will amount to about 200,000 tons of beet-sugar.

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beets, and when these are put through the big factory the result will be that about 30,000 tons of refined sugar is ready for the market, for it is estimated that the crop will average about 18 per cent. saccharine matter. The beet-raiser will receive \$3.25 per ton for all beets which average 12 per cent. saccharine matter to the ton and 25 cents for each per cent. above 12. So the farmers who are this year raising beets will fare as well as the man who has beans or apricots, or any other of Ventura county's products which seem to be in such big demand and to bring good prices.

"A large deal has just been consummated whereby the American Beet Sugar Company, which owns the Oxnard factory, purchases the large Patterson ranch, which contains 5000 acres. The purchase price is said to be over \$600,000. This is the largest single purchase put through in many years in this county. The land lies between Oxnard and Hueneme, and is of the most fertile part of the Santa Clara Valley. This now gives the factory people over twelve thousand acres of the best land in Ventura county, enough, 'tis said, to supply the factory at its full capacity in any one year. But the factory people do not plant their own crop, but lease the lands to small holders, who cultivate the lands, and the purchase of lands by the factory owners is made only with a view to protecting their interests and insuring against the exhaustion of the soil.

The new factory now has a capacity of 2000 tons of beets per day, and this will require 500 men to run it. Since the capacity was recently doubled, it is now the largest sugar factory and refinery in the world, and the existence of such a gigantic enterprise in any part of our county cannot help but be a grand thing for the whole of Ventura county, and we rejoice that we have such a great industry within our borders."

Utilizing Citrus By-Products.

IN THE Riverside Enterprise, James Boyd recently had the following contribution, in regard to the opening which exists here for the utilization of by-products from our citrus-fruit orchards:

"The article in yesterday morning's Enterprise on 'Perfume Farming' is very suggestive of what may and can and ultimately must be done in fruit-growing in order to make it a greater success than it now is. If we only look back a year and remember the thousands of carloads of fruit that were practically thrown away, it will make every thoughtful man look around and see if there is no way by which we can help ourselves. At the rate the production of oranges is now increasing, unless something is done in the line of saving up the waste of our orchards, it is only a question of time when the dealers will lose faith in the capacity of the market to absorb our fruit and then demoralization must ensue. These things are apt to come up at intervals, as all the old growers know, independent of the capacity of the market.

"Dr. Woodbridge of Pasadena has been experimenting for a good many years, and it was his experience that at least 25 cents per box could be paid for cull lemons, out of which six or eight different marketable extracts and liquids could be obtained. If we were prepared with the requisite machinery in this line the effect of it would be that the grower could practically fix a price on lemons. Oranges ought to come under the same rule, for there is something wrong somewhere when carload after carload of oranges are carted out and thrown away. A couple of years ago, we had a wine factory in Riverside that used up a great many carloads of cull oranges in making orange wine. Some may not like the idea of making fermented wine, but there are other forms in which the juice can be expressed and utilized. The juice of the orange ought to be as easily and cheaply concentrated as the juice of sorghum or sugar cane, and in this form it can be kept for an indefinite time and sent to our mining camps and other places where it would not only be a desirable article of daily use, but an essential aid in maintaining the health of those who were so fortunate as to be enabled to use it.

"The only difficulty so far in expressing the juice of the orange comes from mixing the oil in the rind with the juice, which makes it unpalatable, and so it has been, so far, necessary in extracting the juice of the orange to first peel it. This again suggests the idea of extracting the oil from the peel when once it is separated from the orange, and put it on the market, where there is a demand for it at a good price, as Dr. Woodbridge suggests.

"In regard to making perfumery from orange flowers, it is very doubtful whether we can afford to gather the blossoms in this country at a price which would satisfy the classes in France who do that kind of work. Dr. Hilgard of the State University says that the blossom petals of the orange are gathered every morning after they have fallen from the trees, and, as suggested, cloths might be spread under the trees at the time when the blossoms are most abundant. The time has come when, if we desire all the success we are capable of, we shall have to utilize more of our waste products."

Coal on the Desert.

IN SPITE of the heat of the summer out on the desert, an effort is to be made to develop coal deposits which were discovered years ago by prospectors on the Colorado Desert. The San Diego Union says:

"Milton Santee expects to leave about the first of the month to make a thorough inspection of coal deposits situated on the desert, forty miles southeast of San Felipe Valley. The exact date of his departure has not been fixed, depending upon the arrival of a man from Arizona who is interested in the deposits. The party will consist of several men, who will outfit here and make the trip to the desert in a wagon, expecting to be gone about a month.

"The desert is a pretty hot place at this time of year," said Mr. Santee yesterday, "but the parties interested with me in the coal deposit are ready to go, and rather than be delayed until next winter, are willing to undertake the trip. I have been on the desert many times in summer, and am not particularly in love with it. Still, we shall go prepared for heat and thirst, and anticipate no trouble. A month will be spent at the place where the coal vein exists. It is quite likely that the trip will result in arrangements for putting on a large force of men there next winter.

"I believe you have already stated in the Union that this deposit of coal was really discovered eighteen years ago. A corps of government engineers crossing the desert stumbled on pieces of coal lying here and there over the clay hills, and became so excited over the discovery that the party was broken up, and the surveys abandoned. The engineer in charge had to send for other men to help him out, while the members of the old party went riding over the desert searching for the ledge from which the coal was supposed to have come. But they never found it.

"Ten years later I sent a prospector out to the place where the coal was picked up, and after he had looked around a good deal and prospected the clay and sandhills, he came back and reported to me that he had found a four-foot ledge of good coal. There are various reasons why the deposit has not been opened up before now. I was out there last spring, and found enough to satisfy me that the coal is there, and in considerable quantities. The parties interested with me in the enterprise have plenty of capital. They include several San Diegans.

"The development of the deposit would do more than anything else beside the steamship line to bring a railroad here from the East. The locality is on the direct line of any road that would be built to this port, either from Yuma or from a point on the Southern Pacific between Yuma and Indio. The coal is west of the New River country, and in the foothills of the main range, though the region is all desert and extremely barren."

IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

Arizona's Mineral Pick.

MILES W. GIBSON, a well-known mining expert, who has devoted his attention to the mineral interests of Arizona for several years, is enthusiastic as to the remarkable progress now being made in all the mining districts of the Territory and the favorable opportunities at present offering themselves for the profitable investment of capital. To a Phoenix Republican reporter Mr. Gibson said:

"At no time in the history of Arizona has there been so great activity in the mining interests of this vast mineralized section of the United States as in the current year, and while Colorado and other States have in the past taken the lead in the output of the earth's treasures this Territory is very fast coming to the front rank in the list. While the Cripple Creek district of Colorado has a world-wide reputation as a vast storehouse of wealth in the precious metals, this has only been demonstrated by the most liberal investment of millions of capital, as is indisputably true of all dividend-paying mining sections of the globe, and yet we have in Yavapai county probably as rich a series of mineral districts as any yet developed in the world. The attention of capital seems to have been attracted now very largely through the efforts of the enterprising journals of the Territory, as evidenced by the numerous representatives of investors, and many investors themselves, who have been for the past few months looking carefully through our many attractive mining districts and indicating their faith in what they see by making liberal purchases of these properties or taking a working interest in promising claims. Why, indeed, should not this Territory be exceedingly attractive to the man who seeks a safe and legitimate investment for his accumulation of money upon which he can only hope for a meager return on investments in the East? The keen foresight and ability of Senator W. A.

Clark of Montana, who pinned his faith to an unknown copper prospect, has given us now the greatest of all copper-producing mines of the world. This immense ore body has been brought to light and has yielded to its owners great fortunes by the confidence of one man in our evidences of mineral wealth to be seen on almost every hand in Arizona. On this same ore zone, traversing this Territory, are many exceedingly promising copper properties as well as a number of already highly-productive mines, notably the United Globe or Black Warrior group at Globe, of which the enterprising and energetic owner, James A. Fleming, has great reason to be proud, as a monument to his untiring persistence and determination. Then comes the well-known Copper Queen mines at Bisbee, which, in their earliest career, under the able management of the Williams brothers, returned to their owners the entire cost of development and machinery for reduction in the first thirty days' run, and today are netting their fortunate owners handsome returns for their industry and enterprise. Immediately across the border in our sister republic of Mexico lies the lately-developed and immensely-valuable Cobre Grande, the property of one of our most enterprising and thorough experts in mineralogy, George Mitchell and associates. Mr. Mitchell had long been associated with Senator Clark on the United Verde mines as expert metallurgist when an exceedingly attractive copper deposit was brought to his notice, and by his long experience in this Territory, having learned to place confidence in the continuation of our ore deposits, even into the neighboring republic, he became interested in the development of the Cobre Grande. Today, after but four months' application of his experience with the mining interests of Arizona, he has demonstrated beyond question the capability of his latest venture by producing and shipping merchantable copper bullion for some weeks. But we cannot neglect our wealth in gold-producing mines, even while copper seems for the present to be the great staple in metals. In Yavapai county we have the Crowned King, a strictly gold property, which in its depth of development demonstrates the permanency of the deposits of that kind of all metals and the phenomenal richness of the veins found in this mine by sinking to a reasonable depth has brought wealth to their owners and added proof of what can be done here by the application of business methods in the investment of capital. In this same neighborhood are the Gladiator, and in the Big Bug district the McCabe, the Red Rock, the Henrietta and the Little Jesse, all great producers of gold, and then the Congress gold property, which has reached the greatest depth and state of development of any of our gold mines, and has paid in dividends many fortunes, proves what can be done by the persistent effort of the faithful business man and mining investor.

"I cannot help mentioning the very promising outlook for the man who chooses to become interested in and develop some of the many rich prospects in our gold-bearing districts than which no county in the Territory shows more clearly its great value than Yavapai county, and notably the Walnut Grove district in this county. Here are to be found every known indication of wealth in the yellow metal, and very many claims of recognized worth are showing their owners their great value under the progress made by the indomitable pick and drill of the miner. We have recently seen the organization of the Yavapai Mining and Milling Company, whose fine claims lie in the district, in the development of which this company can reasonably expect very valuable returns. These claims were secured under the examination and approval of an able and reliable mining engineer and bear every promise of a liberal return to the enterprising owners.

"In the northeastern part of Yuma county, on the Bill Williams Fork of the Colorado, lies the very attractive Santa Maria district, giving many indications of great value as a copper district and many interesting claims are there being developed, only awaiting the coming of the necessary capital to bring into prominence a new, and as yet undeveloped, copper group of mines.

"There are also very favorable reports of discoveries and developments in Mohave county, and in Maricopa county lie the very rich regions adjacent to the Castle Creek hot springs, and in the lively town of Wickenburg, and again in Pima county, is fast coming out as a portion of the Territory worthy of more lengthy mention than I can give at present. In fact, to the appreciative mining engineer Arizona offers so many attractive features and points of interest that he can readily spend much time and thought upon their investigation and the relation of their attractiveness for the mining investor and capitalist. Suffice it to say at this time that it is my firm opinion that Arizona offers the greatest possible inducement to the judicious investment of capital in her mining industries."

Peggy Fendergrass of Anniston, Ala., who was baptized by immersion in the Oxnana Baptist Church recently, is 103 years old, and has been bedridden for some time. She was placed in a chair for the ceremony, and immersed in that way. She stood it well.

VAUDEVILLE DRUMMER

HOW HE BEATS HIS WAY THROUGH LIFE.

THE drummer in a modern orchestra comes nearer to "beating" his way through life than any other person on earth, says W. M. Lind in Musical America. Not only is this artist an ornamental, not to say useful, member of society, but he is indispensable to any musical organization. The drummer must be a quiet, thoughtful and attentive musician. He must also be a "hustler" of the most tireless type. Without his valuable ministrations, all musical compositions, from a Wagnerian overture to a burlesque song-and-dance, are impossible of successful interpretation.

But it is under the glare of the footlights at the O. P. side of the stage of a vaudeville theater that the drummer shines with brightest luster. There it is that the display of his numerous and varied talents attracts most notice and compels most admiration. Here, barring the director of the orchestra, the master of the drums is a man who commands the wholesome respect, not only of his brother musicians, but the performers as well. In a variety theater the drum manipulator is the performers' staunch ally. At least he is if the performers can enlist his services in their behalf. But when they do not succeed in doing so, then let them look to their laurels, for a specialty "turn" into which the drummer is not called upon to infuse a liberal quantity of "ginger" is usually a colorless block in the vaudeville mosaic.

To illustrate: Imagine that one of the many homes of music and mummery is filled with a joyous and expectant gathering of mirthful mortals. Anon the lights go up. Then the musicians emerge from their green-room under the stage and take their places within the railed inclosure allotted to them. The drummer, usually a neatly-dressed, quiet man, with keen, observant eyes and a thoughtful expression, seats himself, and immediately begins to divest the collection of percussion instruments around him of their white canvas coverings. First the tympani, or kettle-drums, are exposed to view. These are two hollow shells of copper with heads of heavy sheepskin, which are tightened or loosened either automatically or by means of hand screws. They are the only members of the drum family which give forth a true musical note, and which can be actually tuned in accord with wind, string or reed instruments. The drummer tunes them according to the instructions in his music. Having prepared his tympani, the drummer now tightens his small drum, and taps it, to be sure that the catgut "snare" which cross its lower head are sufficiently loose to rebound. He then places the drum on a chair in front of him, or between his knees, at a convenient angle, takes a pair of ebony sticks in his hands, puts his foot on the treadle which, at the same time, beats his bass-drum and taps the cymbal attached to it, and is then ready for a good, hard two and one-half hours' work.

Suppose that the opening orchestral number is one like "The Drummer's Hit," an eccentric composition supposed to represent a negro minstrel performance. In performing it the drummer has more work to do than all the other members of the orchestra put together, and it calls for the use of nearly every instrument in his almost inexhaustible battery of musical "props." The conductor of the orchestra raises his violin bow. The musicians are all attention. Then the leader waves his hand, and the opening notes of the overture rend the air. Now the drummer is on his mettle. The time, the tune, the tricks the whole catchy effect of the overture depend upon his efforts.

Watch him! In one hand he holds a pair of bones, in the other a tambourine. The former he rattles, the latter he pounds on the knee. Faster and faster goes the music, to imitate the overture of a minstrel "first part." Presently the tempo changes to that of a gallop. Then the drummer drops the bones, and, in accordance with the music, beats the tambourine between his hand and knee. Then he discards the tambourine altogether, quickly snatches a steel "striker," and taps the triangle. Next he takes a toy called a "bird-whistle" and imitates a canary for a few bars.

The whistle is filled with water, and gives a rippling sound similar to the trill of a canary. The "cuckoo-whistle" is then demanded by the score. This is an arrangement of small organ-pipes, which are blown alternately. Presently a pistol-shot startles the audience, after which the cackling of a hen is imitated by means of a contrivance made of a tin-cup with a hole in the bottom, through which is passed a string covered with rosin. By pulling the string through the hole in an alternately jerky and continuous way, the buck, buck, buck, buck, buck-a-h-h-buck of the barnyard fowl is cleverly mimicked.

Now the drummer slaps his hands on his knees, to imitate the flapping of a rooster's wings, after which he crows like a bantam by means of a whistle called a "baby cry." This instrument has several reeds of different tone, which may be changed at will, according to what imitation is to be given. The Shanghai rooster next echoes the call of the bantam, and his deep basso profundo is simulated by repeating the bantam crow inside of a tin-cup.

Again the triangle is heard to tinkle in time to a waltz movement. Then the bass and snare-drums come into play. The former is sounded with an automatic pedal, by means of which the drum and cymbal are struck simultaneously. But there is also a second cymbal fastened to the bass drum, and this is played when a louder crash is wanted, with a detached cymbal which the drummer keeps near him. When he uses the detached cymbal he, at the same time, strikes the sheepskin with the padded stick which belongs to the big drum. Before the invention, only a few years since, of the automatic bass-drum pedal, two drummers in an orchestra were almost indispensable. Now one is sufficient, except in large symphony and concert orchestras, where from two to five are often employed.

The next movement in the overture demands the use of a policeman's whistle and a watchman's rattle. Then the bass and snare drums come in again, then the tambourine, and then the castanets. The drummer uses the genuine Spanish castanets, but he does not manipulate them with his fingers as the dancers do. Instead of this, he fastens them to opposite ends of a hard-

wood stick, and beats them upon his knees. Now comes a bell solo, played upon a sort of metal xylophone called the "chimes." The only difference between the chimes and the xylophone is that the former is made of pieces of steel of different lengths, while the latter is fashioned of bits of hardwood. Next the drummer hisses, to imitate the drawing of a cork; then he fires a pop-gun; and, after some more work with the chimes and the drums, he imitates a clog-dance by striking together the edges of two wooden cups, shaped like coconut shells. Some drummers attach "jingles" of steel or brass to the insides of these cups, which renders the imitation more perfect. Like those on real clog-shoes, the jingles he uses are small metal discs, hanging loosely on a screw which passes through their centers. Now comes the sound of thunder from the tympani, then a xylophone solo, after which the overture closes with a double-forte banging of the bass drum.

Drum music is peculiar, as time rather than tune is the chief requisite for its successful rendering. It is usually written on one note of the staff, except when a single drummer is expected to play both the snare and bass drums. Then the respective parts are indicated on two spaces in the musical staff, the upper space representing the former and the lower the latter. The tympani parts are also written in two notes, according to the way the instruments are expected to be tuned, and the work of the triangle is indicated in smaller type, for the sake of rapid distinction. A true artist can produce effects on the big drum which are astonishing to a tyro. The truth is that, simple as it seems, there is considerable art in playing a bass-drum properly.

After the curtain rises, the drummer in a variety theater has no more rest than he enjoyed during the overture. If a sand-jig is going on he is expected to help out the dancer with a pair of "sand blocks," which are bits of wood covered with sandpaper and intended to be rubbed together to imitate the shuffling of feet. Does an act call for the crying of a baby, the drummer furnishes all the wails. Is a Chinese dance going forward, the drummer and his gong are sure to be in it. If a storm is to be represented, the drummer rubs a bristle brush over the head of his bass drum, on which a newspaper has previously been laid. This imitates the sound of rain. The effect of thunder is given by rapid beating upon the heads of the tympani. Here comes the locomotive. How it puffs and blows! Not at all; it is only the drummer beating on a piece of sheet-iron with wire switches. A quail calls "Bob White." Well, don't you see the drummer with a steel whistle in his mouth pushing a slide up and down as though playing a trombone? There's your quail, and it isn't on toast, either.

Sometimes the sleigh-bells are called for; sometimes the crack of a whip. For both of these the drummer is prepared. The latter sound is imitated by slapping two flat boards together. He will also rattle cow-bells, imitate the trotting or galloping of a horse by pounding upon a marble slab with horseshoes tied to his hands, or sound the hideous waldteufel or "wood devil," which is a tin box with a parchment head, to which strands of horse-hair are attached. The horse-hair is tied around a rosined stick and by whirling the box around at the end of the stick a sound is evolved which is a mixture of the noise made by a planing machine and the warning note of a rattlesnake.

A WONDERFULLY RARE COIN.

TWO THOUSAND YEARS OLD AND ONLY ONE OTHER KNOWN TO EXIST.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The exceedingly interesting coin, the sketches of the two faces of which are here given, is of bronze, and weighs about five ounces. The only other one of its kind known to exist is in the museum at Munich, Germany, and is worth £60,000 (\$12,000.)

Miss Ada M. Trotter of Pasadena bought it when on



her travels in Central Europe. She exhibited it among other valuable curios at a lecture upon "The Catacombs of Rome," given recently in Pasadena. Miss Trotter bought it at a Franciscan monastery situated on the ruins of the ancient city of Falerium, in the mountains. The shepherds had a hut within the old walls of this city. At her request they brought in a handful of coins found among the ruins, and among them was the one represented here. Miss Trotter purchased it of a nun, who seemed to be ignorant of its real value. Miss Trotter was offered large sums for it while in Europe. Prof. Borge, a librarian of Rome, and a demonstrator on the archeological remains of this very old and once powerful city, wrote his friend, the famous numismatist in Paris, about this coin. He replied full of interest, saying the coin was very rare, only one other being in existence as to his knowledge, and that one in the museum at Munich. If genuine, he said, it was worth as much as its duplicate. Miss Trotter took her coin

to various professors in Rome, who said they did not see why it could not be real. The coin cyclopedias in the libraries of Los Angeles and Pasadena have been searched to find in their prints or descriptions of ancient coins some facsimile of this interesting relic. Nothing definite has been discovered. The issuing of bronze coins was between 323 B. C. and 60 B. C., and not later. The animal and young seen in relief upon the coin, and shown in the cut, were placed there no doubt to commemorate the sacredness of swine at the time Rome was founded. Oaths were made and treaties sworn to over one of these animals. A sow was seen by Aeneas as he sailed up the Tiber in search of a site to plant a city on its banks, with a litter of thirty



young pigs. The legend has it that on this spot Rome afterward arose. The number of young swine suggested to Romulus the number of wards into which he divided the city.

It is a singular circumstance that so little is known of a coin pronounced by numismatists, archeologists and librarians to be so interesting and rare.

GEORGE CONANT.

THE GROWTH OF OUR FOREIGN MAILS.

[Scribner's:] In 1840 the foreign mail from England for the United States, carried on the Great Western, consisted of two sacks of mail. As late as 1873 a steamer from Europe with 20,000 letters on board was considered a record-breaker. Today the Cunard steamers and other trans-Atlantic ships carrying what is called a "full European mail," usually bring some two hundred thousand letters, and an average of 300 sacks of newspapers and printed matter for New York City, not to mention the 500 and odd sacks for Canada, Mexico, and trans-Pacific countries, and a few United States exchange offices, which are now taken direct to the trains and not handled at the New York office.

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